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Hardwood Record

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Tenth Year.
Semi-monthly.

CHICAGO, APRIL 25, 1905.

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Poplar Beveled Siding
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WE HAVE IT! WE HAVE IT!

PLAIN WHITE OAK AND YELLOW POPLAR
GOOD GRADES—DRY STOCK
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MAPLE in 3/8, 7/8 and 5/4.

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**Michigan
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Perfect Mill Work.

Ask for Dry Stock List and Prices.

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36,000 4/4 and 6/4 Soft Elm No. 2, Common and Better, 15 to 20 per cent 6/4.
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Our Own Manufacture

We can furnish for early
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1 x 12 AND WIDER HARD MAPLE

all firsts and seconds and
nice dry stock.

ORDER PROMPTLY IF YOU WANT IT



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Plain Red Oak—Ash—Red Gum

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OUR SPECIALTY. WRITE US, WE HAVE THE LUMBER

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Are always ready to contract for cuts
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*We have in all thicknesses and sizes the following
kinds and amounts of Lumber at places designated.
Kindly send us your inquiries.*

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Quartered Red Oak.....	4,728 feet
Plain Red Oak.....	28,431 "
Cypress	259,761 "
Ash.....	3,592 "
Quartered White Oak.....	12,702 "
Plain White Oak.....	13,879 "

At SELMA, ALA.

Poplar.....	965,567 feet
Cypress.....	848,215 "
Tupelo	332,474 "
Ash.....	9,009 "
Quartered White Oak.....	7,693 "
Plain White Oak.....	13,752 "

At SELMA, ALA.

Red Gum.....	1,733 feet
Hickory.....	631 "

At MEMPHIS, TENN.

Quartered Ash.....	21,855 feet
Plain Ash.....	874,705 "
Quartered White Oak.....	13,938 "
Plain White Oak.....	34,559 "
Quartered Red Oak.....	119,406 "
Plain Red Oak.....	4,790 "
Cottonwood	495,610 "
Cypress	791,505 "
Poplar.....	509,723 "
Gum.....	29,763 "
Walnut	4,060 "

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COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS OF HIGH GRADE TOOLS

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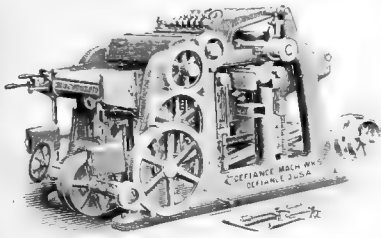
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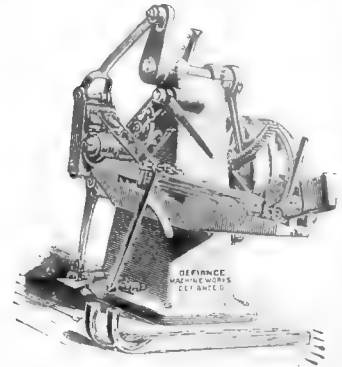
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Planes 26 inches wide x 12 inches deep,
has cut gear throughout, has sectional
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If you own any timber or timber lands.

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If you want your stumpage accurately estimated.

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If you want advice in any logging or lumbering proposition.

Write to us and find out what we can do for you.

We send thoroughly reliable and practical engineers to all
parts of the country, and guarantee quick and accurate work.

C. A. Schenck & Co. DAVIDSON'S RIVER,
NORTH CAROLINA
Consulting Forest Engineers

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS—DRY STOCKS

MAPLE

1 in.	500,000 ft.
1 1/4 "	100,000 "
1 1/2 "	100,000 "
1 3/4 "	100,000 "
2 "	500,000 "
2 1/2 "	100,000 "
3 "	100,000 "
3 1/2 "	100,000 "
4 "	100,000 "

BIRCH

1 in.	100,000 ft.
1 1/4 "	25,000 "
1 1/2 "	60,000 "
2 "	60,000 "
2 1/2 "	30,000 "

ROCK ELM

2 in.	15,000 ft.
-------	------------

BEECH

1 in.	200,000 ft.
1 1/2 "	100,000 "
2 "	100,000 "
2 1/2 "	200,000 "

WHITE MAPLE

Being Manufactured

1 in., 1 1/4 in., 1 1/2 in.,	
2 in., 500,000 ft.	

BASSWOOD

1 in.	200,000 ft.
1 1/4 "	200,000 "
1 1/2 "	100,000 "
1 in. Cull	200,000 "

Dry BASSWOOD

8x4 1st and 2nds.	
50,000 ft.	
6x4 1st. and 2nds.	
78,000 ft.	

GRAY ELM

1 in.	100,000 ft.
1 1/2 "	50,000 "

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Messinger Hardwood Lumber Co.

OFFICE and YARDS: MENDELL STREET and ARMITAGE AVENUE, CHICAGO

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Specialties: Oak, Poplar, Maple, Birch, Chestnut and Yellow Pine

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OR WEST.

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Complete with backing, but without the glass, made from **Flemish Oak**, are to be had delivered by express, charges prepaid to any point east of the Missouri river, at 50 cents each; or at the **HARDWOOD RECORD** office, at 30 cents each.

Prepay orders with 2 cent stamps or postal notes, addressed,

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The newest and most modern railroad between

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS

Trains arrive at and leave from the finest and most convenient depot in Chicago, the

**La Salle Street Station
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W. D. YOUNG & CO.

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.

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INCORPORATED 1902.

The Michigan Maple Company

WHOLESALE

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Wolverine Brand Maple Flooring

FOR years we have been proving our assertion . . .
"THERE IS NONE BETTER"

Wolverine Brand is used in the best construction by the best builders.

Costs no more than a poor quality.

Give us an opportunity to quote and furnish sample car.

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900 S. Niagara St., Saginaw, West Side, Michigan

HICKORY

100,000 ft. 1" to 4" 1sts and 2nds and Common.

150,000 ft. 1" Common Plain White Oak.

100,000 ft. 1" Common Chestnut.

A few million feet of Quartered Red and White Oak,
all bone dry. Wire us if in a hurry.

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ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

We own an extensive hardwood forest area, railroads, saw mills and the largest and best equipped flooring factory in the world. Let us make you quotations.

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WHOLESALE HARDWOODS**

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BY
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FOR HANDLING

LOGS, LUMBER, SLABS, SAWDUST AND
GENERAL MILL REFUSE.

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NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.

Hardwood Record

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Vol. XX.

CHICAGO, APRIL 25, 1905.

No. 1.

Hardwood Record

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month

By The **HARDWOOD COMPANY**

HENRY H. GIBSON

President

FRANK W. TUTTLE

Sec.-Treas.

OFFICES:

Sixth Floor Ellsworth Bldg., 355 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

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General Market Conditions.

The past fortnight has shown an improvement in hardwood trade conditions throughout the country. Buyers from all consuming sections in veritable phalanxes are visiting the manufacturing districts in search of dry stocks of many varieties of lumber. Foreign buyers of hardwoods are also much in evidence, having rejected for the past three months proffers of stock at prices that would be regarded low today. They have come over to see what the "bloody row is all about," and cables have been passed back and forth between this country and the home offices with great frequency of late. In common with the domestic buyer, the foreign agent has arrived at the conviction that if he is going to have American hardwoods this year, he is going to be obliged to pay the manufacturers' prices for them. A good many manufacturers, who have been soliciting foreign trade for years, on account of the strong home demand and prospects, are now actually indifferent to foreign orders, as all of them prefer to sell lumber at home when it can be marketed for as much money as they can get on the other side of the Atlantic.

Every buyer is anxious to secure both white and red plain sawed oak, and the dry stock in first hands is cleaned up to the very finish, and a good many blocks of green stock have been sold for future delivery.

Agreeable to the prophecies made a month ago in the **HARDWOOD RECORD** concerning poplar, the opening up of logs at the river mills demonstrates the fact that the average of quality is running nearly twenty percent lower than the stock of the last few years, while the widths are showing an average of four and a half inches narrower. All signs, therefore, point to an unusual shortage in firsts and seconds, box saps and No. 1 poplar. Astute buyers have awakened to the situation, and some recent shipments of box boards from the Ohio river mills have been made fresh from the saw, loaded on flat cars, piled on lath stickers. The coarse end of poplar is not showing any

increase in price, owing to the competition of common and cull basswood, cottonwood and gum.

Southern ash and hickory are in strong and increasing demand and the stock in sight is far below the normal requirements of the trade.

The good end of cottonwood is in fair demand, and red gum is doing better than ever before in its history.

Of northern hardwoods maple is undeniably the leader in volume of sale, although a large portion of the season's cut was sold several months ago and is now just coming forward. Navigation is fully opened on the lakes and the movement of hard maple thus far, has exceeded that of the soft woods. It was assumed at one time that there was going to be an overstock of maple for the season, but the present demand would now indicate that every foot of maple manufactured this year would be bought just as fast as it was in shipping condition. The price is remaining firm, with a tendency to advance a little over earlier values on desirable lots.

The elm, black ash, rock elm, birch and basswood, which constitute the remaining chief hardwood products of Michigan, are all doing fairly well.

The interior hardwood mills of Wisconsin had a total dry stock of hardwoods on hand thirty days ago, approximating only about 75,000,000 feet. Of this quantity about one-third was basswood, the remainder being birch, gray elm, rock elm, ash, maple and a small percentage of red and white oak and butternut. The sales of the last month have reduced this total holding to less than 50,000,000 feet, and therefore the Wisconsin interior hardwood market is very bare of dry stock. Last winter's logging in that state was handicapped by heavy snows and unfavorable conditions generally, with the result that the total input of logs is very much less than normal. This situation combined with heavy buying, has materially assisted in advancing values in the Badger state during the last few weeks, and notwithstanding the fact that prices have been advanced on many items, orders are coming in which will practically clean up the greater portion of all dry stock.

Mahogany is ruling very low in the consuming market, owing very largely to increased production of American manufacturers and to the inroads made on the trade by mahogany veneers in the cabinet and interior finish trade, which prevails to such an extent at the present time. Recent sales of high-class, thick, clear, dimension stock of Cuban wood have been made and delivered at Grand Rapids, Mich., at from ten to ten and a half cents a foot. Every mahogany producer seems to be long on plain wood. It is to be hoped that the low prevailing price of mahogany will stimulate its use in furniture and interior finish to an extent that the surplus stock in the market will disappear, and its price rise to something like the relative value of other high-class woods.

Mahogany and other fine wood veneers are also suffering by reason of the low prevailing solid wood prices, and veneers that a year ago commanded three cents a foot in many cases are being offered today at one-half that price.

Black walnut is running along in its steady course at fair values. The foreign trade is absorbing all the good end of the stock it can get, and American buyers are using the remainder.

Getting Together on Hardwood Inspection.

The situation in the handling of hardwood affairs in this country, is, to say the least, very peculiar. Hardwood manufacturers of the United States as a class are of the highest type of business men. The jobbing element ranks just as high, and the consumers of hardwood lumber in the aggregate include men of wealth and high commercial standing. From the stumpage owner to the consumer, the entire hardwood business of this country is handled on high commercial lines, save in the one important essential of inspection.

Hardwood associations and exchanges within the country number perhaps a score, but even the widest extended of any of these organizations is sectional in its makeup. Practically all of them have individual rules of inspection and specific methods of their application, with a result that the entire range of hardwood commerce throughout the country and abroad, involves endless misunderstandings, bickerings and losses, which result in the manifest lowering of the commercial status of the entire industry. The HARDWOOD RECORD regrets to be obliged to make this statement of fact, but fact it is.

Every prominent man who has interested himself in hardwood inspection during the past few years professes to be a believer in the desideratum of universal inspection. In many cases he goes so far as to say that he believes in uniform inspection. Why then cannot these foremost men in one of America's leading industries get together and agree on what they profess to think eminently desirable? The reason they cannot is clearly marked in quite a number of cases. Men who have grown up with sundry associations and exchanges have fixed beliefs that the rules they have formulated and put into practice, to a greater or less degree, are the only rules by which universal inspection can be justly accomplished. They are not willing to relinquish any part of their rules or method of application, in the face of their protestations that they desire and are seeking a uniform system whereby hardwood lumber may be inspected and shipped to any point at home or abroad with a definite understanding as to the grade. They allege they are willing to compromise on a joint system of inspection; but, when the time for action materializes, their idea of a compromise is analagous to the old farmer's statement that he and his wife had succeeded in living in perfect harmony for forty years, simply because they had always agreed to settle all matters of difference by compromise. The old gentleman eventually explained that the basis of this arrangement consisted in letting his wife have her own way.

Thus a great many men prominent in hardwood affairs, are so prejudiced in their belief that they think their way is the only way of justly accomplishing universal hardwood inspection. While they do not say so outright, their attitude plainly indicates that they want universal inspection if they can have it in strict accordance with their own rules and methods; otherwise they will continue to be obstructionists to the end of the game.

It is time that hardwood affairs were amended and that the greatest good of the greatest number of people interested in the production, merchandising and consuming of hardwoods should have a fair showing and fair play. It is time that a hardwood congress was called together and an amicable arrangement effected whereby a base of universal inspection could be established, and an application of the rules thus formulated be placed in the hands of a non-partisan and impartial inspection bureau, made up from all parties in interest, under the direction of a superintendent of character, ability and experience.

A set of grading rules for American hardwoods and a logical method of their application should be taken up by representative and practical men interested in the production, merchandising and consumption of these woods. They should follow the lines established by the white and yellow pine men of the country, who have brought their systems of inspection and of business to a practical and satisfactory consummation, both to themselves and to their patrons. Let these people get together and decide what is just for themselves and what will be satisfactory to consumers, and establish something like universality in hardwood production and inspection, and the result will not only be satisfactory to everyone concerned, but will be highly profitable to all the parties in interest.

Manufacturers have no desire to stock up with unsatisfactory and unmarketable grades, and any practical grade that can be agreed upon will be gauged by its value. The producer must receive a just value for the log run lumber he handles through his mill, to insure him a profit and a continuity of his business. In hardwood inspection matters in the past, too much stress has perhaps been laid on the exact inspection required for a specific grade. This detail of inspection is largely inconsequential. What is wanted is something like uniformity in grades that will be satisfactory to all, and such grades once established will be followed by a just price. A price never made a grade, but a grade will establish a price.

The time is ripe for this desideratum. The hardwood trade of this country is crying aloud for it. This method will straighten out the tangles, the misunderstandings, the bickerings and the rebate claims, the hard feelings and the crudities of this business, and put it into form where it shall have the same standard that prevails in other foremost American industries.

It is in no wise the intention of the HARDWOOD RECORD to intimate that the past or prospective work of the existing hardwood associations and exchanges has been devoid of practical results. They have accomplished much good work and have still worthy achievements awaiting their attention. Each one has local interests that can best be served and protected in no other way than through the medium of association endeavor, and the suggestion here outlined in no wise contemplates anything but their continuance, but in the interest of common good, they should join in the endeavor to establish a set of uniform inspection rules that shall be satisfactory and devise a plan whereby these rules may be applied justly and impartially in universal practice.

The Scramble for Hardwood Stumpage.

There is a veritable scramble throughout all the hardwood sections of the South for timber properties containing even a reasonable proportion of white and red oak. Timber that went begging at nominal values two years ago, is now being transferred at prices ranging from \$5 to \$10 an acre, and in some cases much higher.

The same conditions prevail in the northern hardwood area, and some values that have recently obtained for Michigan hardwood lands showing a good percentage of maple, are simply marvelous as compared with the prices set upon them even two years ago. The big operators in the northern portion of the southern peninsula of Michigan are absorbing all the hardwood timber to be had at anything like a reasonable value, as they are just beginning to appreciate the possibilities that can be secured from this class of stumpage. Many of these larger operators have withdrawn their stump lands from the market and are converting what was formerly known as "woods refuse" into wood chemicals of various sorts and charcoal, and several of them are going even further than this and have erected blast furnaces, and will produce a very high grade of pig iron. In fact a finer manipulation of forest products, and therefore a possibility of larger returns from stumpage, has stimulated values to a very high point throughout the lower peninsula of Michigan.

The mixed hardwood and hemlock growth of the northern peninsula of Michigan and of the hardwood belt of Wisconsin is also being absorbed very fast, although prices there have not yet achieved the high range that has obtained for southern peninsula of Michigan woods, owing largely to the fact that the quality of the maple in that section is not as good as it is in lower Michigan. On the contrary, the Wisconsin basswood and birch is of a higher type than their Michigan prototypes, although not very prolific in growth.

Inferior hardwoods in what has been known as remote timber sections of the country are also fast coming into the market, and a good many purchases have lately been made, and others are being sought, all along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, from the Dismal Swamp to Texas.

Comparatively little cypress stumpage is changing hands as most of it was secured to large operators several years ago.

With this scramble for hardwoods so manifest, it will not be long before the remaining hardwood area of the country will be as thoroughly in the hands of operators as is the white pine and yellow pine of the country.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

The Psalmist and the Hardwood Man.

"Life is real, life is earnest."

Thus the psalmist sadly spoke;
Had he been a hardwood mill man
He'd have thought life was a joke.

—W. OF O.

From the Foolish Book.

Johnny hung his little sister,
She was dead before they missed her.
Doesn't he do the cutest tricks?
Such a mind and only six.

High Art.

There was an old sculptor named Phidias,
Whose knowledge of Art was invincible;
He carved Aphrodite
Without any nightie,
Which startled the purely fastidious.

Don't Look It.

It is rarely that
the man who had a
corking good time the
night before is able to
look it the next morn-
ing.

The Truth-Teller.

The average woman
prides herself on tell-
ing the truth. If she
told you in 1895 she
was thirty years old,
she would tell you the
same thing in 1905.

Expensive Hope.

Hope is free to
every man except the
hope the patient gets
from the doctor; that
costs money.

Another Case.

"Be sure you're
right, then go ahead."
is a saw not intended
for the automobilist
stuck in the mud.

Not Looking for More Trouble.

"Are you fond of
automobiling?"

"I don't care to
express myself; I
have just settled with
the police department
for speeding, and
don't wish to be ar-
rested again for pro-
fanity."

Don't Try.

It is almost impos-
sible for a lumber
salesman to save
money—and a hard-
wood mill man gets to
a point where he
doesn't even try.

The Last to Go.

When all earth's folk had perished,
One man remained alone;
All gone that he had cherished,
No friend to call his own.
Who was the last sad being
On whom the sun's rays played?
Oh, he was the sole believer
In uniform hardwood grades.

What He Plants.

What does he plant who plants a tree?
He plants cool shade and tender rain,
And seed and bud of days to be,
And years that fade and flush again;
He plants the glory of the plain;
He plants the forest's heritage;
The harvest of the coming age;
The joy that unborn eyes shall see—
These things he plants who plants a tree.
—RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

Isn't It So?

You play a game of ping-pong, and then you
have a chat,
Then you make some fudges, and then you get
your hat;
And hold her hand, and say "good night" as
nicely as you can;
But isn't that a h—l of a night for a great,
fit, healthy man?

—THE OSUKOSH POET.

The American Hardwood Industry.



How Long Can He Uphold the Burden?

Fame.

A fondness of fame
is avarice of air.—
EDWARD YOUNG.

Love of Flattery.

We should have but
little pleasure were
we never to flatter
ourselves.—ROCHEFOU-
CAULT.

No Dust in Toledo.

A Toledo, O., dis-
patch to the Chicago
daily press says:
"The Preachers' Un-
ion here is planning
a campaign against
the display of
women's hosiery in
shop windows."

This is as it should
be; evidently the dust
doesn't blow in the
bad man's eye in To-
ledo. Therefore, un-
less women's hosiery
is displayed where it
belongs, it should not
be displayed at all.

Awful.

A coffin trust is
among the grave talk
of the day.

No Assurance.

Simply because a
man comes from a
good family, it does
not follow that he
will make a good
family man.

Dead Easy.

The fact that live
men never ride
around inside vehicles
of the sort, explains
the superstition that
it is a sure sign of
death to meet a
hearse.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

EIGHTH PAPER.

Black Walnut.

Juglans nigra Linn.

Black walnut is of the family *Juglandacea* and belonging to the same group as the English, or royal walnut and the California walnut.

The range of growth of the black walnut is from southern Ontario to Florida, central Alabama and Mississippi, and westward through southern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota to Nebraska, Kansas and the San Antonio river district of Texas.

By its common English name of black walnut this tree is commonly known in most sections of the United States, but in parts of New York, Delaware, West Virginia, Florida, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, it is called walnut, and in the foreign trade it is often referred to as American walnut. Dent-soo-kwa-no-ne was the picturesque title attached to black walnut by the aborigines of New York state. In shape the tree is rounded, with very thick branches. It attains a height of from 50 to 150 feet, and its time of bloom is in April and May, and the fruit matures in October.

The bark is blackish, rough and broadly ridged. The twigs are pubescent. The leaves are compound, alternate, with stalks from one to two feet long which are slightly pubescent; odd-pinnate, with from thirteen to twenty-three leaflets; ovate-lanceolate; taper pointed apex and rounded or slightly cordate at the base, the sides being often unequal, and the lower pair of leaflets smaller than the others; sharply toothed; yellowish-green above and glabrous; paler below and pubescent. The fruit is large, globose and solitary; the husk greenish-yellow, when ripe, and dotted with brownish red; spongy and decaying to release the nut. The nut is black, deeply and sharply furrowed, and contains a rich, highly flavored kernel.

For many centuries black walnut has been a favorite for many articles of commerce in European countries. The English walnut, *Juglans regia*, a native of Persia, was the only available species until the introduction abroad of the nearly similar black walnut of North America, which occurred about the middle of the seventeenth century. In England and on the continent as oak first gave way to soft woods for construction, so it also was supplanted by walnut for cabinet purposes. The wood soon became very fashionable and high prices were paid for it.

In the United States at an early date, black walnut was but slightly esteemed, and its use was confined very largely to the making of hewn barn frames, and by reason of the ease with which it could be split and its great durability when exposed to the weather, was a favorite material for the building of worm fences. It was even after the most valuable portion of the black wal-

nut area in every accessible portion of the United States had been badly denuded that the high physical qualities of the wood came to be appreciated in its own land. During the period from 1860 to 1880, black walnut became the extreme vogue for furniture manufacturing purposes within the United States. It was only when the scarcity of the wood in its well-known sources of supply became

apparent and the price reached a figure that manufacturers regarded as prohibitory, that the furniture fashion of this country changed to a very large extent to other woods. This abandonment of a notoriously valuable cabinet wood did not prevail abroad. The foreigner was willing and has been willing at all times, to pay the price for a wood of whose sterling qualities he is well informed. The result has been that for the past twenty-five years, the best logs of American black walnut, which have been obtained from remote and heretofore inaccessible sections of the country, have been carefully prepared for export and shipped abroad, there to be manufactured with a minimum of waste, for the use of the expert cabinet maker. This demand for American walnut is still maintained in nearly all parts of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Netherlands, Spain and Italy, but the chief customer for the wood is that section of Germany, of which Hamburg is the chief commercial center.

The finest black walnut that ever grew within the United States was contained in a scattering growth throughout the forests of Indiana, Ohio, southern Illinois and Missouri, although a considerable quantity of the wood of exceptional quality was found in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. Today the remaining stands of walnut of high commercial value that remain within the United States, are in the Indian Territory, Arkansas, Missouri, eastern Kansas, Kentucky, and a little in Tennessee.

Black walnut timber never grows in a forest by itself, but is intermingled with oak, sycamore, ash and elm of the middle temperate zone of this continent.

The height of black walnut production was attained in the United States about 1875, when the total output aggregated approximately 125,000,000 feet. Notwithstanding the fact that in 1880 the furniture manufacturers of the United States concluded that black walnut was exhausted as a commercial quantity,

the country today produces approximately an average of 40,000,000 feet annually, of which about 20,000,000 feet, notably of the coarser grades, cut from the smaller logs, are consumed by home demand and the remainder goes abroad. Approximately fifteen percent of the choicest walnut logs obtained at present are exported to Hamburg.

An English authority states that the nuts



THE LARGEST BLACK WALNUT TREE IN THE WORLD.
JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI, 7 FEET IN DIAMETER.



BLACK WALNUT BARK.

of the English, Persian or royal walnut are considered of a finer quality than those of

responding sides are hewn and "flatted" to provide for compact and economical stowage in cars and on ship, and ordinarily the ends are covered with a heavy coating of paint, to prevent any possibility of checking. The export logs vary in size from eighteen to forty inches square, by six to eighteen feet long. A considerable quantity of the wood is also exported in the form ofitches, planks and boards.

In forest growth the general diameter of trees varies from twelve to thirty inches, although quite frequently specimens are encountered that have a diameter of four to six feet at breast height, with symmetrical trunks that rise clear without a limb for sixty feet.

While cabinet making has consumed a great portion of the black walnut of this continent, vast quantities of it have been employed in making gun stocks, both in Europe and in America. So great was the demand for that purpose until the general peace following the battle of Waterloo, that the

However, there is a variety of burl obtained from black walnut stumps in this country, and quantities of it, notably during the last few years, have been cut into veneers, placed together at the joints, and form the exterior panel work in many handsome piano and organ cases.

The related white walnut, or butternut, *Juglans cinerea*, affords a less prized and lighter-tinted wood. Some authorities estimate that 100 years growth furnishes the best type of the black walnut wood. However, specimens of an age of from 150 to 250 years are of an infinitely better physical quality, richer color, and of a higher value. The wood grows comparatively quickly, but the heart wood, for which the tree is prized, begins to form only when it is of a considerable age.

Walnut trees may be known by their nuts, the husks or pods of which adhere unbroken, instead of loosening, and are completely divided into four sections. The ancients considered the shade of the walnut as harmful



MILL AND WALNUT LOG YARD OF THE K. & P. LUMBER COMPANY, CINCINNATI, O.



ALLEY IN WALNUT YARD OF THE K. & P. LUMBER COMPANY, CINCINNATI, O.

the American species, but American wood is regarded as superior.

In physical character the recorded dry weight of black walnut varies from forty to fifty pounds per cubic foot. In hardness it compares with chestnut and beech. It has no odor, but the taste is faintly astringent. The grain is open, varying with the cut. The surface is rather dull. The color of the heartwood is dark brown to nearly black, with frequently a tinge of purple in the vertical section. The wood dries well if handled with reasonable care. It is easily worked and is susceptible of a beautiful polish and is extremely durable in contact with the soil. It is not affected by borers, is strong, tough and not liable to split. When properly finished, it holds the finish with a remarkable tenacity and grows richer and more beautiful with age.

The export logs of the wood have their bark carefully removed, and the four and cor-

greater part of the product was devoted to that purpose, while prices rose in England until £600 sterling is reported to have been paid for a single log. In spite of the innumerable woods that have since been introduced for this purpose, walnut is still regarded as the best for gun stocks. In 1806 France is said to have employed 12,000 trees for this purpose. In this country during the Civil War, several considerable fortunes were made by contractors who supplied the government with material for walnut gun stocks. The firm, hard, chocolate-colored wood of walnut seems to have been particularly adapted for this purpose on account of its density of grain, combined with comparative lightness, its color, not easily soiled or disfigured, and its ability to withstand rough usage.

Large excrescences or burls are common on foreign walnut trees, particularly on those growing near the Black Sea and in Italy, but they are very uncommon on American walnut.



FOLIAGE AND FRUIT OF BLACK WALNUT.



PART OF LOG YARD AND MILL, PENROD WALNUT CORPORATION, KANSAS CITY, MO.



ALLEY IN ONE OF THE YARDS, PENROD WALNUT CORPORATION, KANSAS CITY, MO.

to all life, and it is certain that some vegetation is affected by it, doubtless by the acid properties contained within the fallen leaves.

While comparatively the black walnut of the United States is approaching extinction, the statement that the wood is exhausted is a legend, as is even proven by the output of 1904, which approximated 40,000,000 feet. There will be a gradual diminution of the possible production of the wood as the years go by, but still America will supply the demand for black walnut for many years. It is unfortunate that such a magnificent wood, whose physical qualities are scarcely surpassed by any type of American forest growth, should have been so wantonly destroyed in the early history of this country before its just value was appreciated.

However, there has been a marked and constantly growing increase in the domestic uses of walnut during the past year. Americans are just beginning to realize its value as a furniture and interior finish wood, which has long been known in Europe. The foreign woodworkers have made a study of designing and finishing this wood so as to bring out all its unusually artistic and attractive qualities, a feature overlooked or neglected at home. The German exhibit of walnut furniture in its natural color at the recent exposition at St. Louis opened the eyes of many American users of high grade lumber to its possibilities,

and it is believed has had considerable influence with regard to the recent increased call for walnut in this country. In European countries the finest furniture and hand-carved interior decorations are of walnut.

Today, both at home and abroad, the interior woodwork and furniture made twenty-five to a hundred years ago are appreciated as among the most valuable heirlooms of many families of distinction. The fact that the wood has always "held its finish" and grows richer as the years pass lends an added charm to both its commercial and aesthetic value. The pride of many a modern housekeeper is the set of black walnut parlor frames that belonged to her grandmother or great-grandmother, which only within the last few years have been dragged from the attic or storeroom, and with only the least touch of refinishing have, by the aid of new upholstery, been rejuvenated into articles of beauty, and now occupy the position of honor in the parlor.

New Chicago Hardwood Company.

The Southern Oak Lumber Company is the name of a new hardwood corporation which has just been established with offices at 707 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago. The president of this company is John C. Spry, and the vice president and secretary is John D. Spaulding. Mr. Spry is too well known in the Chicago lumber trade to need very much introduction at the hands of the *Hardwood Record*, having been allied

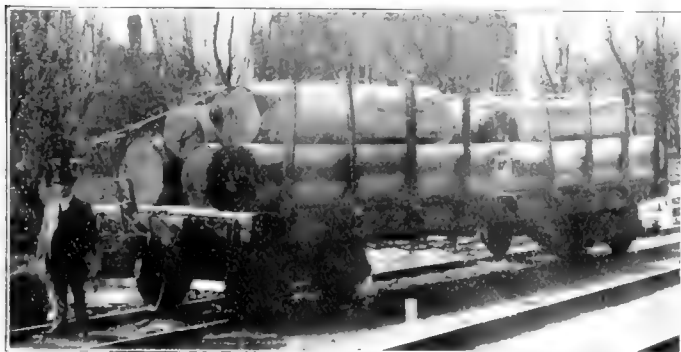
with the general building wood industry in this market for many years, and for a long time being the head of the great John Spry Lumber Company, a concern which was founded by his father, but from which he retired a few years ago. Mr. Spry, outside of his lumber business, is largely interested in stumpage in various parts of the country, and is an extensive dealer in timber lands.

John D. Spaulding is a Wisconsin product, and has an enviable record in the hardwood trade. For the past eight years he has been associated with Upham & Agler, well known Chicago hardwood manufacturers and wholesalers.

With the fine reputation, breadth of experience and large capital enjoyed by the managers of the Southern Oak Lumber Company it will prove an important factor in the hardwood trade of this market. While the company is known as the Southern Oak Lumber Company and will make southern oak a specialty, it will also handle all varieties of both northern and southern hardwoods.

Again in the Lumber Business.

Charles H. Stanton of Buffalo, for some time past inspector general of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, who has had a long lumber experience in Michigan and at Buffalo, has concluded to again re-enter the lumber business, and will handle northern and southern hardwoods, cypress and yellow pine. From the fact that Mr. Stanton has a thorough knowledge of all the details of the lumber business and has a large and friendly clientele in the East, he will be able to command an excellent trade. Manufacturers of the lines of lumber which Mr. Stanton will handle would do well to make a selling connection through him for eastern business.



CARLOAD OF BLACK WALNUT LOGS PREPARED FOR EXPORT.



LOG YARD AND MILL OF THE EAST ST. LOUIS WALNUT COMPANY, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Strode's Stuff.

Down in Indiana.

The first place I stopped was at Princeton. Here I saw the old firm of A. B. Nickey & Sons. They are pretty nearly cut out, but they have a good stock of lumber and a good stock of logs, and they will have plenty of both while Indiana timber lasts. The Green River Lumber Company, in which they are interested, has recently opened headquarters in Memphis. The company has a large tract of timber in that district and expect to establish a mill there. Sam Nickey has been traveling with his wife, whose health is poor; they are at present in southern California.

Then I went on down to Evansville, where I saw Claude Maley and Dan Wertz, of the firm of Maley & Wertz; also Young & Cut-singer, and the rest of the boys. Saw a lot of quarter-sawed oak in stock—about the best and most of it that I found on my travels.

From Evansville I took the Southern Railway to Louisville and New Albany, stopping en route at Boonville, where I saw the C. P. White Lumber Company, an excellent concern with a large stock of the genuine white oak. A peculiarity of this concern's stock is that all its Indiana white oak grows in Indiana.

I spent only one day in Louisville and did not get time to visit the trade, but had the pleasure of attending a district meeting of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association held by Secretary Doster. It was a most successful and interesting one.

In the afternoon Will McLean took us out to view his plant in Louisville. I can always tell a plant of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company. It doesn't matter what other people have, you will always find a Hugh McLean plant well stocked with logs, popping off steam and turning out an abundance of good lumber. Hugh McLean has the reputation of being the best lumber salesman on the road, but the secret of his success is undoubtedly that he has to offer not odds and ends, but the product of his own mill, well manufactured, equalized and dry. The McLeans have an organization that is hard to beat. All the manufacturing interests of the firm are under the personal supervision of W. A. McLean, as energetic and entertaining a gentleman as any in the South. He is, in fact, hard to keep up with. After showing me over the plant, he took me to the Pendennis Club for dinner, where we spent a couple of hours very pleasantly, then concluded to go to the theater. We spent three-quarters of an hour there, which is a good while for Mr. McLean to sit still. The show was not extra good. A lady came out with a blanket tied around her to make a train, and she sang selections from an opera. When she reached the high notes the drum in the orchestra would make an awful racket and she would stop and say "Thank you." Then she would take up her train in her arms as

if it were a rag-doll, and sing it a lullaby, while someone behind the scenes would evidently have a fit among a lot of glass bottles. She otherwise conducted herself in a manner so ridiculous that we came very near laughing. After watching her for a while, we left. I don't know what the play was about, nor why the people acted as they did, but maybe there was some justification for them. We musn't condemn them too severely.

Then we went to the Louisville Hotel and couldn't get a room. They called up the Gault House and we couldn't get one there. There wasn't anything going on either. Louisville has just outgrown its hotel accommodations.

"Come on," said Mr. McLean, "I will take care of you," and he picked up my valise and started out like a whirlwind, as usual. I did not get near enough to him to ask where we were going, until he stopped to hail a car.

"To New Albany," he said. "We've got lots of room over in New Albany."

When we got off the car he said, "Come on down to my house, we have a spare room there." He rushed along the sidewalk like a cyclone. I stumbled along after him like a blizzard which is slightly lame in one leg. I couldn't see the sidewalk very well, it being dark, the streets poorly lighted, and I myself a trifle nearsighted. It was a brick walk, full of holes and unexpected steps, all new to me. I sent up a silent, earnest supplication and consigned myself to the care of the Lord, placing the responsibility on Him, and giving Him warning not to let me fall down and break my neck. So I stumbled along, trying to keep up.

Slap—bang!!! Durn the hole, anyhow!

"Hello, Strode!" said McLean, "didn't you see that hole?"

"Ha-ha, ha-ha!" said I, regaining my balance. "Of course I saw it; I'm just acting this way for fun!"

Kick! Stumble! I nearly fell on my face that time!

"Ha-ha!" I cried, "don't pay any attention to me, I always cross the street that way in Chicago."

I was greatly relieved when we arrived at the house without any serious accident. Here I found a good bed and passed the night very comfortably. I do not remember the exact number, but McLean has six or seven small children, mostly boys, and the energetic spirit is clearly inherited by them.

I next went up to see Charlie Barnaby at Greencastle. Charlie is doing well. He is not going to leave Indiana. Sixteen years ago he bought (or his father did) the saw-mill at Greencastle. The man who sold it said the timber was all gone. But every one of the sixteen years Charlie, or his father, has cut more lumber than that man ever did, and his log yard is a sight for sore eyes. Charlie says he has all the timber offered that

he is able to pay for. So he has steadily refused all inducements to go to the South, and has built an elegant house and is all fixed to continue the lumber business at Greencastle.

I next went out to see Sam Burkholder, but Sam was not at home. The last issue of the *HARDWOOD RECORD* was just out, saying I was down in Indiana, and Sam had read this and got out of town on the first train. However, his boy did the honors very respectably. Sam and I have done so much work in association matters and in the cause of temperance, that I would have liked to meet him and talk over old times—but Sam was gone.

At Richmond, Ind., is one of the best lumber concerns in the state. I refer to C. & W. Kramer. They have the famous Indiana white oak in all its pristine purity. The firm of C. & W. Kramer is in the second generation now, which is quite a record in the hardwood business. It was founded by C. & W. Kramer and is today conducted by the boys in a very able manner.

The Weeping Philosopher.

I boarded the train for Edinburg, and he entered the car and took a seat in front of me. He had an anxious, peering look, and somehow he seemed to be on the verge of bursting into tears and weeping all over the car.

"Is this seat taken?" he asked, as he deposited his grip and umbrella and sat down with a sigh.

"It is," I said.

"What!" he said, starting up. "Where is he? Who is he?"

"Why, my dear sir," I said, "I only had reference to yourself; you have taken the seat. No one besides yourself has taken it that I know of."

He looked at me suspiciously, but I was looking innocent.

"It's a fine day," I said.

"Yes," shaking his head sadly. "It does well enough; pretty cool."

"All the better for the farmers to work," said I.

"Yes, the weather is all right if they would work, but they won't. Farmers don't work like they used to. No, not half." And the tears seemed very near.

"I used to cut wheat with a sickle when I was a boy; wrap it around my hand you know. Nowadays they just sit up and drive a twine binder; they don't know what work is! My, when we got a cradle for cutting wheat, we thought we were fixed. I remember once I was started at cradling a lot of wheat. I was just a boy then, and I took the lead. Then along about noon the old seasoned workers caught up with me, and I didn't take the lead any more. I went to shocking. Played out! I tell you it took a man to cradle wheat in those days. You can't get a farmer to do it now!"

"No," I said, "they don't have to, but they get there just the same."

"Of course they do," he said. "But everything is too high. Look at the price of

wheat and pork and things. Nearly everybody has left the farms and those that remain don't work. I tell you the country is going to the dogs. Look at the strikes. You've got them in Chicago. What are they striking for? More pay? What do they want with more pay? To get themselves more to eat! Why, it is ridiculous the way things are! I travel through the country and try to pick up a pound of butter now and then for my own use. Can I get it? No sir, and it isn't the price. I don't care if they charge me thirty-five cents a pound for it, but I can't get it. No sir, I can't get it!"

I told him I realized the price of butter was too high but I didn't see how we could help ourselves.

"Help ourselves? Let the government help us! Let them appoint a commission and fix the price of everything; that is the only solution, I can see."

"I wouldn't be in favor of fixing the price of butter at over twenty-five cents a pound," said I.

"That's right, twenty-five cents is enough, and then make 'em take it. If they won't, just throw them into jail. If a man won't raise butter for twenty-five cents, send him up for six months and make him work. He'll be glad to do it then! And fix the price for labor and everything!"

Just then the man in front of us got up and went out.

"Phew," said the weeping philosopher, "something smells bad around here. That old farmer has been out in the barn this morning and got some of it on his clothes. He has been smelling like a glue factory all morning. Burn the luck anyhow!"

I thought the tears would surely come now, so I took occasion to go out into the smoking car.

A Modern Sewing Machine.

I find that our sewing machine is out of date. I bought it six or seven years ago and paid fifty-five dollars for it, but during my visit to Edinburg Henry Maley showed me through a factory, which he and Mr. Sterzik have at that place for the manufacture of sewing machine cabinets, and I discovered that ours is completely out of date.

I have always been rather proud of our sewing machine. I have made it a point to endeavor not to make a parade of it nor brag about it audibly, but it undoubtedly forms the

central ornament of our sitting room. To see my wife seated at it, turning out shirt-waists and things, forms a picture of domesticity which is pleasing to my soul. A woman sitting at her sewing machine is like a queen seated on her throne.

Those days are over, it seems. I find that the Edinburg factory is making a sewing machine cabinet that you can't tell from a patent churn to save your life. They send it up to Kankakee, where the crazy folks are, and have the works put in, and then sell them for sixteen dollars apiece, on the installment plan. Now, our sewing machine is just a sewing machine. We have never suggested nor attempted to disguise that fact. The most casual observer would recognize it for what it is, at a glance. Not so the average one. If you call on a woman and see her sitting to be sewing when the bed rugs

start banging! The whole thing disappears and you see nothing but a patent churn that looks like a washstand, and you go in and make your call, leaning against what appears to you to be a cross between a washing machine and a kitchen cabinet. Or maybe you'll sit on her lap and sit down upon it, or what you hope is a graceful and becoming attitude, while you keep up a witty conversation on the topics of the day. When you are gone and are wondering what kind of an impression you have made, and are thinking of the bright, smart things you might have said, the woman exclaims, "Orat the man, anyhow!" throws back the lid, the sewing machine arises from the inside, some steps and she goes to sewing like mad, making up for lost time.

All this time you have been entertaining a sewing machine unaware. You have had no idea that the room contained one at all. That is just what is wrong about the whole business! Here is Henry Maley, who has been nearly fifty years building up a reputation for honest and square dealing, making a lot of washing machines that look like patent churns, and working them off on people for sewing machines! It is too much! I can scarcely bear to think of it! I didn't expect anything better of Sterzik, for anybody that will swim in the Ohio river at Evansville for a wild duck, will do almost anything. But Henry Maley!

CHARLES D. STROBE.

was launched at Goshen, Ind., for the manufacture and sale of hardwoods, particular attention being given to walnut. Although Mr. Penrod continued with this firm until 1892, in 1890 he became identified with the firm of Lesh, Prouty & Abbott, East Chicago, Ind. In 1892 the Goshen company was changed to Penrod & Wood, under which name it continued until 1896, when Mr. Penrod removed to Kansas City and organized the Perod Walnut Corporation, buying and exporting logs and manufacturing walnut lumber. In 1904 this company was consolidated with other leading walnut producers under the name of the American Walnut Corporation. Of this company he has been president for several years, and he is also vice-president of the K. & P. Lumber Company of Cincinnati, and vice president of the East St. Louis Walnut Company.

The American Walnut Company carries a stock of 7,000,000 feet of walnut logs and lumber and its annual handlings represent well toward 20,000,000 feet of logs and lumber, more than half of which goes into export. In connection with the export trade, Mr. Penrod will leave New York Apr. 29 for Europe, returning about the middle of June. He will visit London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Havre, Paris, Marseilles, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Berlin, Hamburg, Copenhagen and Christiania, at all of which places he is a well known and welcome visitor of the lumber fraternity, as this is his seventh trip abroad in his companies' interests.

John N. Penrod was baptized John Noble Penrod, and his middle name seems to have been prophetically bestowed. While he is a thorough business man and knows the work in which he is engaged more intimately than any other man in the world, his greatest attributes of success are geniality of disposition, spontaneous generosity, unostentatious but cordial hospitality and unswerving loyalty to his friends. Those who have known him longest say that John Penrod makes friends easier and holds them longer than any other man of their acquaintance. He seems to have taken to heart that advice which was given to Laertes:

Those friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel.

He values the good will of his friends at the highest degree, and there is nothing in reason he would not do for one to whom he has given his confidence.

Mr. Penrod is sympathetic and ever ready to help those in distress. His energetic work for the relief of the Kansas City flood sufferers at the disastrous time in 1903 is a striking example of this trait. When it became known that twenty-five thousand people in Kansas City had been driven from their homes, most of whom were absolutely without the necessities of life, he was one of a committee of seven appointed by the lumbermen of the city to personally appeal for help to the generosity of the lumber trade of the country. Mr. Penrod not only contributed liberally to this fund, but he took off his coat

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER VIII.

John Noble Penrod.

Not long ago, when the offices of the American Walnut Company were at Chicago, a prominent hardwood lumberman of Hebrew extraction dropped into them, and, not seeing the president of that great concern, inquired, "Ish der valnut king in?"

The HARDWOOD RECORD is pleased to say that John Noble Penrod, "the walnut king," is "in" this issue, in the form of its portrait supplement.

Mr. Penrod, who has many times been given the royal title, and whose domain is wherever walnut is bought or sold, was born near North Manchester, Wabash county, Ind., in 1856. His education was somewhat limited, being confined to the district schools of his locality, where he remained on the farm until he was twenty-nine years old, at which time he went into the business of selling lumber.

In 1888 the firm of Lesh, Penrod & Co.



JOHN N. PENROD
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

and went to work so actively that, through his efforts, many of the largest contributions of the \$30,000 fund given by the lumbermen of the United States to the flood sufferers were secured.

John Noble Penrod has been a close student all his life of that noblest study of mankind, called man. He is a close observer of events and a great reader on instinctive subjects. His extensive travels and wide experience have made him a man whom it is not only

a pleasure but an advantage to meet. He is an expert on walnut and his appellation of "the walnut king" has not only been bestowed because of his extensive and successful operations, but because of his thorough knowledge of its characteristics, uses and possibilities, and his great executive ability in its manipulation.

The HARDWOOD RECORD takes great pleasure in presenting Mr. Penrod's portrait to the domestic and foreign trade.

Evolution of Rotary Veneer Machines

By L. G. Merritt.

The veneer business belongs to a large family of industries, and it owes much of its development to its blood relations. At first a piece of veneer was understood to be a very thin sheet of wood overlaid upon a heavy backing. Usually the backing was some kind of cheap timber and the veneer was of a more rare and expensive quality, the object of the overlay being to save the cost of a solid piece of high-priced wood. Hence, to this day, the word veneer in many minds implies imitation and a vulgar attempt to misrepresent.

As these thin sheets of wood began to be used for baskets and cheese boxes and were made from the commoner sorts of wood, it lost its original significance, but continued to be known as veneer. With the growing demand for it in many new fields it increased in thickness, and may now be had in any gauge to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Still it is styled veneer, but there is no longer a very clear distinction between it and any other thin lumber, such as resawed stock, box shooks, staves, heading and shingles. It may mean the material out of which a potato crate is made, or it may mean the highly-polished surface of a grand piano. And if it has so wide an application, what shall we say of the many different ways of producing it? We have sawed veneer and cut veneer, sliced veneer and rotary cut veneer. There is no difference in principle between a heading or shingle saw and a veneer sawing machine so called. Nor is there much in principle to distinguish a stave cutter or a shingle chopper from a veneer slicer.

In order to know just what we are talking about nowadays, it is necessary to be explicit, and, in a general way, it may be said that there are two kinds of veneer; that which is taken from the circumference of a log, much as paper is unwrapped from the roll, and that which is taken from the log by slicing through it after the usual manner of sawing lumber. Rotary process veneer is always cut with a knife, while the other kinds of veneer may be made with either a knife or a saw. The rotary process is the more common, and it is that with which we are at present concerned.

A rotary veneer-cutting machine was origi-

inally made up of two elements, a pair of shafts to hold and revolve a round log and a knife against which the log revolved. The result was veneering of uncertain thickness and indifferent quality. The modern machine contains one more essential element, and mention will be made of that later.

Besides the pair of shafts and the knife our primitive machine was provided with a frame of heavy timbers, to which the shaft bearings were bolted. This frame was just what the name indicates—a square frame mortised and tenoned and held together by joint bolts. One of the log shafts had a gear wheel keyed upon it, and this gear was driven by a pinion on the pulley shaft. The other log shaft had no gear wheel and was not driven, but it had a screw acting against its outer end to push it up against the log. The log had a hole bored in each end, and into these holes the ends of the shafts entered, the driving shaft being provided with spurs or dogs which gripped the log and made it revolve. Later on, most machines were geared to drive both ends of the log, and the shafts carried clucks which were forced into the timber without having it previously bored. A hand wheel furnished means for the application of man power in chucking the log.

With the advent of iron frames, the same square form was adhered to, but two other designs came into existence, the A frame and the engine lathe bed. All three types are still in use.

The knife was bolted to an iron backing or carriage in such a way that its back or straight part was presented to the cut. The usual plan of feeding the knife was the same as used to-day, viz., a pair of screws driven by a front shaft through bevel gears. Simple as this arrangement was, the writer recalls a machine of the same general description, but in which all trace of feed screws or any other power feeding device was lacking. The operator pushed the knife up against the log by means of a lever connected to the knife carriage, and the thickness of the veneer was determined in just the same way that it is in a carpenter's plane—the most primitive of all veneer machines. But to return to the usual feed screw device, connection was made between

the front shaft and a pair of bevel gears, the mesh of gears on a machine 12 feet.

One more thing has been mentioned, retained, and that is the gauge bar, which was supposed to keep the feed in regulating the thickness of the veneer. It was not considered of much importance in those days.

Such was the original form of the veneer machine, but as years went by it became a representative type. There were a few freaks even then that left the main track of common usage, and some of these come in the nature of a surprise to anyone who supposes that most of the pieces on the modern machine were born yesterday.

Between this early type and our modern highly-developed machine there is a long stretch of road strewn with the relics of partial success and fruitless endeavor. These relics are not carefully arranged like an exhibit in a world's fair so that the casual observer can see the order of their coming, but most of them are on record in the Patent Office, where anyone can arrange them to suit himself and draw his own conclusions. Now and then we come across a machine that was built way back in those early times, and yet along lines that would place it in the front rank of modern machines. On the other hand, there are machines being built and sold today that would make good subjects to sit for a photograph of one of the patriarchs of the machinery kingdom. But, confusing as the field of development may at first sight appear, there is a very clear and direct path that leads to a full view of the whole line of march.

Mention was made of the fact that the early machine was provided with a gauge to regulate the thickness of the veneer. While, as stated before, this little device was thought little of at first, it has a great interest for us now because it was the forerunner of the modern pressure bar, a most vital part of the mechanism. This gauge originally pressed against the log so as to prevent the knife being drawn into the cut faster than the feed screws urged it forward. Invariably it bore against the log at considerable distance above the knife, and the friction of the log against it was a cause for great worry by the pioneers in the art. So some one thought of the scheme of using a roller, and the idea was patented. Thousands of dollars have been spent in patent litigation over this invention, and, after the fight was all over, we can see that the roller idea was wrong from the standpoint of modern practice. But at that time it was a much more important matter to save power than it was to turn out good veneer.

So far there was nothing on these machines to act as a pressure bar to keep the wood from checking. It was supposed all along that a knife could not, by the very nature of things, do anything else than split the wood ahead of the cut. A knife is a wedge, and wedges are used among other things to split wood. But after awhile, no one knows

just when, somebody grasped the idea of placing the gauge bar right close to the edge of the knife, and a little closer, at that, than the thickness of the veneer that was to pass through. At the instant this was done the gauge became a pressure bar and the modern machine began its career. But there were troubles ahead. It took more power to pass the veneer through a slit that was a little bit too narrow for the comfort of the wood, and the shafts and the gears and the frame work of the machine were all too light and frail to stand it. The machines had to be heavier, but who was going to pay any more for them on that account? Didn't they cost too much already? And so it was a long time before the pioneers in the veneer machine business, and there are three or four of them, could find a market for anything different from what their customers had been in the habit of buying. That was before the day of big things, and the doing of big things, in the veneer business.

And then there was another difficulty in the use of the new idea which compelled the gauge bar to carry a sharp edge and stand almost level with the knife edge. In trying to force the wood through an opening that was too small for it to enter easily, a great many slivers were broken off, and they lodged about the knife and choked down the machine. This never happened with our old friend, the roller gauge, which by this time had taken its place just as close to the knife as it could get and tried its best to be a pressure bar. There was no choking down of the machine, because the slivers would roll through with the veneer. It is interesting to note that the poor old roller was being shoved up against the log for all it was worth, with the comforting idea that there was virtue in pressure no matter where it landed.

One day everybody awoke to the fact that veneer as sound as a board and smooth as glass was being cut $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{16}$, even $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and it was seen that the machines that were doing it were heavy, massive affairs, and it was realized at last that the old

machine was altogether too expensive at half the price of the new machines.

The extent to which the modern machine owes its form to the development of the pressure bar idea is an interesting fact. It marks a sharp distinction between it and the machines for cutting staves, barrel hoops and other thin lumber cut without pressure, and it is exactly this distinction that we were seeking at the beginning of this article.

From now on the development of the veneer machine will likely be in the direction of greater precision, in conveniences for operating, more perfect adjustments, and devices to increase the output; in fact, little refinements that will not carry the machine far from its present form and from the main line of progress. The sum total of these is already great, and the last few years have done much for the machine in this direction. The automatic regulation of the pitch of the knife, although a feature of long standing, has lately been simplified and reduced to a more rigid construction. The machine frame, cast all in one piece and made a means of giving a solid foundation without joints, is in line with the tendency in all machinery. The old complaint of a congested pressure bar has been overcome by quick-releasing and tilting movements that do not alter the adjustments. The pressure on the log, in other words, the opening between the knife and pressure bar can now be adjusted instantly to the whole length of the cut at once. High speed chucking of the logs by independent belt, quick feeds forward and back for the knife and two or three speeds for the log, all help to bring the output up to the highest notch. Roughing cuts for rounding up the log is a recent idea for increasing the capacity.

The demands of the trade require a wide range of designs and lengths and weights in the machine, and builders soon find that they have good-sized fortunes locked up in patterns which are apt to go out of style before long and become of little or no value. But this is a sure sign of progress and the measure of it.

he can probably obtain it through consulting the "Machinery for Sale" department of this paper. The editor will be very glad to give the address of the writer of the above letter to any manufacturer or owner of gas engines for sale who will communicate with him.—EDITOR.

More About Maple.

BOYNE CITY, MICH., April 16.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: While there may be two sides to the question of the correct method of manufacturing and inspecting clear maple, there is only one correct way of inspecting and manufacturing such wood—inspect it according to the rules and manufacture it so as to get every foot of good lumber out of a log. It seems to me that the rules, even in No. 1 common, in the present form are not plain, not simple enough. Why use such words as are found: "No. 1 common must be 3 inches or over wide, 6 to 16 feet long," and then again, "Pieces 6 feet long must be 6 inches and over wide and clear." You may be a perfect inspector, know every defect in lumber, still, unless you have been through the mill and camp, you will find the defects in logs a different problem. In all hardwoods there are at least three different defects: heart, stump and side defects. Each one of them originates from a different cause, and each one affects the lumber in a log in a different way. It requires years of study to master them and then no man can always judge them perfect. As I stated in my first letter, I am not a buyer or seller of lumber; I am only interested as a laborer in the correct way of sawing thick maple.

The present rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association seem unfair to me, because there is no way to manufacture 3-inch or 4-inch plank without losing a great deal of clear lumber. I would be pleased to meet the man who says this can be done, not in a discussion nor through the columns of your paper, but in the mill, the only fair and practical way to test this problem. I do not enter in this discussion for the sake of pleasing or benefiting my employer, as to me it is only a matter of right.

You did not make yourself very plain in suggesting a correct way for making thick maple. If I understand you right, you would not take 3 or 4 inch stock from the outside of a log, for if you did, you will admit there is a good deal of clear lumber in the two edgings, even from a straight log. You must figure those edgings a total loss to the sawmill, for it requires special machinery such as is found in the different factories to resaw them. There is too much spring in the timber to resaw them in the sawmill. You say "Square the log or cant first." There are two ways to do this. A perfect 18-inch log will square 12 inches. In nearly all logs you must figure on a 6x6-inch heart. An 18-inch log is larger than the average log. This will leave only 3 inches clear lumber on each side of heart. This will leave a piece 6x12 inches with heart in center. The right way to saw this is to turn it down again. This will also leave 3 inches of clear lumber on each side of heart. Chances are that every one of those four planks will show a No. 2 common on heart side. Perhaps you meant to cut 1 inch on both sides of log until you get a 6-inch cant. Only on a certain class of logs is there no waste of lumber in this method, but this would not supply the market for 3 and 4-inch stock, besides that, every plank would be only 6 inches wide. No man can make a certain rule for sawing logs; every log must be sawed for what there is in it. For some purposes such planks as those in question would be even better than clear planks. There is nothing equal in strength to sound maple and beech hearts. It will not pay to make one face clear plank purposely. The fact of there being a difference in quality in the maple of different localities would affect the price no more than it does now. If the rule says firsts and seconds shall be from 6 to 20 inches wide, both widths must go. This matter could be taken care of in some other way. In such a tally sheet as suggested by you some time ago. Make the rules as plain and simple as possible, then let the buyer and seller take care of the rest. HERMAN KUNERT.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Large Dimension Oak.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We have an inquiry for about 40,000 feet 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x18 $\frac{1}{2}$, 30 feet good sound white oak. We would like to inquire if you know any manufacturer who can get out such an order as this. It is our impression that it could be obtained in northern Mississippi or Alabama, but do not recall. Any information you can give us on this subject will be appreciated. D. & Co.

If any of the HARDWOOD RECORD's oak manufacturing clientele is prepared to execute an order for dimension oak of the size

and character named, it will afford me pleasure to put him in communication with the writer of the above letter, a reputable and high-class eastern wholesale house.—EDITOR.

Wants a Gas Engine and a Planing Mill Outfit.

SAND FORD, W. VA., April 14.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I am in need of a 25 H. P. gas engine and a planing mill outfit. Will you please give me information as to where I can get these goods to the best advantage?—A. E. M.

The writer is respectfully referred to the advertisement in the HARDWOOD RECORD of the S. A. Woods Machine Company of Boston, Mass., which makes practically a full line of planing mill machinery of the highest class. If he wants a second-hand equipment,

News Miscellany.

The Passing of a Veteran.

Isaac I. Cole of New York has passed to the great beyond. His death marks the close of a busy life to which the foreign and domestic hardwood lumber and veneer trade owes much. He was the accredited inventor of the vertical veneer slicing machine and a pioneer in the foreign hardwood lumber and veneer trade. His death took place at Hackensack, N. J., April 5, in his eighty-eighth year. He was one of the three oldest lumbermen in the metropolitan district, and during his entire business career was esteemed for integrity and renowned for business acumen.

Mr. Cole was born in 1817 at Old Tappan, Bergen county, N. J. His youthful educational advantages were very limited and he commenced his life work in a menial capacity. Of an energetic character and inventive turn of mind, he conceived and carried into successful construction the first flat cutting veneer machine. The primitive machine sliced a veneer only three feet long and four inches wide. While it was a crude affair, its product quickly became appreciated. One of Mr. Cole's earliest customers was Seth Thomas, the famous clock maker, who used his material for veneering the sides of his famous Yankee clocks. The machine was set up on his farm and the slicing knife was pro-



THE LATE ISAAC I. COLE.
Of New York City.

jected by means of a lever in the hands of a powerful young man. After the veneers were cut they were dried by being set on edge along a picket fence. For many years it was Mr. Cole's delight to talk of the many interesting developments of the veneer industry, which had its inception from his early invention. For many years past Mr. Cole has maintained a retail foreign hardwood log and lumber business in New York city. His death will be mourned by a large number of friends and his memory be revered by them for his many sterling qualities of character.

Mr. Cole is succeeded by his son, George O. Cole, who has been associated in business with his father for the past thirty-three years. Mr. Cole, the younger, is regarded as one of the foremost expert judges of fancy woods in the trade.

Death of a Prominent Chicagoan.

Benjamin F. Ferguson, a pioneer Chicago lumberman, died at his home in that city on Monday, April 10, at the age of sixty-six years. Mr. Ferguson was a descendant from a family

of lumbermen, his father having been engaged in the business at Columbia, Pa., for many years. He was a soldier in the Civil War and came to Chicago in 1865, entering the employment of the late Jesse Spalding at his plant at Cedar River, Mich. Afterward he was engaged in several business enterprises here, and eventually became connected with the Beidlers in the South Branch Lumber Company, of which house he became the chief buyer and a large owner. Some twelve years ago, in connection with the same interest, he organized the Eastern Lumber Company of North Tonawanda, N. Y., and later with the same parties in interest bought a large tract of cypress timber on the Santee river in South Carolina, and established the great milling plant of the Santee River Cypress Lumber Company at Ferguson, S. C. He was also largely interested in real estate in Chicago and in the East. By his will he provided annuities for numerous relatives, but the income from the bulk of his estate, which will amount to upwards of \$40,000 annually, is demised to the city of Chicago for the purpose of buying statuary with which to ornament its parks and boulevards.

Mr. Ferguson was an interesting figure in the lumber history of this country. Among his confreres on the chain of lakes he had the reputation of being the most sagacious lumber buyer of his time, and the reputation that he then established has not been dimmed in recent years. Personally he was an exceedingly modest man and very quiet in his tastes. Of intimates he had scarcely any outside of his family circle, and since the death of his wife, which occurred some years ago, he has been a remarkably lonely man and has spent a large portion of his time in travel, both at home and abroad. He was a lover of good books, pictures and of artistic things generally, and this taste, probably more than his inherent love for Chicago, induced the splendid bequest that he has made the city.

The Drying of Veneers.

After years of disappointing experiments and after having seen a vast expenditure of time and money go for naught, veneer manufacturers seem at last to have had produced for them a satisfactory appliance for drying their products. In the advertising department of this issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD there is illustrated and discussed the automatic roller dryer conceived and perfected by the Coe Manufacturing Company of Painesville, Ohio, which the makers allege offers a complete solution of the veneer drying problem.

These dryers are guaranteed to thoroughly dry any veneer or thin lumber of any size or shaped sheets up to one-fourth of an inch, in from eight to eighty minutes, the time depending on the thickness of the stock. By the use of this system the saving is very great, as stock can be dried in any weather and the machines can be run night and day if necessary to keep up with the cutting capacity of the mill.

The stock handled through these machines is dried perfectly, without checks, wrinkles, splits, discolorations or waste. The dryer is very simple in construction and operation, and two boys can work it to a capacity of from 25,000 to 150,000 feet a day. The machines are built to meet special requirements of individual users, and are installed under a positive guarantee as to output and quality of work.

The points of superiority alleged by the manufacturers of the Coe Automatic Roller Dryer are quick and perfect drying, large output, cheap operating expense, low first cost and no waste product.

Recently installations of these machines have been made by the Carrison Woodwork & Veneer Company, Columbus, Ga.; William E. Uptegrove

& Brother, New York City; Oden, Wilkinson & Co., Parma, Mo.; Bacon-Underwood Veneer Company, Mobile, Ala.; Allen Panel Company, Johnson City, Tenn.; Acme Tea Chest Company, Glasgow, Scotland; More-Whitmore Company, South Milwaukee, Wis.; A. M. Luther, Reval, Russia, and Sutter Brothers Company, Cattaraugus, N. Y. Two of the foregoing concerns are installing their second dryers of this make, which is an eloquent testimonial of the esteem in which they are held.

The Coe Manufacturing Company, 105 Bernard street, Painesville, O., will be glad to send all interested in the rapid and economical drying of veneers, or in veneer machinery, its new catalog No. 5, and they will also be supplied with details of a special proposition on the installation of drying machines.

The American Walnut Company.

While Kansas City ranks high as a great wholesale lumber market, it has never been noted as a lumber manufacturing center. The statement, therefore, that this busy city is not only the home of the largest walnut company in the country, but contains within its limits the largest walnut lumber manufacturing plant in the world, may occasion some surprise. Nevertheless it is true.

The American Walnut Company, whose headquarters were removed April 1 from Chicago to Kansas City, occupying a handsome suite of offices in the Dwight building, has an output equal to sixty per cent of the entire production of the United States, which means the world, as it is a fact that marketable walnut only grows in this country. It handles 15,000,000 feet of lumber and 5,000,000 feet of logs annually.

The mills of the company, four in number, are situated in the various centers of the walnut belt, viz., East Chicago, East St. Louis, Cincinnati and Kansas City. These four great railroad centers enable the company to ship in logs from surrounding territory from all directions, and to select the best timber from the various districts. At the mills of the company the logs are sawn into suitable sizes as required for the export trade and shipped to Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Sweden and Russia. Each mill has a corps of explorers who travel through the surrounding territory and locate suitable trees, which they purchase and have forwarded to the mills. As the Kansas City mill alone employs forty-five men for this purpose, the extent of these explorations may be imagined.

The officers and directors of the American Walnut Company, among the foremost walnut manufacturers and experts in the walnut trade, are as follows: President, J. N. Penrod of Kansas City, Mo.; secretary, Max Kosse of Cincinnati, Ohio. The directors are: Hon. S. F. Prouty of Des Moines, Iowa; F. P. Abbott of Chicago, Ill., and Alexander Lendrum of Kansas City, Mo.

The individual companies comprising the American Walnut Company, with brief description of same, are as follows:

Of first importance is the Penrod Walnut Corporation, Kansas City, Mo. J. N. Penrod is president of this company, which was established nine years ago by Mr. Penrod and Hon. S. F. Prouty under the name of the Des Moines Lumber Company. In 1901 the name of the company was changed to the Penrod Walnut Corporation. The mill was totally destroyed by fire in November, 1904, but during its existence it produced over 45,000,000 feet of walnut lumber. A new and thoroughly modern mill has been erected very close to the old site, and it began running April 10. It has a capacity of 22,000 feet a day and the company has in stock about 2,000,000 feet of walnut.

The president of the K. & P. Lumber Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, is Max Kosse. It was established in 1900, and the mill has a capacity of 5,000,000 feet of walnut lumber. The mill

has been compelled to run night and day a large portion of the time so as to take care of the trade it has so successfully established. This plant carries a stock of 1,500,000 feet.

The Lesh, Prouty & Abbott Company of East Chicago, Ind., was established in 1888, since which time the mill has run continuously on walnut, a fact of which no other walnut mill can boast. It has a daily capacity of 15,000 feet and carries a stock of 1,500,000 feet. J. P. Abbott is president of this company.

The East St. Louis Walnut Company, East St. Louis, Ill., of which Hon. S. T. Prouty is president, was established in 1902. The mill has a daily capacity of 10,000 feet a day and the company carries a stock 2,500,000 feet of walnut.

Buffalo Convention.

The plans are fast maturing for the details of the annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, which will take place at Buffalo, May 18 and 19. The committee has arranged to have headquarters at the Iroquois Hotel, where the meetings will be held, and where the banquet will be served.

The Iroquois Hotel is an excellent fireproof building, conducted on the European plan. The rates for single rooms without baths are from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day; with baths, \$3 to \$3.50. Double rooms without bath can be had at \$3 to \$4 a day; with bath at \$5 to \$6.

The Lafayette Hotel is another fireproof hotel, two squares from the association headquarters, and it is also conducted on the European plan. The rates in this hotel are as follows: Single rooms without bath, \$1.50 to \$2, with shower bath, \$2 to \$2.50; with tub bath, \$3. Double rooms without bath, \$2.50 to \$3; double rooms with shower bath, \$3 to \$3.50; with tub bath, \$4.

The Genesee Hotel is another European house, conducted in a first class manner, at which the rates are \$1, \$2, \$3 and upwards. This hotel is three squares from association headquarters.

The Hotel Brezel, fireproof, is conducted on the American plan, with rates at from \$2 to \$4 a day.

The Mansion House makes rates of \$2 a day on the American plan and \$1 per day on the European plan.

The Stafford House, American plan, makes rates of from \$2 to \$2.50 a day.

It would be wise for those expecting to attend the annual meeting to make reservations in advance, as Buffalo hotels are ordinarily well filled with the usual trade at this time of year. Reservations can be made direct, or can be secured from the Buffalo committee of arrangements, consisting of O. E. Yeager, chairman, M. M. Wall and L. N. Stewart.

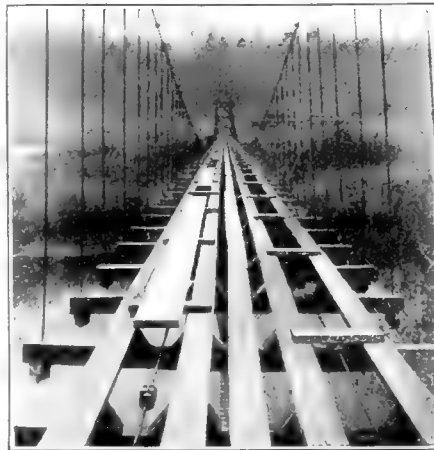
Indian Territory Timber.

About sixty-two per cent of the area of Indian Territory is rich in timber. The chief wooded areas, which are in the east and southeast, consist of the Ozark plateau in eastern Cherokee nation and the Ozark hills in Choctaw nation, although timber is found more or less scattered in all parts of the territory. In the mountain forests in the eastern and southeastern parts are to be found considerable quantities of pine mixed with hardwoods. The remaining forests are composed of hardwoods—oak, black walnut, ash, pecan, cottonwood, sycamore, elm, hackberry, maple and many other species.

New Special Cable Conveyor.

Attention is called to something new and interesting in the way of lumber conveyors. The accompanying illustrations show a cable conveyor in use at the sawmill of E. R. Spotswood & Son at Lexington, Ky. As will be noted this conveyor is suspended over a stream, the support being built on the lines of a regular suspension bridge. The conveyor itself is about 450 feet long, and is used for carrying bill stuff, boards and planks. It is constructed of a special steel

cable with clamps, the latter having wooden cross-pieces which slide on a suitable wooden track. The lumber is placed on these cross-pieces and carried from one end of the conveyor to the other. Both cables are on the same plane, the sheaves being mounted on vertical shafts. This makes it possible to use the conveyor for carrying lumber in both directions.



JEFFREY CONVEYOR OVER A STREAM.

The cable is driven by means of special gapped sheaves, the gaps in the sheaves registering with the spacing of the clamps on the cable. The machinery for this equipment was furnished by the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio, which make a specialty of all kinds of cable and chain conveyors for handling slabs, timber logs and general mill refuse. It will likely interest many of our readers who are endeavoring to cheapen the cost of handling their



SHOWING HOW THE TURN IS MADE.

product, to address this company. It issues a very handsome illustrated catalogue, that will be mailed free upon application.

Hardwoods in Texas.

Alfred H. Birdsall of San Antonio, Tex., said in a recent interview that since the great forests of the Northwest are rapidly becoming denuded many lumbermen are turning their eyes toward the vast extent of timber-bearing land in Texas. There are forty million acres of heavily wooded land in the state.

Almost the entire region along the Sabine river is covered with a dense and perpetual growth of valuable woods covering an area of three hundred miles from north to south, about one hundred miles wide at the northern mar-

gin. Vast forests of pine in several varieties are to be seen on the high ground in this region. In the lower districts and on the slopes are found oak, walnut, elm, maple, hickory, poplar, gum and many less important growths. I would the northern boundary of these forests many valuable cabinet woods abound and there are immense reaches of all sorts of valuable woods.

The Texas forests are almost entirely undeveloped with rich deposits of iron ore, affording an immediate market for small timber, charcoal and by-products.

A Great Hardwood Section.

A vast timber region yet to be opened up by railroads is that surrounding the head waters of the Big Sandy river in eastern Kentucky. The timber contiguous to this river and its branches has furnished a log supply for the Ohio river mills for many years, but back from the streams there are still untouched forests abounding in poplar, oak, chestnut and other hardwoods. The great coal fields of the same region are still unopened, save as the farmers take their home supply from the mountain side, and a few find market for a thousand bushels of coal a year, on the little steamboats that ply the main river.

The timber along the Big Sandy and its tributaries has been steadily depleted for the last half century, but it is only during recent years that any timber has been felled except that lying close to the rivers. Latterly, however, quite a number of tram roads have been utilized to haul timber from a considerable distance to reach floating water.

This timber area, contiguous as it is to the great consuming markets of the country, has been very slow of development, owing very largely to the character of the mountaineer inhabitants of the region, and to the added fact that eastern Kentucky titles are very precarious and difficult to perfect. While the country is very sparsely settled, there are many husky mountaineers who for many years have squatted on the arable lands until they believe that the country and all it contains belongs absolutely to them. They do not deal kindly with the stranger who enters there and claims to own sundry thousands of acres of mountain timber. It is a fend country, where every man's best friend is his rifle. Every lumberman operating in that section at the present time is permitted to stay there only by sufferance, and this sufferance is only obtained by long and close communion with the natives of the land. The stranger, be he lumberman or tourist, is most hospitably treated until he begins to interfere with what the natives regard as their vested rights, then trouble comes to him and lots of it. All strangers are known in the vernacular of the land as "furriners" and very few have the tenacity to insist upon even well-grounded rights of ownership in the face of opposition from the Kentucky mountaineer.

It is a wild land down in eastern Kentucky, and in the North would be called a lawless land, but in that country little is thought about the conditions in a community where the criminal cases are so numerous in some counties that they have absorbed the entire time of the judges for the past five years, to the absolute exclusion of any civil cases.

A Reorganization.

The Chico Lumber Company of Blissville, Ark., has been reorganized as the Bliss-Cook Oak Lumber Company. Ex-Governor A. T. Bliss has sold his entire interest in this great enterprise to A. P. Bliss and W. G. Van Auken of Bliss & Van Auken, Saginaw, Mich., and Albert P. Cook of Little Rock, Ark. The new company takes over one of the finest hardwood holdings in the south country, which comprises upwards of 150,000,000 feet, largely oak, with railroads and sawmill. Mr. Cook will continue as the active manager of the enterprise.

Hardwood Prices at Boston.

The Record's Boston market man advises that the volume of business has been steadily increasing and there are not many woodworking concerns in Boston and vicinity that have fewer orders than will keep them busy until summer. The retail yard trade in hardwoods is gaining slowly but surely and the conditions point to a satisfactory amount of business for the season if prices are not disturbed during the next two months. Quartered white oak is in growing demand at \$79 to \$80 for inch standard grade ones and twos. Plain oak is finding numerous purchasers at \$49.50 to \$51 for inch ones and twos. Oak is moving more freely than at any time for some months. Cherry is bringing from \$90 to \$100 for inch ones and twos, with thick stock at \$120. Elm inch ones and twos approximate \$40. White ash, of which demand and supply is light, is quoted at \$48 for inch ones and twos. Inch brown ash is in especially strong demand as compared with the supply. Whitewood shows some improvement and quotations range between \$47 and \$49.50, the majority of the sales being made at \$48.50 for inch ones and twos. Clear bright saps are in short supply and \$39 to \$40 is asked for same. Rough maple boards continue to sell at \$33, the demand being fair.

Hardwoods of Georgia.

A writer in the Atlanta Constitution alleges that upon the 1,000 miles of rivers and their branches in southern Georgia there is a source of wealth available by either water or rail transportation of fully 8,000,000,000 feet of a wide variety of valuable hardwoods.

An examination of the woods of Georgia shows a greater variety of woods for southern Georgia than for the entire remainder of the state. White oak, the Spanish or southern red oak, hickory, poplar, gum, beech, magnolia, bay, birch, maple, cypress, cottonwood are among the list, all of commercial value. Differing from the yellow pine, many of the hardwoods are quick growers. This splendid source of wealth, available for a greater variety of manufactured products than any other raw material in the South, a class of products for which there is a constant and world-wide demand, a foreign demand steadily increasing, has been utilized in the past but little, except for firewood. The interior of Georgia, of the South, has utilized the hardwoods, and is utilizing them, in a vast variety of manufactures.

Atlanta, Barnesville, Cartersville, Rome and many other cities of north Georgia have a great variety of factories. The northern supply of hardwoods is rapidly being exhausted. This practically new source of supply, so admirably situated for the cheap assemblage of raw material and distribution of the finished product, cannot fail to attract much capital to the southern section of the state.

Much of the land upon which these hardwoods grow is admirably suited to agriculture when the timber is exhausted.

Armour's Big Tub Factory.

The Ithaca Butter Tub Factory, owned by the Armour Company of Chicago and one of the largest factories of its kind in the world, is of the greatest financial importance to the town of Ithaca, Mich. The buildings cover about three acres of ground and there are twelve acres piled high with stock, enough to keep the big factory running two years, with enough timber in sight to last ten years more. Large quantities of timber are shipped from as far north as Cadillac, besides what is secured from the country around Ithaca. The company employs 125 men, and the number is being constantly increased.

Owing to extensive improvements being made for increasing the capacity of the plant, the factory did not run steadily the first year. At present the company is installing another 150-

horsepower Corliss engine and another large boiler preparatory to adding more machines. When in operation the factory is a busy one, as can be imagined from the output of 2,500 tubs and pails a day. There are five lathes running and preparations are being made to put in more. In the sawing room there are five stave saws and a heading saw, besides the large bolting saw. This part of the factory will also be enlarged very shortly. In addition to the hardwood product, all Armour's fancy ware will probably be made at Ithaca after this year.

R. S. Wallace of Chicago, general manager of the plant, who has brought the factory to its present very successful state, is an energetic and progressive young man. Mr. Wallace has been with the Armour Company sixteen years and has worked his way up from shoving a truck to his present enviable position.

Symbols for Grade Marks.

The symbols for grade marks authorized by the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States at its Nashville meeting early in the year have been designed by Lewis Foster, secretary of the association, and are illustrated herewith.

○	Panel and wide No. 1
△	Wide No. 2
B	Box Boards
2	Fas or Firsts and Seconds
S	Saps
△	Selects
①	No. 1 Common
②	No. 2 Common
③	No. 3 Common
④	No. 4 Common

It is intended that every member of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States in the future will mark his several grades of lumber with these symbols, and in addition thereto will also brand his lumber with an individual trade-mark agreed upon between himself and the association.

Route to the Buffalo Convention.

It has been decided by Secretary Vinnedge of the National Hardwood Lumber Association and by the officers of the Chicago Hardwood Exchange to utilize the Michigan Central railroad in attending the meeting of the association to be held at Buffalo May 18 and 19.

The Chicago contingent, accompanied by members of the association from Wisconsin and Minnesota and delegates from the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, will leave from the Twelfth street station, via the Michigan Central's New York special, at 4:30 p. m. on May 17, arriving at Buffalo at 7:45 a. m., eastern time. The party will be supplied with a special sleeper to be attached to this train, which will make a suitable stop at Falls View Station at 6:30 a. m., to give the tourists a view of the great cataract.

It is expected that the western Michigan delegates to the convention will leave Grand Rapids over the Michigan Central at 5:30 p. m., May 17, and have their sleeper attached to the New York special at Jackson, which carries the Chicago and western contingent.

It is fully expected that the visitors to the meeting from northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and western Michigan will number enough

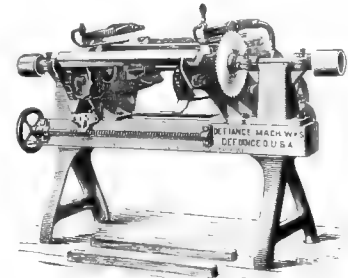
to completely fill two and possibly three sleepers.

Local or out of town visitors to the convention who intend pointing their excursion party out of Chicago can secure sleeper and sleeper reservations by applying to the office of A. R. Vinnedge, secretary, 134 Madison street, Chicago.

The Tools Made at Defiance.

The Defiance Machine Works, Defiance, O., is a company which has achieved not only a national but an international reputation for the character of its woodworking tools. Machines made by this concern approximate in quality of production, neatness of adjustment and accuracy of work any iron-working tools produced in the country.

The line of production made by the Defiance Machine Works, which is one of the largest made by any concern in the country, comprises a complete set of machinery for equipping plants for the making of hubs, spokes, wheels, wagons, carriages, rims, shafts, poles, neck yokes, singletrees, barrel hoops, handles of all kinds, bobbins and oval wood dishes.



AUTOMATIC DOUBLE EQUALIZING MACHINE.

The accompanying engraving illustrates the Defiance Machine Works' No. 3 automatic double equalizing machine, especially designed for sawing off at one operation both ends of a spoke, handle, neck yoke, singletree blanks and other similar work where exact lengths are required, and preparing stock for the turning lathe. This machine has a very large capacity and does about four times as much work as the ordinary type of equalizing machine. It cuts lengths varying from ten inches to forty-eight inches and carries twelve-inch saws, fitted to heavy steel spindles running in self-lubricating bearings. The machine is fitted with a friction feed which is so constructed that the machine can be started or stopped at the will of the operator while the saws are in motion. It is a machine of simple and substantial construction and can be successfully operated by a boy. The material to be operated upon is simply placed upon the feeding brackets and is fed to the saws by the feed chain and automatically discharged.

A Band Resaw for Hardwood Mills.

In the advertisement of W. B. Mershon & Co., expert manufacturers of band resaws, band rip saws, band edgers and pony band mills, of Saginaw, Mich., in this issue of the Hardwood Record is illustrated their new standard sixty-inch machine which is especially desirable for use in hardwood saw mills, for resawing planks and flitches with economy of saw kerf, with satisfactory results. This machine will also saw rough framed flitches and should increase the capacity of the ordinary band mill by a handsome percentage. It is a very powerful machine, with saw mill set work, and present users are very enthusiastic over its efficient work. The machine is equally suitable for medium to heavy sawing of dry soft lumber, planing mill work. This is only one of the many uses of band resawing machinery produced by W. B. Mershon & Co., from whom inquiries can be had concerning the various types mentioned by them.

New Arkansas Company.

The Cleveland-McLeod Lumber Company has been organized, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The company has bought what has been known as the Phoenix Lumber Company operation at Neal Springs, Ark. In addition to the 11,500 acres of timber land secured by the purchase, it has since added considerable more land to its holdings. There extends through the timber some eight or ten miles of railroad, which is equipped with two standard locomotives and with logging cars. It is the intention of the company to manufacture both pine and hardwoods, and they expect to handle a great deal of wagon stock material.

At the first meeting of the stockholders of the company the following directors were elected: George T. Sparks, C. E. Speer, George W. Cleveland, T. J. Hayes, Ira Oglesby and A. McLeod, all of Fort Smith, and S. E. Roberts of Neosho, Mo. A. McLeod was named as president, G. W. Cleveland as vice president and general manager, George T. Speer as treasurer, and S. E. Roberts as secretary.

Australian Hardwoods.

It is alleged that one characteristic feature of Australian hardwood trees, of which there exists an almost endless variety, is the great size of the timbers which may be obtained from them as well as the extreme toughness and durability of their wood, the gray ironbark having a resistance to breaking equal to 17,900 pounds per square inch, as compared with a mean of 11,800 pounds for English oak and 15,500 for teak. None of the other timbers has so high a resistance to breaking as this description of ironbark, but nearly all the varieties have a greater strength than oak. The quality of the wood is materially influenced by the soil on which the trees grow, while the absence of branches for the greater portion of the height enables the timber to be obtained to the best advantage; and as full grown trees of most varieties are rarely less than 100 feet high, with corresponding girth, the quantity of timber obtainable from the virgin forests is very great.

Miscellaneous Notes.

A number of large land deals have recently been transacted in the vicinity of Raymond, Tenn., the largest being in Leflore county, where one concern bought about 11,000 acres. Extensive hardwood mills and factories will be operated by the purchasers on this land.

A. B. Nickey & Sons of Princeton, Ind., were forced to close their big hardwood mill recently because of a strike among the unskilled laborers. They demanded an increase of 25 cents a day, which the company refused to give. About sixty men were affected by the strike.

The last shipment of logs for this season from Bellaire, Mich., to the Elk Rapids Iron Company was made a few days ago. Bert Trall, who has charge of the loading there, states that this company received over 1,300,000 feet of hardwood timber from Bellaire during the season.

The month of April has shown a most satisfactory aspect in all lines of business, and especially in the lumber trade, in the vicinity of Baker City, Ore. Recent shipments included a carload of hardwood for Caldwell & Benton of that city. Outgoing freight was equally as active for the month, with lumber in the lead.

Ohio capitalists are preparing to establish an industry at Clinton, O., in the shape of a sawmill which will saw hickory timber for the Buckeye Whip Stock Company of Van Wert, O. President York of that company will visit Clinton shortly to select a site for the new plant, which will be located on the Clinch river.

The Chicago Mill and Lumber Company has just completed the shipment of 300,000 feet of

oak lumber from Blytheville, Ark., to Chicago, necessitating the use of thirty cars in its transportation. J. A. Fox of the land department of the company recently sold about 3,000 acres of the firm's cutover lands in the Chickasawba district. The land was divided into forty-acre tracts and was sold to parties who will build homes.

E. M. Wason, a real estate and timber dealer of Superior, Wis., has closed an option on 60,000,000 feet of timber on the north shore in the vicinity of Two Harbors, thus completing one of the largest timber deals ever negotiated in the northwest. Mr. Wason also purchased some 1,500 acres of choice land on the north shore, which will be sold for farming purposes when the timber is cut. The timber on this land consists mostly of pine, although there is considerable hardwood and some spruce and hemlock.

D. W. Hogan of Blanchester, O., has installed a fine mill at his lumber yard just south of that town. He calculates that this new sawmill will turn out about three carloads of oak lumber a week.

The National Hickory Handle Manufacturers' Association held its annual meeting at Louisville, April 5, and elected F. W. Peters of New Albany, Ind., president and general manager of the I. F. Force Handle Company of that city, its president. The manufactories represented at this meeting comprised eighty per cent of the industry in America, which practically means in the world, for no hickory handles are made in foreign countries, thirty-three per cent of the handles manufactured in this country being exported.

E. A. Gyde of Duluth, Minn., is building a silver boat 130 feet long to be used in handling hardwood logs for his barrel stock factory.

H. A. Schlientz of Detroit, Mich., has been in the Genesee valley, New York, buying black walnut for shipment abroad. The wood is sent to Hamburg, Germany, where there is a demand for black walnut for furniture. For a number of years Mr. Schlientz has been buying black walnut in Kansas, Illinois and Ohio, and he finds that of New York state to be equal to the western product. Genesee valley is located in a natural black walnut belt which extends north to Lake Ontario and south to Steuben county. The trees of this belt attain a degree of excellence rarely reached even in the western states.

The Sedro-Woolley Veneering & Excelsior Company, the first veneer factory in the state of Washington, began operation early in April. The company's first order consisted of two carloads of veneer for the Puget Sound Basket Company of Seattle. The new concern has thus far expended \$21,000, and will probably invest as much more before its other factories start to work.

During the past few weeks every county in the state of Mississippi where virgin forests of hardwood exist has had an influx of buyers, and the prices being paid for these tracts, compared with the figures at which they could have been purchased only a few years ago, are considered almost beyond belief. Large corporations, backed by millions of dollars of capital, have their agents touring the state in search for hardwood lands. The timber resources of Mississippi are evidently about to be fully developed, and the next few months will see the construction of a great number of planing mills and lumber manufacturing plants throughout the state.

Wilkinson county, Tennessee, contains vast areas of fine pine, cypress and hardwood timber lands. The sawmills in the northern section of the county are rapidly converting the timber into lumber, but the western portion, which is rich in poplar, beech, magnolia, hickory, gum and oak, was a stranger to the sawmill until recently. The Raworth Lumber Company has

operated for several months in this vicinity and Hall Bros. of Vicksburg have recently located west of Woodville. This company has purchased over 1,000,000 feet of timber and the supply is almost inexhaustible.

Jackson, the most centrally located point in Mississippi, having roads in every direction except northeast, wants a road to Columbus along the Pearl river or into Alabama. The territory through which the road would pass is practically undeveloped. It would be invaluable in timber shipments and would be an important item in making Jackson the metropolis of the state.

A petition of involuntary bankruptcy against the Virginia Hardwood Company of Fort Smith, Ark., was filed by Janet Hodder and local creditors. The company was unable to pay a \$50,000 mortgage.

C. E. Tobey of Phillips, Wis., recently sold 16,000 acres of hardwood timber land to the G. F. Sanborn Land Company of Ashland, Wis., for a consideration of \$100,000.

J. R. Holmes, of Corbett, Pa., has recently increased the capacity of his sawmill by installing a set of grates manufactured by the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, of Greenville, Mich. He states that they are giving the very best of satisfaction.

William Stewart of Buffalo has been appointed deputy inspector of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

A. G. Wentz, Columbus, Ohio, who has been associated with the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company for quite a number of years and recently in charge of the sales department, has resigned his position and has engaged with John R. Gohery & Co. of Columbus as general office man.

The Coos Bay Furniture, Veneer & Box Company of North Bend, Ore., will manufacture all the veneer to be used in the furniture for the Coos county building at the Lewis and Clark Fair. The company's plant is one of the most complete on the Oregon coast and has facilities for turning out an unusually fine class of goods.

The East Jordan Lumber Company of East Jordan, Mich., has purchased 500,000 feet of maple lumber which will be manufactured into "Imperial" flooring.

The Ontonagon Stave & Veneer Company of Ontonagon, Mich., has increased its capital stock from \$30,000 to \$50,000. The additional capital will be used in the purchase of timber land. This company's plant has been in operation only a short time, but has demonstrated its ability to run successfully. The staves are manufactured from maple, birch and other hardwoods through a veneering process perfected by James Russell of Milwaukee. The company claims that these staves make better and stronger barrels than staves manufactured from elm by the old process.

Certain Canadians are insisting that an import duty be placed upon hardwood lumber. It is alleged that Canada possesses a great belt of hardwood between Killaloe and Parry Sound and it is urged that steps should be taken to utilize it and stop the importation of hardwood flooring from the United States. The Canadians had better let manufacturers of this country supply them with their hardwood flooring for a while yet, and at least until they have learned something of the fine art of producing maple flooring.

The J. J. Flood mill at West Bay City has a contract for cutting 300,000 feet of mahogany logs for the Germain Plano Factory of Bay City.

Considerable quantities of quarter-sawn oak are being received by a barge at Vicksburg, Miss. This lumber comes from above Vicksburg in the neighborhood of Edinburg and Carthage.

The Gilchrist mill at Alpena is receiving from thirty to forty carloads of hardwood logs daily, and also has fully 5,000,000 feet of hardwood logs to come forward. This will insure the running of the mill for the full season of 1905.

A Henry county, Indiana, farmer has sold 385

white oak trees for the sum of \$1,500. The trees were bought by J. A. Sheets, representing the Union City Lumber Company of Union City, Ind. The company will saw the timber into ties.

The steamer Export arrived at Jackson, Miss., recently with about 100,000 feet of quarter-sawn oak, which had been unloaded for shipment to the north. This is the biggest load ever carried by the little steamer. There are nearly half a million feet more such hardwood to be hauled to Jackson.

D. F. Clark of Minneapolis in a recent interview said that he believed there will be a boom in hardwood lumber this season. There is promise of more building in both towns and cities than for many years, and, since the hardwood cut is not within 75 per cent of the usual amount, the natural result will be increased prices.

A. C. Girler of Carlisle, Pa., has purchased a fine tract of timber land in Adams county, consisting largely of white oak. Mr. Girler will move his saw mill at once to this newly purchased land.

Harry Miller of Ottawa, Can., is shipping hickory and oak to Penn Yan, where it is to be used in manufacturing wagon spokes.

Martin H. Seippel of Bloomington, Wis., is engaged in manufacturing lumber from the many varieties of oak, walnut and basswood trees with which that section abounds.

W. A. Buntin of Lebanon, Ind., has purchased eighty acres of timber in Vermillion county, consisting mostly of white and burr oak.

The big mill at Frederick, Wis., has shut down for needed repairs and improvements. During the winter the Wisconsin Oak Lumber Company had a logging camp in Luck township, where it cut something over a million feet of logs, which were sent to Frederick on cars.

Work has been begun on the new mill of the Lutz Blackburn Hardwood Company of Live Oak, Fla. The company's increasing business demanded more room than its present quarters afford.

The National Veneer Products Company has commenced work on its new factory east of Mishawaka, Ind.

The improvement work which will make the old mill of the Lake Superior Veneer & Coopera Company of Munising, Mich., practically a new plant is now in progress. The mill force will remain the same, but the capacity of the plant equipped as it will be with up-to-date machinery will be materially increased.

The Buckeye Hardwood Company of Newark, O., was incorporated March 28 at Columbus with \$25,000 capital stock by F. M. Black, Jas. A. Wells, S. E. Siegfried, J. R. Fitzgibbon and Alice H. Black. This company will handle all kinds of hardwood.

During the past few weeks 32,000 acres of timber land in Houghton county, Mich., have been acquired by Wolf Brothers of Grand Rapids, Mich. They are still buying and at the present time have about 4,000 acres, said to be covered chiefly with hardwood and hemlock. The firm may build a mill at Alston, where the lumber will be converted into select stock for the furniture factories at Grand Rapids.

Work has been begun on a new hardwood factory at Alexandria, Ind., and is contracted to be completed in four months. The factory will work forty-two hands.

Joseph E. Houser of Philadelphia, Pa., has located an office in Danville, Va., for the purchase of hardwood lumber contiguous to that city. This was accomplished as a result of the Commercial Association's advertising letters to the trade papers throughout the country, calling attention to the resources, advantages and possibilities of Danville to the lumber trade.

The Geo. A. Lowe Company of Ogden City, Utah, which is now occupying its spacious new building, is branching out into several distinctively new lines of trade. One of the innovations is the erection of a large and modern machine

shop, which will manufacture hardwood wagon stock of every description. Nothing along this line has ever been undertaken in Utah and a long felt want will be filled.

The mill of T. B. Allen near Brookeland, Tex., is reported as cutting 10,000 feet of hardwood lumber per day, all of which is sold to export people. The mill is situated in the midst of a fine timber belt with enough hardwood in sight to keep it busy two years or longer.

Lumbering business is reported brisk in North Brookfield, Mass. A number of men at work on a neighboring farm found fifteen gray squirrels in hollow chestnut trees they felled. One of the largest chestnut logs was found to have 160 annual rings, indicating at least that age. It was 4½ feet across and with others is too big to be handled in the saw mill and will have to be blown open with dynamite before the saw can be used.

Work & Yeend of Ravenna, O., dealers in hardwood and one of the oldest partnerships in that section, have dissolved. Mr. Yeend will continue the business.

The success of A. N. Roach, formerly of Cicero, Ind., but at present engaged in the lumber business, being the largest stockholder in the Bennett & Roach Lumber Company of Yazoo City, Miss., is worthy of notice. This company has one of the largest saw mills in the South. It has on the lakes and rivers over 2,000,000 feet of oak and cypress logs.

G. A. Bergland of Milwaukee is contemplating the erection of a saw mill at Bergland, Mich., for cutting hardwoods exclusively. From the fact that the town's only industry is the large saw mill, which is kept busy continually, from fifteen to twenty carloads of logs being delivered daily, Mr. Bergland believes the new mill will be a paying investment.

Mr. Wynne of Crawfordville, Ark., shipped out three carloads of extra fine hickory logs recently. These logs were so large and long that it took five yoke of oxen to load them on the cars.

Fort Smith, Ark., wants more factories located there which employ hardwoods, and offers good inducements for the location of such industries.

The Conner Veneer Company of New Albany, Ind., is engaged in building a new plant. About \$55,000 worth of machinery is being installed and nearly 100 men will be furnished employment.

A farmer near Clyde, N. Y., recently bought a small farm near that village for \$1,500. On it were sixty to seventy large willow trees. These trees he sold to a Rochester manufacturer of artificial limbs, at prices said to have been \$40 a cord for four foot wood of the proper diameter. It is estimated that the trees yielded him enough money to pay for the farm. Willow is a wood whose physical characteristics of toughness and elasticity, combined with lightness, make it more desirable for the manufacture of artificial limbs than any other.

Cartersville, Ga., wants a wagon factory, and local authorities claim that a large quantity of choice white oak, hickory and poplar grows in the immediate vicinity, which will afford an abundance of material for a wagon factory, or for any other woodworking enterprise, at a low price.

Knoxville, Tenn., is to have two more woodworking manufacturing establishments, located in its new suburb of Lonsdale. One is a veneer plant, of which W. H. Raymond of Indianapolis is to be the prime mover.

Grimore & Sons put in 4,000,000 feet of hardwoods on the east branch of the Au Gres, near Standish, Mich., this winter.

George W. O'Neal recently shipped five carloads of walnut logs from Harrison, Ark.

The mill of the McShane Lumber Company at Kountze, Tex., which was completed last year, will take on the production of hardwood in addition to pine. The capacity of the plant is 100,000 feet per day and the company has fif-

teen years' experience in the trade. It sells its product entirely to local trade.

The property of the Lumber & Lumber Company at Toga, La., including land, seed stock and 20,000 acres of timber lands in Rapides and Avoyelles parishes, has been sold to St. Louis capitalists for \$200,000. A new stock company, to be known as the Lumber Company, has been organized with a capital of \$800,000 to operate it.

At a meeting of the state board appointed by the governor of New York to purchase additional lands for the Adirondack and Catskill state parks several lands in Essex county were purchased, aggregating 6,102 acres, at \$3.70 an acre, and land in Ulster county at \$1.50 an acre. The former has both hard and soft woods on it; the latter, hardwoods only. At a previous meeting the board acquired a tract of 7,000 acres in Warren county at \$5 an acre and 5,800 acres in Franklin county at prices ranging from \$2 to \$3.75 an acre. The board says that the prices paid were in each case considerably below what the owners demanded.

White birch logs are an important item of lumber manufacture at Garna's mill at Hadley, near Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

A new sawmill is being built by J. F. Menees at Greenwood, near Vicksburg, Tenn. The new mill will cut hardwoods exclusively, with quarter sawed oak as a specialty.

Three red oak logs were recently unloaded in the yards of the Marinette Lumber Company, Marinette, Wis., which measured 2,100 feet. The logs were cut from a tree at Fisher, which was estimated to be 700 years old.

The late Timothy Sullivan of Buffalo left an estate worth upward of \$50,000. His will provided that the bulk of his property should go to his wife. The will is dated November 30, 1898, but by a codicil drawn at Tacoma shortly before his death he directs that his son, Frank T. Sullivan, be paid \$5,000 in cash before any division is made of the business or estate, and that his son, William G. Sullivan of Galetton, Pa., shall have the family homestead.

At Fredericton, N. B., it is proposed to amalgamate the business of the Prescott interests with that of the Aptus Veneer Company, and to have them known as the Canada Lumber Manufacturing & Transportation Company. The headquarters of the new company will be at Albert, and the concern will be capitalized at \$200,000.

A timber deal recently transpired at Carthage, N. Y., by which Peter Younsey purchased all the interests of the estate of the late A. E. Maxwell and Fred Maxwell in the timber property belonging to Maxwell, Younsey & Maxwell. The property is located at Aldrich, on the Chicago & Alton railroad, and comprises a sawmill and 7,000 acres of hardwood timber. The new owner will engage largely in the production of veneers.

There is said to be considerable development in hardwood production in the vicinity of Brunswick, Ga.

The Finch & Pruyn Company will lumber an operation of the so-called Garner lots, in the northwest part of the town of Stony Creek, N. Y., during the coming season.

Some one has discovered a test by means of which "modern antique" mahogany furniture may be detected from the genuine article. He says: "Put your knuckles against the finished surface as you would against a mirror to tell its thickness. If the reflection shows the finger clearly you may be sure that it is new; if the reflection is clouded it is antique."

Fourteen carloads of black walnut timber have recently been obtained from farmers in the vicinity of Hannibal, Mo. The timber averaged 4,000 feet to the car. It was shipped to Indianapolis. L. H. Best of Quincy was recently paid \$700 for seventy walnut trees on his farm in the vicinity of La Motte, near Hannibal.

The winter logging operations of the Page & Landick Company, near Oshkosh, Wis., have been completed. The cut involves at all 12,000,000 feet and consists of basswood, white maple, elm, ash and oak, with some hemlock and cedar.

Hardwood News.

(By **HARDWOOD RECORD** Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

A. R. Vinnege, of the A. R. Vinnege Lumber Company, and secretary of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, is just home from a business trip to St. Louis. Mr. Vinnege says there is a good deal of interest manifested over the forthcoming annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, to be held at Buffalo May 18 and 19, and that a goodly number of visitors from the late exposition city will be in attendance.

The eminent Buffalo lumberman, C. M. Carrier, who has several timber and lumber interests in the South and in Cuba, was in Chicago yesterday on his way to the Sardis, Miss., plant, and called on the Record.

J. S. Stearns of Ludington, Mich., who has timber and lumber interests in a half dozen states, was at the Auditorium Annex on Sunday and left for his Bagdad, Fla., operation Sunday evening.

R. M. Carrier and W. R. Burke, of C. M. Carrier & Son, Sardis, Miss., extensive manufacturers of hardwoods, oak flooring and veneer products, were visitors in Chicago last week and were welcome callers at the Record office.

Hayden & Lombard, the well known wholesale hardwood house of the Railway Exchange, are remembering their friends with very handsome little leather bound desk editions of Webster's dictionary.

Charles Christianson, the Solon of the hardwood inspection fraternity of Manistee, Mich., was in Chicago a fortnight ago and paid the Record office a welcome visit.

Clem E. Lloyd, Jr., sales manager of the big Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company of Philadelphia, dropped into Chicago a couple of weeks ago, to shake hands with his friends, and was a visitor at the HARDWOOD RECORD office. Although Mr. Lloyd has had a very good trade in Chicago, notably in chestnut and spruce, for a long time, this was his first visit here in seven years.

There has reached the desk of the editor of the HARDWOOD RECORD, in very handsome pamphlet form, the report of the thirteenth annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, held at Philadelphia, March 1 and 2; also another pamphlet covering the official proceedings of the third annual meeting of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, held at Nashville, January 24 and 25.

E. H. Barton of Barton, Thompson & Co., timber agents and brokers, London, E. C., was in Chicago several days last week. Mr. Barton is just completing a long tour of the lumber districts of this country and starts for home from New York today.

John N. Penrod, president of the American Walnut Company of Kansas City, was in Chicago the latter part of last week and paid the Record office a visit. Mr. Penrod was on his way to New York, from which port he expects to sail on April 29 for one of his regular three-months' trips to Great Britain and the Continent, visiting his customers.

The article covering the evolution of rotary veneer cutting machines, in this issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD, was written by L. G. Merritt of the Merritt Manufacturing Company of Lockport, N. Y., and was originally published in the National Coopers' Journal. Mr. Merritt is regarded as an authority on the production of veneers and rotary cut lumber, and his article will be found well worth the perusal of everyone interested in this class of production.

J. H. Garrison, formerly of Paducah, Ky., is now located in this city as city representative of W. A. Davis.

A. Baker of Rochester, Ind., a lumberman

recently elected to the legislature of Indiana, was in Chicago this week. Mr. Baker is creating quite a sensation in a bribery case at Indianapolis. Someone offered him a bribe which he refused with scorn and denounced the bribe and the bribe dealer before the house. Anyone who thinks he can buy Ananias with a measly one hundred dollars is mistaken.

The American Hardwood Company of Madison, Wis., one of the highest regarded institutions of the Badger state, and well known in the Chicago trade, has changed its name to the Brittingham & Young Company. The personnel of the institution remains unchanged.

L. B. Lesh of the Lesh & Matthews Lumber Company, this city, has recently recovered from an attack of the grippe. He reports a good business from the Memphis branch of his firm.

J. Slimmer of Richmond, Slimmer & Co., Chicago, has gone north this week. Park Richmond, the National Hardwood Lumber Association's inspector, is employing three men to assist him. He says if business keeps good he will probably make enough clear money to feed his horse.

John Gillespie of the John Gillespie Lumber Company is in the northern woods this week.

M. H. Ingalls is now in charge of the sales department of C. L. Willey, this city. Mr. Willey has a very complete and up-to-date veneer plant, running five veneer saws, four rotary machines and three slicers.

The Keith Lumber Company has recently received a shipment of very fine East India mahogany.

A. J. McCausland, manager of the hardwood department of W. E. Kelley & Co., 901 Chamber of Commerce building, this city, has been spending the past few days in the South on a purchasing trip.

John D. Spaulding, vice president and secretary of the new Southern Oak Lumber Company, 707 Chamber of Commerce building, Chicago, left early last week on a southern purchasing trip, from which he will return about May 1.

L. P. Arthur, secretary and treasurer of the Arthur Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn., was a visitor among the Chicago trade last week and favored the HARDWOOD RECORD with a call.

Earl Palmer, president; A. R. Vinnege, secretary, and M. M. Wall, inspector general of the National Wholesale Lumber Association, held a conference at the association headquarters, 134 Monroe street, Chicago, on April 17, making plans for the forthcoming annual meeting of the association at Buffalo, May 18 and 19.

M. M. Wall of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company, Buffalo, was a welcome Chicago visitor on April 17.

Earl Palmer of the Ferguson & Palmer Company, Paducah, Ky., president of the National Wholesale Lumber Association, spent several days in Chicago last week.

Max Sondheimer, president of the E. Sondheimer Company, was in Chicago last week making preparations for the removal of his company's headquarters to Memphis.

R. M. Carrier, president of C. M. Carrier & Son, Sardis, Miss., manufacturers of hardwood lumber and oak flooring, was a visitor in Chicago last week.

Charles E. Spratt, publisher of the Directory of Furniture Manufacturers of the United States, 428 Lexington avenue, New York city, was a caller at the HARDWOOD RECORD office on April 19.

The new offices of the S. A. Woods Machine Company in the Railway Exchange are a very handsome suite in this most modern office structure of Chicago. R. B. Dunsmore, western manager of this great machinery house, is in charge, and will be very glad to welcome visitors and extend to them any courtesies they may demand.

Mr. Dunsmore is a mechanical engineer of ability and is prepared to assist patrons in making plans and developing any project connected with woodworking machinery.

O. O. Agler of Upham & Agler has recently returned from a business trip throughout the East.

J. N. Woodbury, manager of the lumber department of the Ozark Cooperage Company, St. Louis, was in Chicago, April 14, and visited the Record office.

Grant Harrison, deputy inspector of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, who has made his headquarters at Charlevoix for many years, has removed his office to Petoskey to facilitate handling his work. Mr. Harrison is well known in the Chicago trade and has a most excellent reputation for a thorough knowledge of hardwood inspection.

D. F. Clark of Osborne & Clark, Minneapolis, was in the city on Saturday last. He is very enthusiastic about the coming meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Buffalo.

Theodore Fathauer, president of the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange, has bought residence property near the Lake Shore Drive.

George Thamer has completed a new lumber shed and other improvements for the Empire Lumber Company on the north side and has removed his lumber yard to the new location.

J. C. Blackford of the National Lumber Manufacturing Company reports that its Alabama mill has been closed down for several weeks on account of high water. It has lately started up and is now running full time.

P. W. Lang, who for the past two years has been with the National Lumber Manufacturing Company, has accepted a position with Paepcke-Leicht as manager of one of their cottonwood mills in the South.

Lewis Foster of Columbus, O., secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, was a Chicago visitor on Friday and Saturday last.

F. P. Abbott of the Lesh, Prouty & Abbott Company, East Chicago, Ind., sails from New York, April 29, for Europe in company with J. N. Penrod for a two months' trip of business and pleasure.

J. W. Embrey, secretary of the Rittenhouse & Embrey Company, the great hardwood flooring makers of Chicago, has been chosen president of the Lumbermen's Association of this city. Mr. Embrey is one of Chicago's most distinguished lumbermen, and the board of directors of the Lumbermen's Association has done itself credit in his selection as president.

E. C. Groesbeck, sales manager of the Stearns Company, Grand Rapids, made a flying visit to Chicago last week.

Boston.

John B. Bugbee of Holt & Bugbee has opened his summer home in Guilford, N. H., and is planning for week end trips to that town during the season.

Galen Parker of Parker & Page is making a two weeks' business trip among his firm's mill connections in the southern hardwood section.

Lawrence & Wiggin of Tabasco mahogany and general hardwood fame will occupy their finely appointed new offices in the Mason Building on May 1.

William E. Litchfield has opened his summer residence on his Bolton, Mass., farm, and intends to spend many of the summer and autumn Saturdays there.

Lindsley H. Shepard of Shepard, Farmer & Co. of Boston has made a cash offer of 37½ cents, and a number of his creditors have signified their willingness to accept. The offer was made in accordance with the recommendation of the committee appointed to investigate and report on the company's convertible assets.

The Worcester Trust Company of Worcester, Mass., trustees under the mortgage of the Norcross Properties, Incorporated, is notifying the creditor bondholders of the Norcross Properties

that the trust company holds \$175,326.94, all of which is available for buying in the outstanding bonds in accordance with the conditions set forth in the bonds, to the effect that the bond holders offering their bonds at the lowest figure shall have the preference in the matter of purchase. The last auction purchase from the lowest "bidders" was effected in October last, when \$35,000 in bonds was bought by the trustees from the Norcross Properties creditors at an average of 68 cents on the dollar. Proposals to sell the bonds must be mailed to reach the Worcester Trust Company before the close of business on May 1. There is \$1,356,000 of the bonds outstanding at the present time and the lumber trade is largely interested in their sale.

Three important changes are practically certain in the personnel of three Boston concerns, the changes to be decided upon on or before May 1. Details will probably be published in the next edition of the *HARDWOOD RECORD*.

At the meeting of the Lumber Trade Club held on Thursday last the most important feature was the strong "community of interest" feeling developed among the hardwood members of the club as a result of a simple and forceful presentation of the evils of unintelligent competition and the remedy for the same, by E. D. Walker of John M. Woods & Co., who is first vice president of the club. Mr. Walker was followed by John B. Bugbee of Holt & Bugbee, Francis Page of Parker & Page, H. H. Wiggin of Lawrence & Wiggin, and Howard C. Morse of the Blacker & Shepard Company, all of whom developed the subjects as set forth by Mr. Walker. Immediately following the club meeting the members engaged in the hardwood branch of the trade held an informal special meeting to prepare plans for the betterment of conditions in their particular line of the business. Mr. Walker's address, which brought about the discussion of plans for associated effort, is of such general interest in its application to hardwood dealers who are grouped in the large industrial centers of the eastern portion of our country that it is given below in full.

Mr. President and gentlemen: Cost is a vital principle of business, as without an intelligent conception of cost business cannot be successful in its fullest sense. This means more than the invoice cost with a haphazard guess on the expense of doing business, because the dozen and one different items of expense in carrying on a yard business are all legitimate items and should always be figured as part of the cost. This we know is not always done. We are all familiar with our own labor account, teaming account, drying account, our office expenses, insurance, cost of repairs, and last, but not always least, bad accounts. All these should be added to our invoice cost to determine the point at which profit commences on the sale of the lumber. I suppose each of us has his own pet way of determining what this percentage of cost is. The great trouble has always been in getting it from the consumer. There is to my mind one absolutely safe method to pursue, and that is, use the original invoice only as a matter of bookkeeping; fix in mind the sum of the invoice cost, plus the proportion of the expense of doing business, regard the result as the actual cost of the stock and sell from that basis only. Then you are safe and your profit is assured.

Unintelligent competition will always keep us poor, but "we are the doctors." I sometimes think of the hit or miss way in which business has been conducted in the past and wonder that any of us live to tell the tale. Now the retail business is a well defined proposition and should not be confused with that of the wholesale. I imagine that while I am talking about unintelligent competition there is running through your mind the thought of the lost trade which you can see getting away from you if you do not

meet the competition of the wholesaler and scalper. To me the fear of the aforesaid parties is a bugaboo as neither the one nor the other is in a position to seriously affect your trade if you have the courage of your convictions and stand for your price. We who have been all through this stage and know it to be a fact realize that our worst competitor in the matter of price has been the misguided competitive yardman, who, selling at prices so low that he could not possibly make good on his sales, is continually growling that there is no money in the business. I certainly agree with him in his conclusion under those conditions, and am sure there will be no improvement until he either gets a fair profit over expenses or lets the other fellow have the business.

We cannot sell it all, but there is one thing that all of us can do—we can get a good living profit on all that we sell.

I claim, and with the best of reasons, that the man without the yard is not in position to seriously injure our retail trade, and I am certain he can only in a very limited way offer stock to produce any effect on the market. The loss to us of the trade that such a man commands will never be noticed in the year's business if we are getting our proper profit on what we sell. I think it is the exception to the rule when we find a consumer who does not appreciate the advantage of having a full stock of good lumber, carried at no expense to himself, to order from, and he is as a rule willing to pay a fair retail price for such steady and regular advantages.

This question of steady supply of hardwoods of regular sizes, widths and grades brings me down to another point on which I am especially interested and on which I should like to see the yardmen take some concerted action. I have reference to the selection of stock for lengths and widths. Our firm has kept a very close account of the expense of selecting orders of this kind and has demonstrated that it cannot be done with profit without an advance of at least \$10 per thousand over the regular price. I had no idea of this extra expense until I determined to my complete satisfaction that it was there. I should therefore like to see some uniform price advance among the dealers for stock selected for lengths and widths. This will work no harm on the customer, and to prove this I have consulted several good woodworkers and millmen and learned that they have to figure from 33 1/3 to 50 per cent waste on random stock used for general cabinet work. If we do this selecting to save the consumer the waste, the glueing and the labor, he certainly should pay for it and not the lumber dealer. We had a practical demonstration of this matter of the consumer's opinion as to the advantage of his buying selected stock in our yard this morning. One of our best customers came to the yard for an order of about two or three hundred feet. He wanted to use it all one width and 14 feet long. To lay out this order necessitated quite a little labor. We therefore quoted him in two ways, the regular price for stock as it ran on the pile, or \$10 advance on that price for selecting the lumber suited to his requirements of width and length. He ordered the selected width and length and I have no doubt he saved money in doing so. I feel sure that if we stand together on this one point we shall all get a proper return for selecting orders of this kind; otherwise the customer should take the stock as we have to buy it which would be still better for our business.

In conclusion: Don't try to do it all, because the other fellow is bound to live. With common-sense methods there is room for everybody and with a good profit for all.

The venerable Albert T. Stearns, founder and head of the A. T. Stearns Lumber Company, and president of the Cypress Lumber Company, died in this city on April 9. Mr. Stearns was born in 1821 and for many years has been known as

the father of the cypress trade in the East. Many years ago he became interested in cypress lumber and a most by his undivided efforts was the wood exported and made an extensive feature in the boarding and wooden gutter trade of New England. Mr. Stearns has been an indefatigable worker up to the very time of his death, and leaves a reputation of the highest standard for probity and business acumen. He is survived by three sons, Frederick, Alfred and Waldo H. Stearns and by a daughter who is the wife of Frederick Mosely, the sons and son-in-law all being interested in his various lumber enterprises, which, among other things, include a large manufacturing plant at Neponset, a suburb of Boston, and extensive cypress timber holdings and a sawmill plant at Apalachicola, Fla. The memory of Mr. Stearns will be revered by all who ever knew him.

New York.

The schedules in bankruptcy of John Lauzer, hardwood trim manufacturer in the Borough of the Bronx, filed recently, show liabilities of \$46,912 and assets \$59,310.

L. A. Kelsey, well-known hardwood lumberman of North Tonawanda, N. Y., and principal in the Kelsey Dennis Lumber Company of that city, was a visitor in town last week. Mr. Kelsey's son, Everett Kelsey, who is also a member of the above company, was united in marriage, April 8, at Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth Farmer of that city. Mr. Kelsey is one of the most promising young business men in the Tonawanda lumber trade.

W. E. Kelley & Co. of Chicago have issued an announcement to the eastern trade that H. F. McClellenn of this city is now associated with them and will have charge of their eastern office, 45 Broadway. This new connection in no way affects Mr. McClellenn's partnership in the well-known firm of Marsh & McClellenn of the same address.

O. O. Agler of Upham & Agler, Chicago, made a flying trip to the metropolis last week on business.

W. E. Marsh of Marsh & McClellenn, 45 Broadway, left for the seat of their California sugar pine operations on April 12, and will be gone for two months.

F. W. Barth, Jr., head of the large German lumber house of F. W. Barth & Co., Bremen, Germany, with branch houses in Dusseldorf, Emden and Hamburg, arrived in this city April 11. He intends spending several weeks at yellow pine and hardwood mill points arranging for future supplies. His firm is one of the oldest and most respected in the Germany trade and handles large amounts of American lumber annually.

Vicegerent F. E. Longwell of Holoken, N. J., held a fine concatenation at the Vendome Hotel, this city, on April 12, followed by a vaudeville entertainment and course supper.

William Scott de Camp, an extensive holder of timber lands in Herkimer and Lewis counties in the Adirondacks and a large lumber manufacturer in that territory, died at his residence in this city, April 6, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

H. M. Bickford of the H. M. Bickford Company, a prominent Boston hardwood house, spent several days recently visiting the local trade.

R. P. Baer of R. P. Baer & Co. of Baltimore, Md., was in the city last week closing up some important business.

Robert Patterson of the Patterson Lumber Company, Philadelphia, with mills at Sutherland, N. C., was a visitor here last week and reports the hardwood situation as eminently satisfactory.

The semi-annual meeting of the New York Lumber Trade Association was held at 18 Broadway, April 12, at which time reports were rendered and new members elected and a general review of the week presented. The affairs

of the association are in excellent shape and it is constantly growing stronger.

H. C. Mills, who is prominently identified with the large hardwood operations of Taylor & Crute, Buffalo, N. Y., was in town last week on a business and pleasure trip.

Among the other hardwood lumbermen who visited the city during the fortnight were: A. O. Lamoree, D. P. Fairchild & Co., Oswego, N. Y.; C. S. Wentworth, C. S. Wentworth & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. H. Bond, E. W. Rathbun & Co., Oswego, N. Y., and R. C. Scatterd, Batavia & New York Wood Working Company, Batavia, N. Y.

F. W. Lawrence of Lawrence & Wiggin, Boston, who was recently elected a trustee in the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, was in town on his own and association business for several days last week.

John Catheart left last week for a two months' stay at the mills at Decatur, Ala., during which time he will devote his attention to mill affairs and get everything in ship shape for the summer season. Before leaving he stated that business was good and the export trade very promising.

Harry S. Dewey of Dixon & Dewey, the new hardwood house in the Flatiron building, is more than pleased over the business done by the firm since they opened up here a couple of months ago, which is due in no small way to Mr. Dewey's popularity in the local market.

Sam E. Barr of the Barr & Mills Company, Flatiron building, has just returned from a trip to Virginia and North Carolina, where he still further cemented his company's position at mill points in the matter of hardwood supply. He is very much encouraged over the development of business and looks for a bang-up good year all around.

The new veneer house of the Indiana Lumber & Veneer Company of Indianapolis, which was recently opened at First avenue and Thirty-first street, is doing excellently and is being much appreciated by the users of that class of material in the local market.

W. C. Thompson of F. H. Doyle & Co. made a flying business trip last week. In speaking of the hardwood situation at both mill points and in the local district Mr. Thompson was very optimistic.

Gardner I. Jones of the Jones Hardwood Company, Boston, was in town last week for a couple of days doing Hoo-Hoo stunts and incidentally looking after some of his customers in the local trade.

E. S. Foster, who looks after the hardwood end of the business of R. B. Currier, Springfield, Mass., was in town last week en route to mill points.

W. H. Russe of Russe & Burgess, a large Memphis hardwood house, arrived at this port from a six months' European tour, April 15. During this trip he visited all the English and continental markets, where his firm enjoys an extensive trade.

T. Henry Griffin of Price & Pierce, Ltd., a large lumber house of London, Eng., arrived April 15 for a trip through American hardwood centers. Mr. Griffin is well known among American hardwood manufacturers in his past connection in charge of Price & Pierce's hardwood business, and they will doubtless be glad to welcome him again.

There was a meeting of prominent exporters at the Hotel Imperial, April 16, at which time matters pertinent to the work of the National Lumber Exporters' Association were discussed, but no facts were made public. There were present at the meeting W. H. Russe, president of the association; J. L. Alcock, J. L. Alcock & Co., Baltimore; George M. Spiegle, George M. Spiegle & Co., Philadelphia; E. M. Price, Price & Hart, New York, and J. L. English, English & Co., New York.

W. G. Dillebrand of Dillebrand, Hayward & Co., large lumber brokers of London, Eng., ar-

ived April 15 for a tour of the American markets.

Philadelphia.

The past fortnight has been devoid of anything sensational to interest the lumbermen of this city or section. The volume of business is not what it should be by any means, due entirely to the insufficient number of cars furnished to the shippers. This car shortage will be somewhat relieved by the release of a large number of box cars that the Pennsylvania Railroad has promised to supply at the distributing points.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange, held in the assembly room of the Bourse, adjoining the quarters of the Exchange, on Thursday, April 13, was largely attended and shows that a feeling of harmony exists between the wholesalers and the retailers, as the choice of the officers for election was unanimous and not one dissenting vote was recorded.

Vice President Edwin B. Malone of Watson Malone & Sons was elevated to the presidency and George F. Craig of George F. Craig & Co. was elected vice president. Charles F. Maule was selected treasurer. The three successful members to be elected to the board of directors were: F. S. Underhill of Wistar Underhill & Co.; Frank M. Gillingham of F. C. Gillingham & Son Company and William L. Rice of Thomas B. Rice Company.

The secretary's report shows a gain in membership of nine over the preceding year, with several applications on the list. Treasurer Maule has a balance on hand of \$456.23, after paying off several items of large amounts. There is also \$250 in the hands of the finance committee and will be used as a sinking fund. The reports of the other committees were favorably acted upon. President Cadwallader read his report reviewing the work of the exchange during his incumbency and was heartily applauded.

The windup of the day was an elaborate banquet at the Union League Club, in which nearly every concern belonging to the exchange was represented by one or more members. The guests met in the reception room, next to the large dining hall, which was a veritable flower garden, and partook of a Martini or a straight iced as the fancy dictated before enjoying the excellent dinner that had been provided by the entertainment committee.

The toastmaster of the evening was the retiring president, Mr. A. J. Cadwallader, who called upon the following men for speeches: Messrs. E. B. Malone, Robert C. Lippincott, George F. Craig, Lewis Dill of Baltimore, president of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association; Justin Peters of the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Association, J. E. Challenger of the Car Service Association, E. F. Perry of New York, secretary of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, and Eli B. Hallowell. Mr. Edwin H. Coane made the hit of the evening by his singing of "Jersey Sam."

Emil P. Guenther, who has for a number of years had a yard at Thirtieth street and Grays Ferry, has sold out his place, stock, teams, etc. What Mr. Guenther's plans are for the future is not known.

Francis Goodhue and Asa W. Vandegrift of the Philadelphia Veneer & Lumber Company are making a trip to the mill of the company at Knoxville, Tenn. Mr. Goodhue's trip is one of business, while Mr. Vandegrift is on a tour of inspection, never having visited the plant before.

Harry J. Clarke of Jesse Lukens & Co. is seriously ill with a complication of diseases. Mr. Clarke was taken ill about two weeks ago with inflammatory rheumatism, which has resulted in other disorders and, until two days ago, his life was despaired of.

Harry I. Soble of Soble Brothers says of the hardwood trade that the demand for plain sawed

oak continues in excess of the supply; that not much trouble is encountered in disposing of anything in the plain oak line at fair prices that is dry enough to ship. The outlook is excellent in the hardwood line all the way through, and the factory trade which uses most of that line of woods is in a most prosperous condition this spring.

William T. Goodrich of Stokes Brothers Company, Inc., has been elected president of that company to succeed John Airey, deceased.

Herbert A. Reeves of R. B. Wheeler & Co. takes an optimistic view of the trade in general and while the car situation is now in a deplorable state, with a rush of business on, he believes things will very soon right themselves.

Eli B. Hallowell & Co. say they note very little change in the general good condition of the trade. The demand for all grades of lumber has increased and is continuing to come in steadily. Prices are firm with a tendency on the part of the mills to hold back on orders in some cases, believing that prices will go a trifle higher before long.

James Harlan Kugler, a member of the firm of George W. Kugler & Sons, wholesale lumber merchants of this city, died at his home, 505 Woodland Terrace, on April 15. He was born in Maryland in July, 1861. At the age of twelve his parents moved to North Carolina, where his father engaged in the lumber business. The sons on approaching manhood were given an interest in the business. Later the firm moved to Philadelphia and continued the lumber trade. Mr. Kugler leaves a wife and three children.

Flames led upon fine furniture in the warehouse and factory of Stern & Co. at 220 South Second street on the morning of April 18. The fire was discovered about 8 o'clock in the front portion of the building on the second floor and in a few minutes the flames, fed by the light woods, varnish and oils, the entire structure was a roaring furnace. The buildings on both sides were also damaged. No. 218 is occupied by Fessenden Hill, who carries an extensive and valuable stock of mahogany and other rare woods, and No. 222, occupied by Noblit Brothers & Co., dealers in cabinets. Stern & Co. have a retail establishment at No. 1016 Market street. They are unable to estimate their loss at present, but the company is believed to carry insurance sufficient to cover the damage. Insurance adjusters who were on the scene place the total loss sustained by the three firms, Noblit Brothers, Fessenden Hill and Stern & Co., at \$900,000.

Among the new concerns recently incorporated are: The Powell Process Company; capital, \$1,000,000, to deal in all kinds of woods. The incorporators were S. J. Cox, Cranford, N. J.; S. S. Newton and Herman Meyer of New York. The Sessions Lumber & Supply Company, to deal in lumber and timber of all kinds; capital, \$100,000. Incorporators: T. M. Sessions, W. J. Ball, W. A. Kreider, C. B. Lowe.

A louse tree, the largest and the oldest in the vicinity of Sunbury, was removed last week. It measured 27 feet in circumference at the ground, was 150 feet in height, and its longest limbs were 75 feet in length.

Baltimore.

There is a prospect that some of the features of the Cleveland Lumbermen's Club will be introduced in the Lumber Exchange here. It is aimed to make the local organization more of a lumber center than it is at present and to offer attractions which will draw the members at more frequent intervals. In Cleveland, for instance, merchants are to be found at the Lumbermen's Club nearly every day, and much of the actual business is transacted there. It is the aim to make similar arrangements here which will serve to attract the trade. To get information about the system in vogue at Cleveland Secretary Theodore Mottu and E. P. Gill

visited the city after the annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, and since then the matter has received consideration on the part of the lumbermen here. Last Monday J. H. O'Brien, secretary of the Cleveland Lumbermen's Club, was here, accompanied by Mrs. O'Brien, and was entertained by the exchange, a special meeting being held, at which the methods employed in Cleveland were explained by him. A number of the retailers of this city were present at the meeting.

While final arrangements have not yet been concluded, there is every prospect that this city will shortly have a storage place for hardwood lumber and logs intended for export. The need of such a depot has long been felt, and was to have been obviated years ago by the formation of the Locust Point Terminal and Forwarding Company, which purchased water front property at Locust Point and began the construction of a pier, but before this improvement could be completed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company came along and purchased the wharf for an extension of the immigrant piers. The terminal company was afterward disbanded, but recently the enterprise was revived and negotiations for property eligibly situated near the docks has so far advanced as to promise a favorable outcome. It is likely that arrangements for a yard with track connection may be completed in the near future.

George M. Speigle, chairman of the transportation committee of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, was here on April 6 in connection with the movement to secure clean through bills of lading, a subject which has been before the association for some time past. He met several other members of the committee and discussed with them the steps to be taken to render the movement effective.

Nothing definite has yet been done with respect to the movement started by George W. Elsenhauer, R. P. Baer and David T. Carter to affect an organization of the hardwood firms in this city as an auxiliary to the lumber exchange. The matter has been discussed and has been generally received with favor. As has been explained, there is no feeling of antagonism toward the exchange, the idea having its inspiration in the belief that a separate organization, made up exclusively of hardwood men, will be able to deal more effectively with the questions relating to that particular branch of the trade than a general body.

The new plant of the Broadbent & Davis Mantel Company has been put in operation and is running at its full capacity. The factory is to be numbered among the most complete industrial establishments of this city and is equipped with all the latest machinery. It is of brick and five stories high, with a boiler house, dry kiln and other additions, that enable the company to conduct operations under the most advantageous conditions. It is convenient to railroads and to the wharves, and especially at the present time its output is in strong request. Besides mantels the company turns out interior woodwork, consuming annually large quantities of oak, ash, mahogany and other woods.

J. W. Dixon of the J. W. Dixon Lumber Company of Memphis, Tenn., was a visitor in the city last week. Mr. Dixon is on a tour through the East, looking after business for his company, and called on a number of hardwood men here.

Baltimore hardwood men entertained this week two visitors from abroad, F. W. Barth of the well known firm of F. W. Barth & Co., Dusseldorf, Germany, and W. H. Ashton of Duncan, Ewing & Co., Liverpool. Both of these firms are widely known and their representatives now in this country will visit the lumbering regions and otherwise strengthen their business connections.

Gustave Farber of Price & Heald was at home

for a week recently, but has again returned to North Carolina, where he is superintending the development of a timber tract in the interest of his firm.

David T. Carter of Carter, Hughes & Co. has gone on a business trip to Pennsylvania.

Rudolph Mottu of Mottu & Buckingham has returned from a trip to Virginia, south of Staunton, where he went to see the mill of his firm put in operation, and last week he left for Europe, to be gone about two months.

Buffalo.

The hardwood dealers here have completed the preliminary arrangements for the National Convention next month, and will now look for the outside members to do their part by a big attendance.

Vicegerent Snark Chestnut has issued a call for a concatenation of the Order of Hoo-Hoo on April 25, with prospect of a good class to take into membership.

G. Elias & Brother, having considerably enlarged their mill, will soon be receiving a good lot of hardwood lumber by lake.

O. E. Yeager reports an improvement in the demand for chestnut and a rather reduced stock of southern hardwoods. As to plain oak, the way to get it is to bring it in "dead green" and wait for it.

The Empire Lumber Company reports the best business during the past ten days that it has had in a long time. F. W. Vetter is at the Arkansas mills of the company, which he keeps buzzing.

I. N. Stewart & Brother find that their old specialty, cherry, is doing well and they are putting in more, along with an assortment of other hardwoods, as one helps sell another.

Taylor & Crate report the sale of quite a block of basswood, though as a rule it is not selling quite as readily as other woods. The oak production at the company's southern mills is quite satisfactory.

A. Miller will soon be looking southward for more hardwood lumber. His stock is still good, though it has moved off quite satisfactorily through the winter, so that new supplies have been needed right along.

The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company has begun the movement of lumber northward by river barges in order to add to the dispatch. The Buffalo yard is doing its usual good business, especially in ash.

Scatcherd & Son will add to their timber holding in the Memphis district as soon as possible, as their oak mills there will need it all, though pretty well supplied with logs at present.

Hugh McLean is in New York, still too good a salesman to do much office work. The various companies in his list are very active, and lumber moves out from the mills in a steady stream, oak taking the lead always.

The Standard Hardwood Lumber Company reports that oak goes out at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and of course it is doing all it can to bring in enough to keep up the average in other woods also.

Grand Rapids.

L. L. Skillman of the Longfellow & Skillman Lumber Company is spending a few days in northern Michigan, where the company is operating.

H. C. Angell of Wagner & Angell reports an excellent trade for his firm this year.

W. O. Hughart, Jr., is still at the Alma sanitarium seeking relief from rheumatic troubles, and in the meantime his brother, O. O. P. Hughart, is in charge of the offices here.

A. W. Bloomer of Kalkaska, a buyer of bird's-eye maple, was instantly killed recently by a falling tree, while looking after the cutting of some timber about twenty miles from his home.

D. A. Stratton, formerly in the handle manufacturing business at Onaway, was in Grand Rapids April 20 and states that he will put in

a handle plant at Tower this spring. He is planning to erect a building 60x120 feet, costing about \$12,000, and giving employment to thirty men the year round. Mr. Stratton is an experienced handle man.

It is probable that Tustin will have a planing mill this year, as the result of negotiations between the Tustin Manufacturing Company and Dennis Brothers of this city. It is proposed to remove the machinery from a plant now at Stronach, near Manistee, and to handle the cut of Dennis Brothers, in the vicinity of Dighton, in Osceola county.

Saginaw Valley.

C. S. Bliss of Saginaw isn't going to operate his mill this season. Last year he manufactured 2,827,000 feet of hardwood lumber at the mill. During the winter he operated a large portable sawmill at Butman, Gladwin county, cutting out 3,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber which will come out by rail to market. Mr. Bliss does not think the hardwood market is just what it should be and concluded not to pile up any more stock until he has disposed of what he has on hand.

The Bliss & Van Auken sawmill started last week running day and night. The company is getting logs by rail from the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central.

The Wyfle & Buell Lumber Company is being overwhelmed with logs. The firm report business good. They have sold a lot of maple to be cut and say that dry hardwood is all out of the hands of manufacturers while green stock is being called for.

W. D. Young says that business is good and prices of maple flooring have brightened up. He is not only keeping his own plant in operation but is furnishing logs for the Flood mill. Young & Co. are shipping maple abroad right along.

Walter McCormick of the McCormick & Hay Lumber Company, which deals in hardwood exclusively, reports business just fair in their line. A year ago Mr. McCormick was dying with Bright's disease, but he is now practically well. The firm has a yard at Saginaw.

S. L. Eastman has bought a big block of maple lumber from the Kneeland-Bigelow Company of Bay City, to be utilized for flooring purposes. The latter firm are well satisfied with the condition of the hardwood trade and report a good demand for maple, beech and ash. There is some birch manufactured on this river and it is selling fairly well.

The mill of the Ottawa Hardwood Company at Tawas City is being overhauled and some needed repairs are being made. The mill will start next week, it is expected, with a full stock for the season run.

The mill of the Gale Lumber Company at West Branch has shut down for temporary repairs. It will resume operations in about two weeks.

S. S. Wilhelm returned to Saginaw Saturday from a trip in the Southwest, mostly Arkansas and Mississippi, where he bought a lot of white oak for the export trade. He says he is having an active demand for white oak and that prices asked by manufacturers are high.

The Superior Veneer & Coopers Company of Munising recently purchased of Detroit parties the basswood and elm timber on eight townships in Alger and Schoolcraft counties, the consideration being \$28,000. It is planned to manufacture the stock at Munising.

Ross, Robinson & Co. of Bay City, who operate a sawmill at Posen, have bought over 1,000,000 feet of logs in addition to the hardwood stock they put in.

Gardener, Peterman & Co. of Saginaw are to erect a large stave and heading mill at Posen this summer. It will be operated the year round and the firm has enough stock to operate the mill twenty years.

Phillips & Seeley of Saginaw, extensive hardwood dealers, report trade just fair. Mr. Phil-

lips says that dry stock is pretty well out of the way but they have no difficulty in getting all the maple they want for their trade.

The Gates sawmill at Bay City started Monday and will cut something over 3,000,000 feet of hardwood. S. G. M. Gates has been operating a sawmill on the same site since 1862.

Estimates of the quantities of hardwood that will be manufactured this year by the firms named in eastern Michigan are as follows:

	Feet.
F. W. Gilchrist, Alpena.....	6,000,000
Churchill Lumber Company.....	5,000,000
Prescott & Sons, Tawas City.....	3,000,000
Ottawa Hardwood Lumber Company.	
Tawas City.....	7,000,000
Wylye & Buell Lumber Company, Bay	
City.....	8,000,000
Bliss & Van Auker, Saginaw.....	5,000,000
Gale Lumber Company, West Branch..	4,000,000
Kneeland-Bigelow Company, Bay City..	6,000,000
S. E. Derry & Co., Millersburg.....	6,000,000
S. G. M. Gates, Bay City.....	2,500,000
Campbell-Brown Lumber Company, Bay	
City.....	3,000,000
J. J. Flood, Bay City.....	7,000,000
Stephens Lumber Company, Waters...10,000,000	
Salling, Hanson & Co., Grayling.....	10,000,000
W. D. Young & Co., Bay City.....	19,000,000
E. C. Hargrave, Bay City.....	2,500,000
Estate of L. Cornwell, Saginaw.....	3,000,000

There are a number of other firms in this territory that will manufacture hardwood lumber in quantities running from 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet.

Indianapolis.

The Lumbermen's Club of Indianapolis met at the Commercial Club here Wednesday night at an informal banquet. About twenty-five were present, twelve of whom were out of town lumbermen. One of the changes made in the club at the meeting was the admission to membership of a number of lumber dealers in the towns within a radius of about fifty miles of Indianapolis. On account of the many interurban electric lines which now center in Indianapolis, running trains to and from the city hourly, dealers in the neighboring towns are within easy access of the Hoosier capital. For this reason the club decided to open its membership to lumbermen in the cities of central Indiana and not confine it to dealers living in Indianapolis only, as had been the case in the past. In this manner it is hoped that the club will become an organization doing the greatest good to the greatest number. Although the club is purely a social organization, it nevertheless is beneficial to the interests of the lumber dealers in many ways than one.

On account of the scarcity of timber in their respective localities, two mills of the Hoosier state have recently removed to other states. Murphy & Son of Zionsville have moved their mill plant to southern Tennessee, where they own 700 acres of standing timber. Likewise Reynolds & Clifford, bent wood manufacturers of Rushville, Ind., removed their plant to Lexington, Ky.

The American Wood Solidifying Company of Marion, Ind., will soon remove to their new site in Alexandria, Ind., occupying the buildings formerly used by the Kelly ax plant.

The Greensburg Planing Mill Company has been incorporated at Greensburg, Ind., with a capital stock of \$5,000. The incorporators were M. G. Reynolds, A. R. C. Smith and V. S. Strickland.

The sawmill owned by Oscar Fowler, near St. Omer, Ind., was recently destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$4,000. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

The Roachdale Novelty and Veneer Company of Roachdale, Ind., has closed down temporarily on account of a slack in orders.

The Hoosier Veneer Company of Ladoga, Ind., whose owners were interested in the Bank of

Ladoga, which was compelled to close its doors a couple of weeks ago, has gone into the hands of a receiver. The property of the company will probably be disposed of in order to apply the proceeds toward the liquidation of the bank's heavy indebtedness, extending into the thousands.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

Gilmer Pryor, a timber land agent of Bristol, is offering a tract of land near Bristol containing 5,000 acres of white oak, for sale. He is negotiating with eastern parties, and if the deal is closed it will in all probability mean that another large mill will be erected in this section.

Receiver George T. Hammer of the Rexford & Collins Lumber Company, which recently filed a petition in the bankruptcy court at Knoxville, Tenn., sold several thousand dollars' worth of logging and sawmill equipment at public outcry Saturday, April 15. The property brought a fair price. This property has been in the hands of the James Strong Lumber Company, by virtue of a contract of lease from the receiver, for about two years, when it was ordered converted into cash by the court, along with other assets of the insolvent company, for the liquidation of its liabilities. It is expected that the Rexford & Collins Lumber Company will be duly adjudged bankrupt and relieved of their liabilities upon the complete surrender of their assets to the court, all of which will doubtless be completed within the next few weeks. The liabilities of the company are about \$53,000, while their assets will hardly aggregate \$30,000. William A. Rexford of the firm is now in the lumber and timber commission business, while J. R. Collins is at his old home at Galeton, Pa.

The affairs of the Brook Lumber Company, insolvent, are now being wound up in the Chancery Court at Elizabethton. The company's assets will pay about 25 cents on the dollar of the liabilities, while the directors and officers have been or doubtless will be held liable personally for the part of the indebtedness incurred by their acquiescence over and above the capital stock paid in of the company. Charles H. Baker, H. G. Accock of Trenton, N. J., H. F. Coleman and J. N. Schoobred of Elizabethton, Tenn., are the principals in the litigation. A general creditors' bill was filed against the company, and all the claims consolidated by order of the court. They will each share ratably, except those who have direct recourse on the officers and directors for their claims, by virtue of the Tennessee statute.

The R. E. Wood Lumber Company of Baltimore, Md., have about completed the transfer of the large band mill which they recently purchased from Young & Lane at Knoxville, Tenn., to the scene of their newly acquired properties in Carter county, near Elizabethton, Tenn., and will soon be ready to begin operation. A side track from the main line of the Virginia & Southwestern Railway, five miles in length, is about completed, and soon everything will be in readiness for operation. The branch office has been moved from Johnson City, Tenn., to Bristol, and has been much enlarged. E. L. Warren is in charge.

The Stone-Huling Lumber Company is about ready to open up a branch office and yard at Norton, Va., which will be in charge of S. G. Owen, Jr. James A. Stone, president of the company, stated to the representative of this paper last week that his company had decided to open up three additional yards within the next year.

Frank R. Whiting, of the Whiting Manufacturing Company of Elizabethton, Tenn., and the Janney-Whiting Lumber Company of Philadelphia, Pa., was in Bristol last week in company with his counsel, Col. John W. Tipton of Elizabethton. The Whiting Manufacturing Company, composed of F. R. Whiting and William S. Whiting, is now engaged in litigation with

parties in Carter county, hence Mr. Whiting's visit to this section. He stated that business with both concerns is excellent.

R. E. Wood of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company, Baltimore, Md., was a visitor last week.

Paul W. Fleck, president of the Paul W. Fleck Lumber Company, left last week for a ten days' trip to the East.

Isham Cox and wife of Virginia have brought suit in the Chancery Court at Johnson City, Tenn., against Mrs. Nannie L. Sabin et al. for \$24,000 damages and praying for a division of a 24,000-acre tract of fine timber land located on and about Buffalo and Cherokee Mountains, near Johnson City. About 24,000 acres of timber lands are owned jointly by the parties to the suit, and Mrs. Sabin is alleged to have damaged the other parties by alleged wrongful cutting of timber.

P. C. Thompson is spending several days looking after his lumber interests in Wise county, Virginia.

O. F. Hughes has returned from a visit to his lumber operations at Midway, Greene county, Tennessee.

J. O. Gilmer, a wholesale lumberman of Johnson City, was in Bristol last week en route to points in Virginia and West Virginia on a lumber deal.

C. Boice of Abingdon, Va., one of the prominent lumbermen of this section, was in Bristol last week looking after his lumber interests.

R. H. Ford, a hardwood lumber buyer of New York, was in Bristol last week making contracts for export stock. Mr. Ford is buying considerable oak near Bristol.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

A lumber concern recently sent a representative into the timber section included in the proposed Appalachian reserve to buy timber, but the owners will not offer their timber for sale at any price. They believe that the proposed Appalachian Park bill will eventually be passed and the government will offer them a big price for their timber lands. Local lumbermen are of the opinion that the Appalachian Park bill will be passed before many more sessions of congress.

Lumber representatives from all points are visiting this section looking for supplies. There has been a great change in the old regime, in that where local concerns had salesmen they have now dispensed with many of these, as they can sell all their output on the grounds without sending representatives into a foreign field. A lumber concern in Cincinnati recently purchased all the stock the Farrar Lumber Company at Gadsden, Ala., had on hand.

The Chattanooga Lumber Company is now finishing an expensive warehouse and office building. The new building is 46x135 feet, two stories in height and is built of brick. The company has in its yards a good stock of oak and poplar lumber.

The Fowler-Personett Lumber Company, recently organized by stockholders of the Case Lumber Company and Birmingham lumbermen, will be ready to begin operations at its plant in north Birmingham in about two weeks. The machinery is now being installed in the new plant.

The Ford Brenner Lumber Company has established an office in the Chamberlain building opposite the Read House, occupying two of the finest office rooms in the Chamberlain building. The company's yards on the Southern railway at Clio will be operated in the future as in the past. While making a specialty of oak, Mr. Brenner will continue to deal in all grades of hardwoods. He has a splendid export trade which has increased to such an extent that it was necessary to establish a branch office at Norfolk, Va.

William Fowler of the Case Lumber Company, who is an officer in the Fowler-Personett Lumber Company at Birmingham, returned home to spend Sunday with relatives.

J. F. Difenderfer of the Frambes Difenderfer Lumber Company of Philadelphia was in the city on business last week.

The river mills in this vicinity are expecting a busy time because of the splendid logging tide which has been on here for the past two weeks. In this short time over 10,000,000 feet of oak, pine, poplar and gum logs have been floated down from the Clinch and Powell rivers in the sections of southwestern Virginia and upper eastern Tennessee. A large number of mills took advantage of the tide and they now have a sufficient supply to run them well toward the fall of the year.

The Berry Lumber & Stave Company has increased its capacity to about 25,000 feet of lumber a day. The concern recently installed apparatus for carrying off waste material.

The J. M. Card Lumber Company, one of the largest export concerns in the country, is removing two of its sawmills to new sites owing to the fact that the timber is being exhausted. The band sawmill located at Hollywood, Ala., is being moved to the Paint Rock valley, where it will saw poplar, basswood and oak timber. Another, which will saw oak, gum, cypress and pine, will be moved from Akron to Tuscaloosa, Ala.

M. W. Hart, recently employed by a lumber concern in Boston but now engaged in the lumber business for himself, has, within the past few weeks, purchased considerable stock here.

I. N. Stewart of I. N. Stewart & Brother Lumber Company of Buffalo was a visitor here recently. He reports conditions as very favorable throughout the country.

J. S. Vernon, lumber inspector of the Williams-Voorhees Lumber Company, will resign his position and run a sawmill near Macon, Ga.

S. J. Gray of the Oscar Gardner Company of New Orleans is visiting lumbermen in this city.

M. M. Erb, traveling representative of the Case Lumber Company, has just returned from a trip through southern Georgia and he reports a very favorable state of affairs in that section. He anticipates a trip to Canada in the interest of his company in the near future.

A. J. Gasley, who was recently connected with the F. W. Blair sawmill at Chattanooga, has accepted a position as lumber inspector for the Ferd Brenner Lumber Company as the Canadian representative at Toronto.

Pittsburg.

There are 2,400,000 feet of timber in rafts in the Allegheny river above the Springdale dam which have been tied up, unable to get through the lock since the last flood, when the channel was filled with gravel. On April 15 the government put men to work cleaning out the lock so the gates could be opened. As soon as the work is finished the timber, which is owned by the McKeesport Sawmill Company, will be brought to Pittsburg and taken up the Monongahela river to McKeesport to build coal boats.

The American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, through Manager Woollett of its hardwood department, recently bought 3,000,000 feet of timber at Fishing Hawk, W. Va.

W. D. Johnston, president of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, is at Florida, Fla., superintending operations at the company's yellow pine mill. G. W. Gates of the same company is in St. Louis.

Pittsburg brokers who make a specialty of timber lands are having difficulty this year in getting tracts to suit their customers. Practically all the hardwood timber in western Pennsylvania has been cut off with the exception of a few tracts. Timber properties in West Virginia that are accessible are hard to find.

The plant of the Parley Lumber Company at Allendale, Pa., burned April 20 entailing a loss of about \$40,000. The mill employed 100 men. Several million feet of hardwood lumber was more or less damaged.

Reports received from the lumber companies and structural steel manufacturers indicate a direct reflection of the conditions brought about by one of the earliest springs for many years. The fine weather has favored outdoor work of all kinds. House building has been wonderfully active for the month of April, and large building projects are well under way whereas with bad weather they would hardly have been started.

Superintendent Dabney of the Allegheny Valley division of the Pennsylvania railroad reports that lumber shipments north are very heavy. Much lumber is also being shipped to Buffalo from the low grade division. While there is no excess of cars there have been no serious complaints of a shortage.

Nashville.

It is probable that Nashville may have a lead pencil factory in the near future. The Retail Merchants' Association of this city has received a proposition from the Pencil Exchange of Jersey City, through its president, O. A. Weissenborn, who desires that his company, if possible, move to this, the cedar belt. Mr. Weissenborn inquires regarding the extent of the cedar belt in this section. The factory he proposes to build would give employment to several hundred persons.

Machinery has been shipped for the new sawmill the Standard Lumber & Box Company is erecting, and it is expected the mill will be in operation in less than thirty days.

Another lumber industry is to be launched soon along the line of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway. John M. Smith, one of the foremost business men of Dickson, Tenn., has secured a site near the railroad and he will at once begin the erection of a large planing mill and the establishment of a big lumber yard as well. Mr. Smith proposes to invest a liberal amount of capital in the enterprise, and he will soon figure as a strong competitor in the lumber and building material market.

Local lumbermen are rejoicing over the defeat of the Engineers' Licensing bill at the hands of the recent legislature. This measure would have required that all their stationary engineers stand a technical examination, and many of the best ones working for local lumber companies could not have done so.

Miss Clementine Dalcour of Philadelphia has been awarded over a million acres of land along the Apalachicola river in Florida, by Judge Locke of the United States District Court. The case involving the title to the lands has been in court since 1830, and involved the validity of a grant made long before to John Forbes by the Spanish government. Theodore Dalcour instituted suit for the recovery of the lands, and Miss Dalcour is the only direct living heir to the property.

The Cotton Belt Lumber Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, has been incorporated at Mobile, Ala. The incorporators are A. S. Terrell, Willis H. Bennett and Theodore Emery, all of Chicago.

The Putnam Manufacturing Company of Baxter, Tenn., has been purchased by J. C. Gentry, W. R. Bradford and Pat Griffin. They will enlarge the business.

The large handle factory of A. Dellapierre & Co., at Baxter, Tenn., was burned recently. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A charter has been granted to the Flowers Stave & Lumber Company of Obion county, capitalized at \$10,000.

A portion of the pencil factory at Thick, Tenn., in Marshall county, has been destroyed by fire. A lot of cedar logs also burned.

The Alabama Coffin & Casket Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000, has been organized. The incorporators are G. H. Germany, J. C. Miller and H. C. Smith of Chattanooga and A. M. Russell of Birmingham. A plant will be erected in North Birmingham.

It is reported that a new crop of lumber in the section which will be made in the Appalachian Park Reserve will be offered for sale at any price. They believe the reserve will be established and that they will get a big price for their timbered lands.

The Red River is just now with a consignment of 184,000 feet of lumber from the upper Cumberland.

The lumber industry in Georgia has been greatly hindered recently in account of the pendency of the law suit at Macon involving freight rates charged by the railroads of Georgia. The Interstate Commerce Commission ruled that rates were too high, but the railroads ignored the ruling. The lumbermen thereupon took the case to the Federal Court. Judge Spear heard the argument in the case and is expected to deliver his opinion soon. Lumbermen in the vicinity shipped practically no lumber, as they have been waiting the termination of the suit.

J. S. Lassiter of Bellebuckle, Tenn., has gone to Louisiana to look after his lumber interests.

Hamilton Love of the firm of Love, Boyd & Co. has gone to the Northwest on a business trip.

Information comes from Dover, Tenn., to the effect that a gigantic lumber deal has been made. It is reported that Eastern capitalists have purchased about 45,000 acres of timbered land extending from Tennessee Ridge to Bear Spring, a distance of about sixteen miles.

J. B. Harris & Co. are putting in a large stave factory at Harpeth River, near White Bluff, Tenn. This firm has purchased a fine tract of timber land in this region.

A stave mill is shortly to be established at Athens, Ala., which will cost about \$20,000. The plant will work about forty men, and will be located on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

A big lumber plant and sawmill will soon be established at Hopkinsville, Ky., by Indiana parties. The buildings of the concern will be on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. W. B. Lewis of Petersburg, Ind., is at Hopkinsville, and will supervise the work of putting up the plant. The firm will get its timber over the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and will make a specialty of quarter sawing.

Memphis.

While there has been considerable rain in the Memphis district during the past fortnight, there has been a greater volume of lumber produced than during any similar period in some time. The rail mills are all well supplied with timber and are generally running at full capacity, while the river mills are doing moderately well despite the fact that they are handicapped to some extent by the proportionately small receipts of logs. Many of the mills in the lowlands of western Mississippi and southeastern Arkansas are closed down because of inability to log, but there are more mills running now than at any time since January 1.

Several new mills are being established in this section. Hughart and Kendra, who came here about two years ago from Grand Rapids, Mich., and who were engaged for some time exclusively in the wholesale business, are completing their band saw mill in new South Memphis. The company has its floor plant and yards all conveniently located. The firm purchased a large tract of timber land near Hurlbut, Ark., some time ago, and this timber is now being cut and brought to Memphis to be manufactured. The mill should begin operation within the current week.

The C. B. Stinson Lumber Company, successor to the George F. Kendra Lumber Company, has secured control of the output of a new mill with a capacity of 15,000,000 feet at Proctor, Ark., which began operations within the past fortnight. This makes the second mill at that point controlled by this firm. The company

has also secured the handling of the output of a plant which was recently installed at Mattson, Miss.

J. L. Strickland, vice president and general manager of the Planters' Lumber Company, Inc., of Greenville, Miss., was here this week, and he reports numerous improvements at the plant of his company, which began operations about the first of the year. The mill has a capacity of 50,000 feet of plain sawn stock daily. Mr. Strickland reports conditions in that territory as decidedly healthy, and intimates that, if anybody is weak over the outlook for a good business at satisfactory prices, he is prepared to inject a strength-giving tonic.

The American Hoe and Fork Company, with headquarters at Cleveland, O., announces that it will establish a branch plant here for the manufacture of forks, hoes, cradles and rakes exclusively for the southern and export trade. The company has about fifteen other plants, but none of these is situated properly for the handling of this particular business. A site has been purchased and operations will begin about August 1, according to the statement of George B. Durell, secretary and treasurer. The company will use large quantities of hardwood lumber for the manufacture of handles for the various products, and the saving in freight on this material, which has been shipped heretofore to the northern plants, will be a tremendous item.

The Hollen-Blow Stave Company has decided to install a \$20,000 stave finishing mill at Athens, Ala., a site having been purchased on the Louisville & Nashville road at that point. The company will employ about forty persons. The plant will be erected at once. The material consumed will be largely oak.

The Southern Box and Lumber Company has been granted a charter with domicile at New Albany, Union county, Miss. The capital stock is \$25,000 and the incorporators are W. S. Parks, J. T. Swain and others. The Noxpatel Lumber Company, capitalized at \$10,000, and domiciled at Noxpatel, Winston county, Miss., has secured a charter, with C. H. Wright and others as incorporators.

Lee Wilson & Co., domiciled at Wilson, Ark., and capitalized at \$1,000,000, all paid in, has secured a charter under the laws of Arkansas and will engage in the lumber manufacturing business. The company owns 40,000 acres of land in Mississippi county, Arkansas, a short distance from Memphis, much of which is in cultivation. The remainder will be cleared and the timber placed on the market. Lee Wilson of Memphis is president of the concern.

The heading mill and barrel material factory of Chess, Wyman & Co., Louisville, Ky., which has heretofore been operated at Tutwiler, Miss., is now being removed ten miles further north to Longstreet, Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley road.

The Interstate Coopersage Company, this city, has purchased thirty-seven acres on the Union Belt Railway in North Memphis, paying therefor \$37,000. Plant and yards for the manufacture of tight coopersage stock and barrels will be operated on the site. It is intimated that the company has Standard Oil backing, but the company refuses to give out any statement to that effect. The plant will be one of the largest in the South.

The White Sulphur Springs Railroad Company has been chartered at Van Buren, Ark., for the purpose of building a line from that point to Uniontown, Ark., a distance of fifteen miles. The line will be constructed as soon as possible and will open a magnificent section of hardwood timber lands. R. P. Allen of Van Buren is president.

The International Manufacturers' Slack Coopersage Association was recently organized here by more than 100 prominent members of this industry in the United States and Canada. E. E. Potts of Cape Girardeau, Mo., is president; George M. Brasfield, Memphis Stave Manufac-

turing Company, vice president, and C. J. Delaney, Hough, Mo., secretary and treasurer. The association is composed entirely of manufacturers, all brokers, dealers and middlemen of every kind being eliminated. This is the principal difference between this organization and the National Coopersage Association. The association proposes to correct some of the abuses in this line alleged to have grown out of undue control exercised by the dealers to the detriment of the manufacturers.

Max Sondheimer, president of the E. Sondheimer Company, was here this week looking after matters preliminary to the removal of the general offices of the company from Chicago to Memphis. Headquarters will be established in the Randolph building, which boasts more lumber men than any other building in the South.

Among other visitors here recently were A. S. Dennis of the Dennis & Smith Lumber Company, Detroit; J. N. Penrod, president of the American Walnut Company, of Kansas City; F. P. Abbott of the Lesh, Prouty & Abbott Company, East Chicago, Ind.; J. L. Strickland of the Planters' Lumber Company, Greenville, Miss.; J. H. Baird of the Southern Lumberman, Nashville; Edward B. Martin of the Southern Lumberman, Nashville; George Worland of the K. & P. Lumber Company, Cincinnati.

Lumbermen here report little or no difficulty in regard to securing cars for the prompt shipment of their output, although there are complaints received from the yellow pine interests in Mississippi on this score, the activity in this line being so pronounced that the roads are unable to cope with the situation. Orders are being canceled in some cases, while in others bookings are being refused.

The towboat Eagle, with several barges, passed up the river last evening loaded with logs from the Lower Bends on the Mississippi river for St. Louis. The quantity is estimated at 2,000,000 feet, all hardwood.

The Russell Lord, loaded with railroad ties from the White river territory, also passed up yesterday, bound for St. Louis. The Harvester, from the St. Francis river, is now en route to Ohio river points with a barge of hardwood lumber estimated at 1,500,000 feet.

Mr. Greble of the W. E. Smith Lumber Company and the Three States Lumber Company, reports a fairly healthy condition in the hardwood trade. He says there is an excellent demand for plain oak, red and white, quarter sawed red oak, cypress, ash and the higher grades of cottonwood. Regarding the lower grades of the latter, he says business is only fair because of the competition offered by the pine men from the northwest. Mr. Greble states that the float of cottonwood this year was very disappointing, owing to the fact that the Mississippi did not rise high enough, and that it will be necessary for the river mills to wheel their logs to the river banks and raft them. He thinks the shortage in the cottonwood supply thus caused should have the effect of stimulating prices to some extent.

A. N. Thompson of Thompson & McClure, whose mill is located in the Mississippi delta, reports some difficulty in operating on account of the heavy rains which have prevailed recently, though he anticipates that with the return of good weather, conditions with regard to production will assume normal proportions. He says business is quite as good as the firm expected. J. W. McClure was out of the city on private business.

W. H. Martz of the Hoyt & Woodin Cypress Company, the Hoyt & Woodin Manufacturing Company and the Goodland Cypress Company, with headquarters in the Randolph building, reports an exceptionally good demand for cypress, with bookings for April of unusually large proportions. The firm controls three large mills and devotes practically all of its time to this wood.

W. H. Russe of Russe & Burgess, presi-

dent of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, reached the city yesterday from New York after an extended trip abroad of more than five months' duration. In an interview published in one of the principal foreign lumber trade papers Mr. Russe is quoted as saying that an advance of \$1 to \$2 per thousand in the price of American lumber will not have the effect of keeping it out of the foreign markets.

James E. Stark of James E. Stark & Co., wholesale dealers, has been away on a business trip to the North for several days.

The J. W. Thompson Lumber Company reports practically no change in the business situation during the past fortnight. The company reports a good steady run of orders, with no weakness in the general situation, although acknowledging, with other firms here, that low-grade cottonwood is somewhat difficult to move. The export demand is of about the same proportions as recently.

T. S. Estabrook of the Estabrook-Fisher Lumber Company, Chicago, was in the city this week.

Cincinnati.

J. B. Pendleton, a hardwood lumberman of North Pleasureville, Ky., was here about the middle of the month on business. He recently returned from Honduras, where he is interested in mahogany lands.

A new hardwood found in Cuba and bearing the Spanish name of majagua is being introduced in this country for general use in picture frames by the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company of this city. T. J. Moffett made arrangements to market the wood in the United States while in Cuba a few weeks ago. The new wood is in a class between ebony and mahogany, according to experts.

Burglars entered the office of F. F. Noble & Co. at 2162 Western avenue on April 11 and secured \$8.75 in cash, \$21 in checks and \$2,000 in notes. No clue has been discovered by the authorities.

The Union Trust & Savings Bank of this city has a \$50,000 mortgage on a lot of mahogany lumber belonging to the International Mahogany Company of New York, in financial difficulties. An office was formerly conducted in Cincinnati when Robert Laidlaw was president.

Various local business organizations have formed a joint committee of commercial bodies of Cincinnati, to increase the power of the city in matters pertaining to bringing conventions here. The Lumbermen's Club is represented by L. G. Banning, C. F. Korn and F. W. Mowbray. M. B. Farrin of the Farrin Company represents the Manufacturers' Club.

The rivers and harbors committee of congress will visit this city the early part of May and inspect river conditions. Business organizations have raised a fund for entertainment purposes amounting to several thousand dollars. The Lumbermen's Club contributed \$75. A number of hardwood men have given personal checks in addition.

T. B. Scott & Co., a comparatively new concern, has been admitted to membership in the Furniture Exchange, to which a number of hardwood firms belong. The exchange will hold its annual outing some time in June.

The Wiborg-Hanna Company has started extensive improvements in its plant in North Fairmount, a suburb.

William Stewart, appointed inspector for this market by the National Association of Lumbermen at the request of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club, has assumed his duties. He has been allowed five fee deputies.

A rather lively tilt between A. D. McLeod of the C., H. & D. Railroad and E. E. Williamson, commissioner of the Receivers and Shippers' Association, was the feature of the April monthly meeting of the Lumbermen's Club at the Business Men's Club. As the speaker of the evening, Mr. Williamson went into an exhaustive address on "The Uniform Bill of Lading." Fol-

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OAK,
ASH,
POPLAR.**

CONSULT our list of ad-
vertisers, page 39, also the
"W. & F. S." section page 38.

lowing this paper there was a call for questions. W. T. Hanna of the Wiborg-Hanna Company asked if a \$2 trackage charge by a railroad on lumber was a just one. Mr. Williamson took the ground that it was not; that the charge of switching included a car, a track on which it might stand and the moving of it. This was opposed by Mr. McLeod, who maintained that the charge was properly a freight charge and was not included in the switching bill. The matter was argued pro and con, several members taking part in the discussion. At the end of the argument T. J. Moffett urged the members to join the Receivers and Shippers' Association in order that matter of rates might be adjusted by them.

The Standard Millwork Company of Norwood, a suburb of Cincinnati, sustained quite a loss from fire, April 11. The flames were first noticed issuing from the windows of the veneering room, which contained great quantities of oil and varnish, besides the finished product of doors, window frames, etc. The loss, which is estimated at \$4,500, is fully covered by insurance.

Kansas City.

The new mill of the Penrod Walnut Corporation at this place was started up on April 10 and is running steadily. This mill replaces one that was entirely destroyed by fire last November, and it may be mentioned in passing that it is said to be the largest walnut mill in the country.

R. Conner of the R. Conner Company, Marshfield, Wis., was in Kansas City a few days ago in the interest of the birch and maple trade, of which this company is an extensive manufacturer. Mr. Conner says that his trade in northern territory has been quite active this season.

Jess W. Thompson, the well-known hardwood lumberman of Memphis, Tenn., was in Kansas City last week visiting the hardwood people. Mr. Thompson takes an optimistic view of prices and thinks that the market on several kinds of lumber will show higher values later on. Mr. Thompson is a heavy shipper of ash into eastern territory, and says that the demand is good and fully as active as a year ago.

C. J. Connelly of the Connelly Hardwood Lumber Company left here April 16 for California, to be away for about three weeks, and will return with his parents, who have been wintering at Pasadena, Cal.

J. H. Tschudy returned home April 20 from a business trip of several days to Memphis. He says that Memphis people report a slight falling off in the demand during the past week or two, also that logs are scarce at many of the mills owing to low water.

Hon. S. F. Prouty of Des Moines, who is a large stockholder in the American Walnut Company, and one of the leading walnut men of the country, spent several days in Kansas City last week. Judge Prouty says that there is an active foreign demand for walnut at the present time, also that there is a noticeable increase in the domestic demand, and that American furniture manufacturers and others seem to be just now awakening to the fact that walnut is

the best lumber obtainable for high grade furniture, and for other decorative purposes, especially in hand carved work.

Minneapolis.

C. F. Osborne of Osborne & Clark, the local wholesalers, has just recovered from a week's tussle with the grippe and is struggling with a pile of orders from the retail lumber dealers, who are keeping up the gait they started about a month ago, and are taking hardwood yard stock steadily. Oak is the main factor in this trade, with maple wagon stock and flooring also active, and birch selling well. Mr. Osborne says that when the building now started progresses to the finish stage there will be a heavy factory demand.

A. H. Barnard of Barnard & Strickland, local hardwood men, says the factory trade, in which they engage principally, is rather quiet at present, as the consumers are only taking stock in small quantities for immediate needs. The supply of lumber is not large, but prices have not been affected.

P. R. Hamilton of the Minneapolis Lumber Company says the factory trade is seasonably light with them, due he thinks to the fact that the furniture and sash and door people are waiting for the new stocks to come on the market and make prices easier. He does not believe, however, that the market is going to change materially even when new stock comes. W. H. Sill of the same company is down in Illinois this week on a business trip.

Mr. Guider, traveling representative of Steele & Hibbard of St. Louis, was in Minneapolis this week calling on customers. He found local reports correct as to the quiet demand from consumers.

F. H. Lewis of this city has returned from a short business trip over into Wisconsin, looking after some stocks he is handling.

Evansville.

Mr. Wedding, representing C. L. Willey of Chicago, was here recently, purchasing some special stock for veneers.

Mr. Holmes of the J. A. Holmes Lumber Company of St. Louis was in this market this week and called on all the lumber firms of this city. He was favorably impressed with the Evansville market.

Frank Snapp of the Kentucky Veneer Works was in the city recently taking up several cars of ditches for his firm. He reports business conditions in Louisville very favorable.

The Henry Maley Lumber Company of this city have been exporting some fine walnut logs.

Claude Maley of the Maley & Wertz firm has recently purchased one of the finest residences in the city for his future home.

Q. Y. Hamilton, representing a Chicago lumber firm, is a guest at the Acme Hotel. He was formerly with the Evansville Lumber Company and for years had his headquarters in this city.

B. R. Thompson of the Thompson Lumber Company, Ltd., of Grand Rapids has been calling on Evansville lumber dealers and reports business in Grand Rapids very flourishing.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

The only change in the local market situation to be noted is a strengthening demand and increased volume of sales. A good many large sales during the last two weeks are reported. Nearly all Chicago wholesalers are on the still hunt for oak, in which particular they do not differ from buyers in other sections. However, there is a fair stock of oak in the hands of some dealers in Chicago, which they are apparently holding back, anticipating a still further accretion in value. The good end of poplar is in

increasing demand, and fair values are being obtained. Practically every jobber in the city is doing a good volume of business, and every one feels optimistic over the present situation and the prospective demands of the season.

New York.

The local hardwood market continues to show steady improvement, and both the wholesale and retail dealers seem well satisfied with the volume of business being transacted. Orders seem to keep well apace with dry stocks in many items. With the natural increasing demand as the sea-

son progresses, it is manifest that there will be a shortage in several items of stock before very long. Even today good dry hardwood is by no means easy to be had in quantity.

The volume of plans filed in the metropolitan district last month reaches a total volume of \$22,000,000, an increase of 58 per cent over March, 1904. As the activity in building operations during April is much greater than a year ago, it is presaged that, when the full tide of building work is under way, there must needs be a tremendously heavy volume of hardwood lumber business transacted during the next few months. Everyone is optimistic over the situation and prophesies a most excellent business year.

Oak, ash and birch are the leaders in hardwood movements. There has been no relief in the plain oak situation and holders of this stock are getting much better than the market for it. White ash is also in good demand and black ash is well high out of the market. Quartered oak is still quiet but is steadily improving and prices are held firm. One and two inch maple are moving quite freely, but the fancy stock seems to be little in demand. Basswood is doing much better and there seems to be considerable call for it in places where poplar was formerly used. At the same time there is a decided betterment in the poplar situation, as many manufacturers who attempted to substitute other woods for it last year are this season again buying it.

Boston.

H. D. Wiggin, the Boston hardwood dealer, in speaking of the market conditions today declared that steadiness was the prominent feature with respect to prices of the principal hardwoods during the past week or ten days, and that the immediate outlook promises a continuance of those conditions in the near future.

Philadelphia.

Orders appear to be somewhat influenced by the conditions of the weather, heavy one day with a bright and cheerful outlook and directly opposite the following. Some dealers say the most trouble they are having now is to stay out of the way of their customers, as they are unable to supply their needs.

Maple is steady, as is also flooring, which is in heavy demand due to the building operations. Hardly any plain dry oak is to be found in this market among the wholesalers. Birch is now a good seller; brown ash is said to be the scarcest thing in the market, and the stock now being manufactured is contracted ahead. Poplar is becoming strong and chestnut is in good demand and improving in value.

All the hardwoods are reported to be in demand and the prices firm with a limited supply at the yards.

Baltimore.

The hardwood lumber trade of this city and the surrounding territory was perhaps never before in better condition, except that stocks in the more popular woods are difficult to get, the demand apparently exceeding the supply. All the mills report that they have orders on hand for several months to come, and there appear to be no surplus stocks on the market. Oak in particular is very active, plain sawed lumber commanding the trade and being relatively stronger than the quarter sawed article. Much competition prevails for stocks, buyers visiting the mills in large numbers, though the high prices that are quoted now give rise to a tendency to go slow in the matter of making contracts for future delivery. The consumption of oak here is large, all the manufacturers of office furniture and interior furnishings having their hands full. Building goes on uninterruptedly and the structures that near completion call for large quantities of hardwoods.

The local plants therefore are taxed to their utmost capacity, while the consumption in other directions is also relatively extensive. Ash is a strong second to oak, commanding good prices and being eagerly sought. The chief difficulty now is to get stocks in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of the trade, this tendency being so pronounced that some of the exporters have turned their attention for the time being to the domestic business because it is more remunerative than the foreign trade. Chestnut is also taken, though the movement in this wood is not expansive, the supply at nearby points having been greatly reduced in recent years. The export situation is not materially changed, though some slight improvement has taken place even during the past two weeks. The general tendency is toward a better state of affairs, the stocks held abroad being slowly reduced and the foreign consumer showing a more pronounced disposition to meet the terms of the shipper. If it were possible to check the tendency of indiscriminate shipments on the part of mill men who are more or less unfamiliar with the European market the situation would be still better. As it is, the forwardings are still too large to facilitate a rapid working off of stocks, and the accumulations are but slowly being reduced. The outlook, however, is distinctly better and there is every reason for exporters to feel encouraged. Freight rates have gone up, but they are not so high as to retard the movement of lumber. Walnut is going forward in sufficient quantities to meet the demand of the foreign market, which retains its allegiance to this wood, and the stocks brought out are surprisingly large in view of the general information as to timber conditions in the United States. Altogether, the hardwood trade is in satisfactory shape, and the market apparently capable of absorbing far larger quantities of lumber than now reach the avenues of distribution.

Pittsburg.

Things are moving along "according to Hoyle" in Pittsburg lumber circles. There is no boom, there is no lack of business. Everybody is fairly busy and what is better everybody is pretty well satisfied with conditions as they exist and is looking forward to a year of uninterrupted prosperity. The market is not too heavy in any direction as was the case a few years ago. Hence wholesalers have no fear of a sudden collapse such as resulted so disastrously before. Prices rule about the same as at the beginning of the month. This means that they are very firm at quotations. There is no disposition to be lenient toward haggling buyers nor is there any evidence of slashing prices to secure business. The man who buys lumber now must march up to the counter with money in hand and be ready to pay the market price, else he is told in rather short language that his wants cannot be supplied.

Apparently there is little gain in local stocks. The big firms nearly all report that a good many items are sold close up to the saw. There is still some labor agitation which though not serious is sufficient to postpone a considerable amount of building. The mills that are controlled by Pittsburg capitalists are on a very independent footing just now, and are turning down orders right and left, when they are not obliged to take care of the trade.

Bell oak continues to be a strong leader in the market. This will probably be the case all the year for the immense amount of construction work planned by the Pennsylvania, the Wabash and Baltimore & Ohio railroads and the big coal companies, along with the filtration job, will make Pittsburg a large consumer of heavy timber for months to come. Poplar is very firm and a good volume of business is reported. White oak is especially hard to find in firsts and seconds. Other hardwoods are in fairly active demand.

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Indianapolis.

The Indianapolis hardwood lumber situation has not changed any from what it was two weeks ago. Dealers report that a fairly good volume of business was transacted during the first three weeks of April. Hardwood men still continue to look into the future hopefully, for they feel that the building boom which is now on in Indianapolis will not only bring them some good business, but also at the present time more buildings are being erected than ever in the city's history. Many of these are cottages, ranging in price from \$1,000 to \$2,500. There are also many double houses being built. Prices for the various hardwoods remain much as they were a fortnight ago. There is a good demand for poplar. Most of the dealers have a fair stock of lumber on hand and hence are able to fill orders for almost any kind of hardwood for which there may be a demand. Nearly all the Indianapolis factories report that they are running to their full capacity to fill the orders which they have at the present time. So the outlook for hardwood lumbermen appears good.

Memphis.

The hardwood lumber situation here is healthy. There is not as much business as some members of the trade anticipated, but the volume is above the average for this time of year, and prices are quite steady in everything except low grade poplar and low grade cottonwood. There is no let up in the urgency of the demand for plain oak in all grades at prices recently prevailing, while quarter sawed red oak is coming into greater prominence again. The demand for quarter sawed white oak is moderate. The ash situation is reported excellent, with a good demand for all grades, and with offerings only moderately large. Cypress moves with readiness, and there is a good demand for the upper grades of cottonwood, including box boards. The low grades, owing to the competition with other low-priced woods experienced by box factories in the Mississippi valley, are in rather modest request, and there are complaints about the slowness with which this stock moves. The upper grades of poplar are considered good property by lumbermen here. Gum is holding its own, with prices maintained at the recent level. The export situation is still rather slow though somewhat convalescent, the bulk of the business going into domestic channels of consumption.

Buffalo.

There is all the former demand for plain oak and more than the former scarcity, so that hardwood dealers are buying it green and moving it in that condition if it is necessary to secure it. There seems to be no prospect of getting a supply right away. The southern and southwestern mills of the Buffalo dealers are doing what they can, but the total production is not very large, and only a little of it comes here, as there is so much call for it that shipment can be made direct to the retailer or consumer without the wait and expense of a transfer here.

The consumer continues to refuse quartered oak as a substitute for plain, buying it sparingly when obliged to, evidently looking on the price as too high, and as there is really no other wood to put in, unless it is chestnut, the quest of plain oak must go on without any let up. The fact that chestnut is not selling very briskly shows that it is not very acceptable as a substitute.

As a rule, there is a good demand for other hardwoods, unless it be basswood, which still refuses to move in quantity. Some dealers find maple a good seller, while others are calling it slow, which shows that different cuts or grades of it are selling at different rates. There is a great demand for birch, and some good

lots are coming in for it. There is plenty enough to meet the demand. The same is true of ash and elm. All that come in is quick.

As to southern white oak demand is everywhere active. Cypress is doing much better than it was a while ago. The southern pine mills are as far behind as ever, and the better supply of poplar is stimulating activity on the part of others. For a while there was so little to be had that it was hardly worth while to go on the road selling it.

Nashville.

The local market has shown a decided improvement in the last few days. The feature is the renewed demand for quartered oak, for until recently most of the orders were for plain. Dealers are holding the poplar for better prices, as the market on that particular wood at this time is a trifle sluggish. There is a good demand for chestnut and ash, as well as plain oak. Owing to the thawing weather in the West and Southwest, great damage has been done to bridges, country roads, etc., and heavy orders are being placed for piling. The cross tie market is quite brisk, as railroad building is active. Several carloads of piling have been shipped daily from Nashville for the past sixty days. The stave market is reported firm. About 1,500,000 feet of lumber has been brought down the river during the past two weeks, and the railroads have brought in a large quantity. Local lumbermen can hardly fill the local orders for stuff. It is not a question of how much they can sell, but how much they can deliver. The local demand is great on account of the continued building boom. Many orders are being shipped East, and foreign business is reported, first class. Prices in all lines of lumber are holding their own, and conditions are quite satisfactory.

Evansville.

The past month has shown a decided increase in the volume of orders received and shipments made in this locality, and with the continuance of the fine weather we have been having, a steady improvement is expected in business conditions. All the factories and sawmills in this locality are busy, and prices are being maintained all along the line. Logs are coming into Evansville slowly, owing to the scarcity of cars, but with the good river conditions the river mills are securing plenty of logs and traffic in this line is very satisfactory.

Grand Rapids.

Plain oak continues to have the call, while quartered stock is quiet. It was not so very long ago that conditions were the reverse. This leads some of the dealers to speculate as to how long it will be before the pendulum will swing back again. An increased inquiry is reported for basswood and thick maple. Good four-quarter elm continues scarce.

Minneapolis.

The feature of the hardwood market here continues to be in the country yard trade, which is livelier than ever. It seems as though every retail yard in the Northwest has run out of hardwood stock and finds it necessary to replenish. Most orders are for oak wagon stock, flooring, birch and to some extent basswood, to be shipped in mixed cars with white pine or sash and door orders. The constant drain on oak stocks has cleaned them out well, and there is very little dry oak left. The car situation has improved within the last month, and some stocks that could not be moved at that time have been put on the market, so that absolute famine has not occurred, although dry oak will be badly wanted before green stock is really fit to ship. Flooring of all kinds is moving remarkably well for the time of year. It is attributed to the fact that a good many build-

ings that were started late last year are just being finished. Basswood is in fair demand, and elm stock sells readily when offered in good quality. Birch is especially scarce, and the trade will have to move new stock before it is dried out enough for economical shipment.

City business is temporarily quiet. The sash and door factories are now running almost entirely to regular stock and consuming pine lumber. They are accordingly not in the market very strong for hardwood, and what they take is in small lots. They realize the pinched condition of stocks, and hope that when the winter cut lumber comes on the market prices will be somewhat easier. Consequently they are holding off buying as long as possible. Prices are now exceptionally strong. The small holders are nearly all cleaned out, and dry stock is in the hands of men who know what it is worth and can afford to hold it for their price. There is no visible weakness except in basswood, which has improved some of late. On account of this situation the consumers are unable to strike any bargains, and so are waiting for inducements to come. This situation will hardly last long. Business is good with all enterprises consuming hardwood, and the time will soon come when they will have to have stock. There will be some tall looking for dry hardwood then, and some local dealers, who have little or nothing left that the trade wants, are wishing they could get a line on some stock that is not out of sight in price. The time will come soon when it will be wanted and will sell at or above the list price.

Louisville.

The early signs of depression in the Louisville hardwood market have entirely disappeared and given place to indications of very brisk business throughout the entire summer. The market here has been subjected to numerous depressing influences, the most pronounced of which was the late cold spell which bound up business here and put in jeopardy thousands of dollars' worth of property all over the state. Lumbering interests have just about recovered from the effects of the big floods and are now prepared to reap a harvest of business that will compare favorably with past years. Mills throughout the state are working full time and at their full capacity and are generally behind in their orders. So far as the actual conditions in the trade through dealers' hands is concerned there is little change since the last report. The demand continues strong for the oaks, especially for the various classes of quarter oak. Poplar, while still rather slow, seems on the point of a better demand. All dealers report business very active. In addition to the usual demand an effort is being made to replenish reduced stocks, which were seriously drawn on during the past six or eight months. The building operations in this section of the state have been active and a great deal of lumber has gone into consumption in this way. The various woodworking factories, including the box, chair, handle and organ factories, are working full time. Prices are steadily going up, especially on the oaks. Poplar prices are steady.

Kansas City.

Reports from some hardwood centers indicate that the demand is hardly as pressing as it was a few weeks ago, although still active. Kansas City dealers have noticed no falling off in the volume of business thus far, and are enjoying a brisk trade. This is due to the activity in building at this point. The city, in spite of the fact that building has been good for several years, is seemingly growing faster than ever before. The building is largely in the way of residences of the better class, requiring more or less hardwood interior finish and flooring, and while it is possible that the outside demand is hardly as pronounced as it was last month, the hardwood people here have not noticed it.

Late reports from the southern mills indicate that the weather is better and the mills are operating more steadily than they have been. Some mills, however, report that for no apparent reason cars are hard to secure and that shipments are being delayed on this account. A number of the manufacturers also say that logs are scarce on account of low water and that this is retarding operations.

The demand for upper grades of all kinds is reported satisfactorily active. Plain oak, owing to its scarcity, cannot be supplied in sufficient quantities to satisfy the buyers, as the demand is pronounced all over the country. It is naturally very firm, and some are of the opinion that it will go higher this season. While it is still considerably lower than quartered oak, the margin of difference is from \$5 to \$10 closer than a year ago. Quartered oak is in very fair demand, but does not compare in activity of buying with plain. It is in sufficient supply to meet the needs of buyers with promptness. Next to oak, birch seems to have the call for inside finish. It is in fair supply and the price is satisfactorily firm. The demand for gum is better than during past seasons, and it is displacing birch for finish to some extent. Cypress is in fair demand and the cypress manufacturers have the market well in hand so that prices are very firm. The demand and price on ash are reported satisfactory. Poplar is a strong seller and the market on uppers is stiff, although common is slightly off in price. The demand for hickory for wagon stock has been unusually active since early in the year. It is hard to get in sufficient quantities to meet the demand promptly, and the price is noticeably higher than a few months back, and with an upward tendency.

Railroad and car companies have been scrambling for stock of all kinds for several months, and the hardwood mills have had their full share of the business. The call for bridge stock is satisfactory and notwithstanding the fact that much fir is coming into this territory for use on bridge work, oak men are getting as many orders as they can handle with any degree of promptness, at very fair prices.

Generally speaking, the hardwood situation as viewed at this point is encouraging. There is a steady inquiry, and as this section of the country is in a very prosperous condition, and there is great activity in all lines of commercial enterprise, the hardwood people at Kansas City look for a steady and fairly active trade through the balance of the spring and summer.

Saginaw Valley.

The hardwood market in the Saginaw Valley and eastern Michigan appears to be healthy in tone and fair in volume. The maple flooring trade has improved considerably compared with last year, and prices are enough higher to make dealers feel that they are not doing business exclusively for their health. There is also a fair movement in basswood, dry stock in this being scarce, and elm, beech and birch are doing quite well. Prices have hardened generally over last year. The reports are to the effect that the output will be less than last year, and conditions favor a much better trade in all hardwood lines. The mills are generally in motion, but there is not a great accumulation of lumber as yet. A good deal of the maple being cut is sold green, almost from the saw. The year may not be a boom, but there is every indication that the volume of business will materially exceed that of last year.

Cincinnati.

The local market during the past two weeks has been dominated by firmness in nearly all lines of hardwoods. Certainly no weakness has been apparent. There has been a renewal of activity in the carriage and furniture industries, while implement manufacturers have bought on a fairly liberal scale. White oak, in firsts and

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POPLAR AND
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**SUBTERRANEAN
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Are the most interesting of all the Natural Wonders in America. These wonderful Caverns are visited annually by thousands of tourists from this country and abroad. They are pronounced by scientists the most magnificent work of nature. It would well repay you to take the time to make a visit to them. They are 100 miles south of Louisville, Ky., near the

Louisville & Nashville R. R.,

and the undersigned will be glad to quote you rates, give train schedules or send you a beautifully illustrated 48 page booklet giving an interesting description of these remarkable places.

C. L. STONE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Louisville, Ky.

seconds and all grades of common have been readily taken and prices have displayed an advancing tendency. Plain sawed red and white has been very scarce and moved at full figures. Cottonwood and gum ruled steady, with increased stocks. Poplar demand is keeping up fairly well with offerings at unchanged values. Dry stocks in all woods continue light.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Lumber conditions continue to improve in this section. The local demands are all that could be desired under the circumstances and the export trade exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine. Lumbermen in this vicinity say that exporters are simply "begging for stock." They say that in less than a year the export trade has increased 100 per cent. Lumber dealers here who have visited points in the lumber centers along the southern coasts report that these centers are being visited by representatives of lumber concerns in Europe to an extent never before known. One export concern here received orders for forty-nine cars in four days.

There is yet a great demand for plain oak, but there is a scarcity of this grade of hardwood on the market. Quartered oak and poplar are in good demand. Local dealers are handling quantities of basswood, gum and cypress and find a ready market for these woods. Prices for all stocks are on the increase and lumbermen are highly elated over this indication for the future market. The advance in prices is applied to plain oak principally, owing to the scarcity of the wood. During the past sixty days this grade of hardwood has advanced \$5 per thousand.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

Speaking of trade conditions and other matters reflecting the condition of the hardwood lumber business in this section, a prominent wholesale dealer and manufacturer states:

"I am of the opinion that the market is better and the supply larger in this section today than at any time within the past two years. The greater majority of the mills are running to their fullest capacity and are then unable to keep up with orders. I have talked with many of the leading lumbermen in this section, and they almost invariably state that they are from thirty to sixty days behind with orders, and have all the business they can handle. This is a very encouraging condition of affairs and such as is calculated to give the lumbermen in this section a stimulus, and balance the recent depressed condition of the markets. I believe that many more mills will soon be erected and operated in this section; as a matter of fact, I know of several large concerns of the East who are contemplating such action. I know that all the lumbermen in this section are pleased with the outlook and I am sure that the past few months has been fraught with blessings for the trade. The business has been somewhat handicapped for a few weeks owing to the severe car shortage, but the situation is now much improved, and by an earnest appeal to the authorities of the railroads over which the shortage exists we have succeeded in relieving the situation in a measure, and I have advised today that the Norfolk & Western Railway Company is dispatching one hundred additional cars to aid us in getting out shipments long past due."

Liverpool.

John H. Burrell & Co., under date of April 1, advise that ash logs in round wood continue to arrive in fair quantities and that prime quality of clear ash planks is in demand.

Our informers say that there is no demand for chestnut logs.

Supplies of black walnut logs have again become quite heavy and the values of medium sized and smaller logs have further declined. They advise a curtailment in shipment of wal-

nut logs until the present stock is reduced. Increased arrivals of black walnut lumber are noted, but a quiet demand and declining prices.

Of hickory logs a number of parcels have recently arrived and the market is in danger of being overdone. Prime butts are easier, while rough and inferior wood is almost unmarketable.

There is ample supply of plain oak boards and inquiries are scarce for quartered. There is a fair demand for oak cabinet planks and shipments are advised of very good quality and suitable specifications. A ready sale at satisfactory prices is reported on oak coffin planks, but inferior shipments are neglected. Arrivals of oak wagon planks have been light, and there is a steady inquiry for shipments of prime quality and good specifications, but second quality and defective planks are difficult of sale.

In poplar logs numerous parcels have arrived and prime, large, clean wood has met with ready sale, while second quality or inferior shipments are not wanted. In poplar lumber prime quality of planks continue in fair request. Planed boards have arrived principally on contract, but the demand for unplanned is quiet, buyers generally being fully stocked.

In satin walnut lumber, red gum, the demand is limited to well conditioned shipments of prime quality boards.

Alfred Dobell & Co., timber merchants of Liverpool, under date of April 1, advise that supplies of American woods have again come forward in moderate quantities. An average rate of consumption has been maintained during the month at firm values, but buyers still evince considerable reluctance to meet the advanced prices required by sellers.

Round southern oak has arrived very freely, but the demand is still quiet.

There is a fair inquiry for first quality Baltimore waney logs and shipments of that description can be recommended, as there have been no arrivals lately.

The curtailment in arrivals of wagon planks reported last month still continues, but the market is a long way from being rid of its excess of planks of inferior quality and short lengths which have become unsalable. Shipments should be limited entirely to first quality planks, fifteen and a half feet and up long.

In coffin planks arrivals have been moderate, but only first quality are wanted, and for this description good prices are obtained.

Walnut logs have arrived rather freely, and prices for all grades are lower in consequence. There is a good demand for first quality planks two inches and up thick. The demand for boards is mainly for middle and lower grades.

The stock of whitewood logs has been substantially increased by arrivals of southern wood, and prices are a little easier. Boards and planks are only in fair request and prices have not yet reached a satisfactory basis owing to the enormous stock which is still to be worked off.

Ash logs have arrived moderately and chiefly on contract. Prices are unchanged.

Hickory round logs have arrived freely on consignment and on contract. Prices for good wood are very firm.

The import of staves has again been light and owing to an increased demand prices are very much firmer.

Dobell & Co. state that there have been fair arrivals of African, Cuban, Tobasco, St. Domingo and Nicaraguan logs during the last month, and that the three auction sales of the month were well attended, with brisk competition. Prices for wood of good character were well maintained and some improvement is noticed in the poorer description. A small quantity of African offered brought advanced rates. Satisfactory prices are being realized for Mexican. The market is still bare of Guatemalan stock. The demand is for wood of medium and large sizes and for well figured logs. The market is bare of St. Domingo stock and fresh arrivals of good quality and size would realize full prices.

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Advertisements will be inserted in this section at the following rates:

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INSPECTOR AND BUYER.

Continental Lumber Importers, planning to establish branch office in the South, want young man as hardwood inspector and buyer. Must be competent to go on road, make purchases and ship for export. Good experience in oak lumber requested. A partner of the firm will be in America during May. Write before May 15, stating salary required and giving references.

A. Y. 29, care HARDWOOD RECORD.

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Wanted: A competent manager for W. Virginia hardwood band mill. Must be strictly temperate and come well recommended.

NATIONAL LUMBER CO.,
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Wanted: First-class experienced hardwood salesman to go on the road. Must have good references. Address:

D. J. R., care HARDWOOD RECORD.

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A wholesale and manufacturing firm at Memphis, Tenn., desires a strictly good salesman on commission basis. Must know the factory trade in Chicago territory. Satisfactory arrangements will be made with the right man. Don't reply unless you can furnish good references and are willing to prove ability. Address: XXX., care HARDWOOD RECORD.

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Quick sale to settle estate. Four million feet hardwood stumpage; Baltimore estimate. Average haul, three miles. For maps and estimates, address:

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Choice Southern and Northern Hardwood timber tracts and stumpage. Buyers can learn of attractive offerings by stating requirements to this department.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

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4 4 qtd. Red Oak—dry, common and better.
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250 M feet 4 4 Basswood, No. 2, com. and bet.
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300 M feet 4 4 to 12 4 Soft Elm, No. 2, com. and better.

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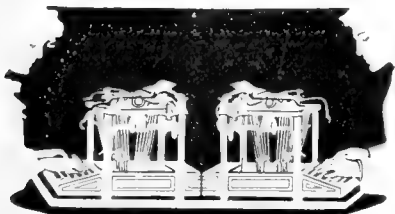
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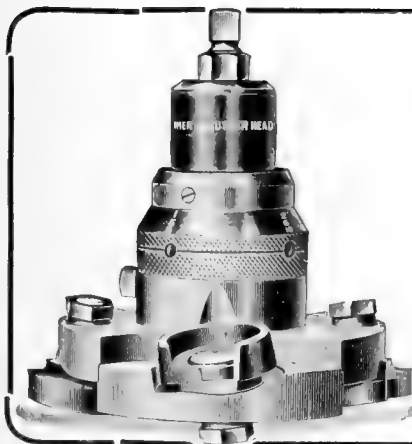
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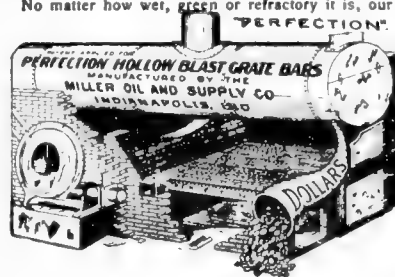
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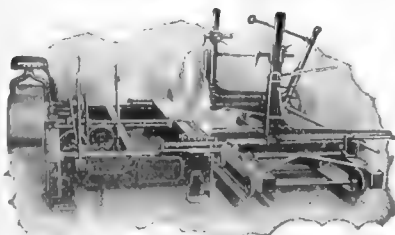
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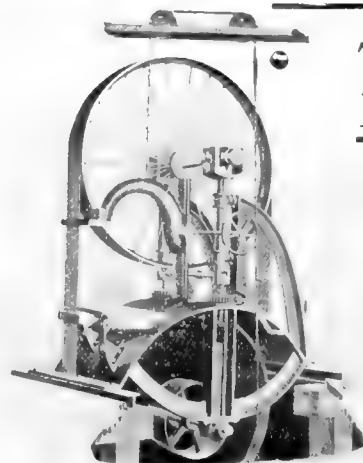
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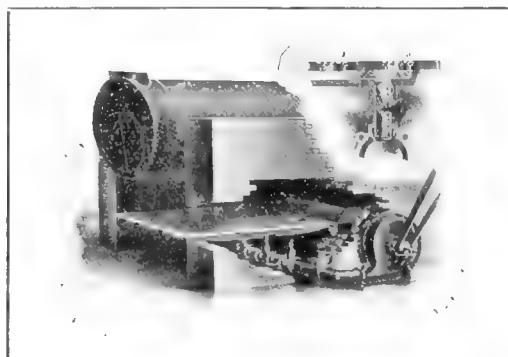
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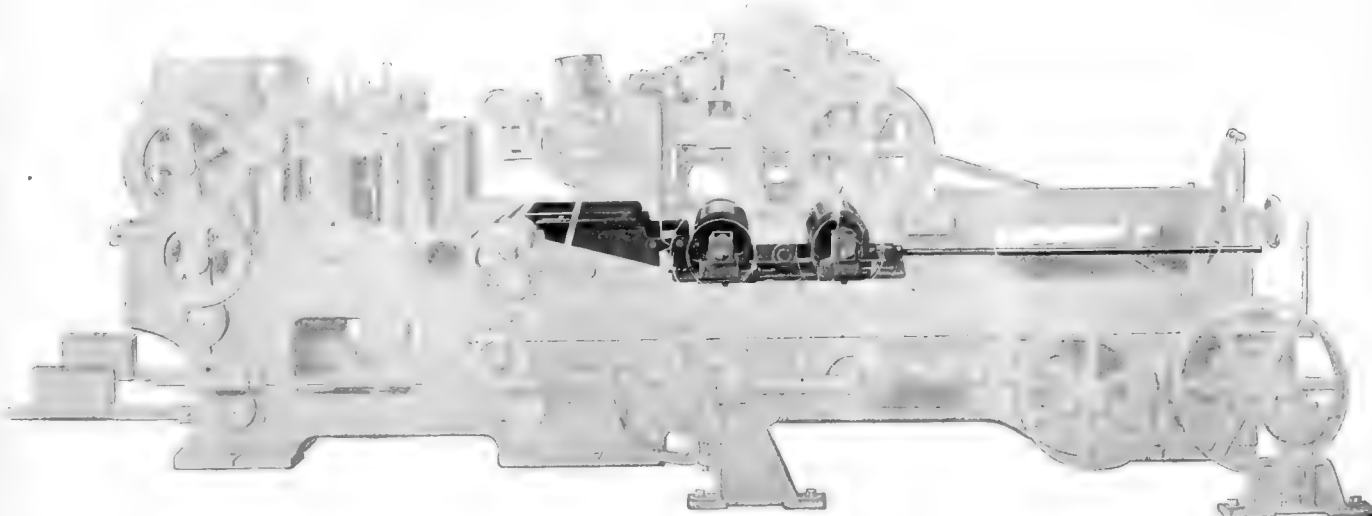
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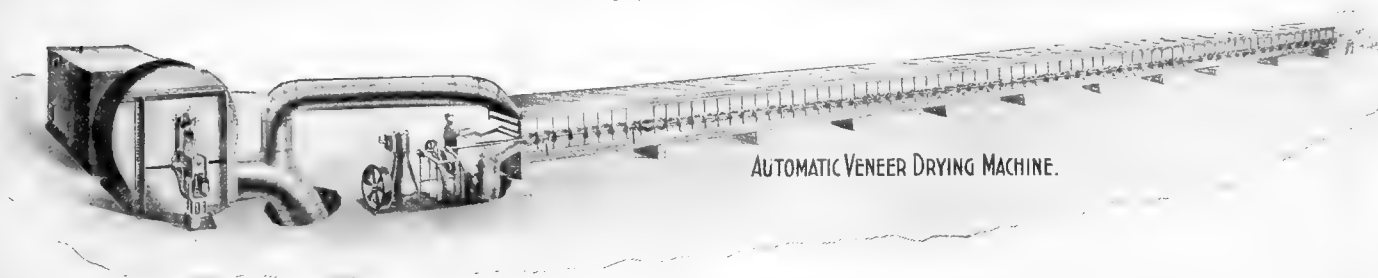
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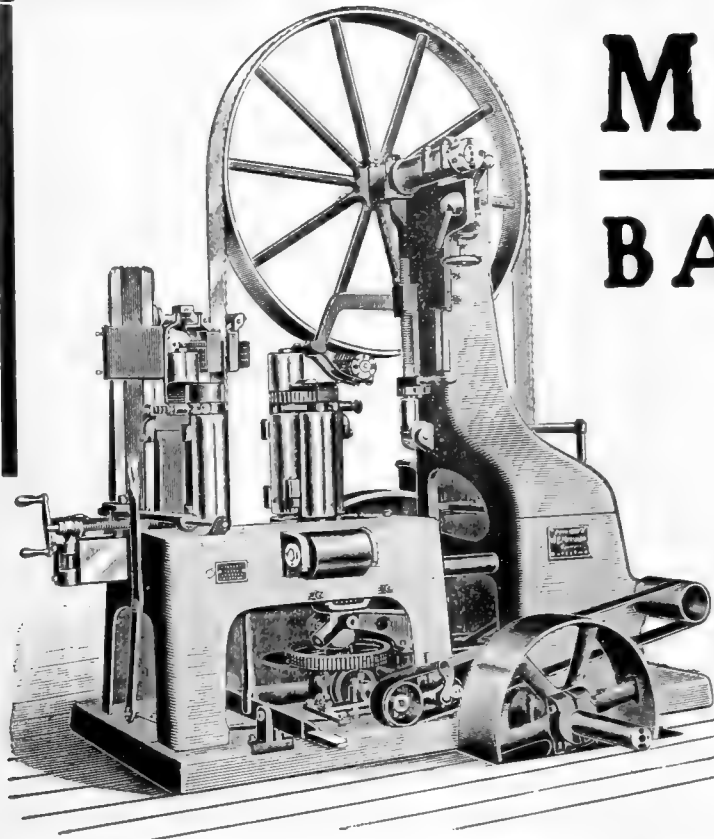
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 We have a nice, dry stock of Winter-sawn Northern Basswood.
 We have a good assortment of Soft Yellow Poplar and want to
 move particularly some 4/4", 5/4" and 8/4" 1sts and 2nds, bone
 dry stock, good widths and lengths. Send us your inquiries.

WE WANT TO BUY
FOR CASH

Cypress, Poplar and Hardwoods
 SEND LISTS OF STOCKS AND PRICES

THE CENTRAL LUMBER CO.

PUTNAM & SAVIDGE

263 The Arcade

HARDWOODS AND CYPRESS

ON COMMISSION.

LISTS OF SURPLUS STOCK WANTED

MARTIN-BARRISS COMPANY

Importers and Manufacturers
MAHOGANY
 —AND FINE—
HARDWOODS

THE ROBERT H. JENKS LUMBER COMPANY

PLAIN AND QUARTERED WHITE OAK

PLAIN AND QUARTERED RED OAK
 ¾, ⅝, ½, ¼ and Thicker.

POPLAR—¾ and Thicker Soft Yellow Stock.

GUM—All Thickness and Grade Kiln Dried,
 or Air Dried, ¾, ⅝, ½, ¼ and Thicker.

ASH—ALL THICKNESSES AND GRADES.

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED.

BUYERS OF **HARDWOODS**

Can avail themselves of the stock
 we are cutting from large virgin
 timber in West Virginia, eastern
 Kentucky, eastern Tennessee and
 western North Carolina. We
 have a full list of Hardwoods on
 hand and shall be glad to have
 your inquiries.

THE ADVANCE LUMBER CO.

INDIANA HARDWOODS

LONG - KNIGHT LUMBER CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Plain and Quartered **OAK** White Ash Cypress

QUARTER SAWED WHITE and RED OAK A SPECIALTY

Manufacturers are invited to keep us posted on stocks for sale.

D'Heur & Swain Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE OF

Hardwood Lumber.

Indiana Quartered Oak and Sycamore Our Specialty.

SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

Henry Maley Lumber Co.

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

Manufacturers of

Quarter Sawed Oak

Large Stock 3, 8, 12, 5, 8 and 44

Quartered White Oak.

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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Wholesale Hardwood Dealers.

Always in the market for choice lots of hardwoods.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Inspection at Mill Points.

MALEY & WERTZ

EVANSVILLE, IND.

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Exporters of

Hardwood Lumber

Specialties: Quartered and Plain Oak, $\frac{3}{8}$ to 5 in. thick. Dimensions in Rough Quartered Ash and Poplar.

S. BURKHOLDER LUMBER CO. INDIANA HARDWOODS

If you want to buy or sell WRITE US.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

Wood - Mosaic Flooring Company

400 STYLES ORNAMENTAL Hardwood Floors

Write for Catalogue

Rochester, N. Y. New Albany, Ind.

YOUNG & CUTSINGER INDIANA HARDWOODS

Mill and Office: Morgan Ave. and Belt R. R. EVANSVILLE, IND.

Chas. H. Barnaby Manufacturer of Band Sawed Hardwoods

Quarter Sawed Indiana White Oak a Specialty. GREENCASTLE, INDIANA.

J. V. STIMSON

ALL KINDS OF

Hardwood Lumber Manufactured

HUNTINGBURG, INDIANA

C. P. WHITE LUMBER COMPANY

BOONVILLE, INDIANA

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Hardwood Lumber

Specialties: Pure Indiana Quartered White Oak, all Thicknesses. Send us your inquiries.

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HARDWOOD

DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF

PENNSYLVANIA

A. M. Turner Lumber Company

EVERYTHING IN LUMBER
HARDWOODS A SPECIALTY

Flint, Erving & Stoner

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LUMBER

Northern and Southern Hardwoods

D. L. GILLESPIE AND COMPANY

STRUCTURAL

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LINEHAN LUMBER COMPANY

Hardwoods

SPECIALTIES---OAK
POPLAR AND CHESTNUT

The Nicola Brothers Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run, or sold
on grade. Bone dry; band
sawed. Send your inquiries.

LUMBERMEN

*If you will furnish us a reliable STOCK
LIST each month with reasonable prices ex-
tended, the result will surprise you. TRY IT.*

American Lumber and Manufacturing Company

J. H. Lindsay Lumber Co.

WHOLESALE
BUILDING AND

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Babcock Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PENNSYLVANIA
HARDWOODS
19,000,000 FEET ANNUALLY

LONG ON 6-4
HARD MAPLE

MILLS AND OFFICE
ASHTOLA, PA.



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McCLURE LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office and Yards: 520 to 530 FRANKLIN STREET
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Saw Mills: EUTAW, ALA. Correspondence invited on all hardwoods.

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Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
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MILLS AT: Heaters, W. Va. Valley Bend, W. Va. Diana, W. Va. Parkersburg,
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Hardwood Board Rules

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HARDWOOD
LUMBERMEN

— AT —
\$1.25, Carriage Prepaid

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Hardwood Record, 355 Dearborn Street.

FOR SALE BY

The R. G. Peters Salt & Lumber Co.

SOFT ELM AND ROCK ELM

EASTLAKE, - - - - - MICHIGAN

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

—BOYNE CITY—

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE
and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY PROMPT SHIPMENTS RAIL OR CARGO

A. F. ANDERSON

Manufacturer and Wholesaler of

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Thick Maple (lengths piled separately), and White Maple, end-piled under
sheds, our specialties.

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THE SICKLESTEEL LUMBER COMPANY

DETROIT, MICH.

WANTED

300,000 Feet 2 in., 2 1/4 in., 2 1/2 in. and 3 500,000 Feet Oak Car Stock.
in. Green Oak. 6 to 14 Feet Long. 100,000 Ft. 1 in. Red Oak Common and Better

J. S. GOLDIE MICHIGAN LUMBER

SPECIAL OFFERINGS FOR APRIL

500 M feet 2", 3" and 4" dry maple lumber. 40 M feet 4 x 5 and
4", 5" and 6" green maple squares for rail shipment. 120 M feet
1" to 3", dry maple lumber, largely thick, on dock at Cheboygan.

Cadillac, : : : : : Michigan.

Ann Arbor Railroad and Car Ferry Line

Direct Route from the West and Northwest to the East and South, via MANITOWOC,
WIS., KEWAUNEE, WIS., MENOMINEE, MICH., and MANISTIQUE, MICH., across Lake
Michigan, via Frankfort. Passenger fares lower than via any all rail route.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE FOR LUMBER SHIPPERS.

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—BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN—

MANUFACTURERS OF

HARDWOODS

MAPLE, SOFT AND ROCK ELM, BASSWOOD, BIRCH, BEECH AND HEMLOCK, CEDAR POSTS AND TIES

—ANNUAL CAPACITY—

30,000,000 FEET OF LUMBER :: 10,000,000 CEDAR SHINGLES

RAIL OR WATER SHIPMENTS CARGO SHIPMENTS A SPECIALTY.

GRAND RAPIDS

LEADING HARDWOOD LUMBER MARKET
OF MICHIGAN

REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURERS OF
WHOLESALE OF

HARDWOODS

Thompson Lumber Co.

LIMITED

WE WANT PLAIN RED OAK

AND QUARTERED WHITE OAK

FOR SALE

Complete Stocks of

Michigan Elm, Birch, Ash and Basswood

J. F. Quigley Lumber and Land Co.

We carry Complete Stock, all Kinds, Grades
and Thicknesses in our Grand Rapids yards.

MIXED CARS AND PROMPT SHIPMENTS SPECIALTIES

WAGNER & ANGELL

WANTED

Oak, Elm, Ash, Birch, Bass, Hemlock and Pine Lumber and Lath.

FOR SALE

All of the above items and Red Cedar, Redwood and White Cedar, Shingles
and Posts.

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern **Hardwood Lumber**

MAIN OFFICE:

MICHIGAN TRUST CO. BUILDING

VAN KEULEN & WILKINSON LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

HARDWOOD LUMBER and CRATING STOCK

Dry Stock For Sale

1, 1½, 2 and 3 inch Basswood. 1, 1½, 2, 2½ and 3 inch Beech.
1, 1½ and 1½ inch Birch. 1½ and 1½ inch No. 2 com. Black Ash.
1, 1½, 1½ and 2 inch Hard Maple. 3 cars 2 inch Rock Elm.

WHAT DO YOU WANT IN

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

IF ANY, WRITE

LONGFELLOW & SKILLMAN LBR. CO.

Our Motto: "Prompt Shipments." Correspondence Solicited.

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Michigan Hardwoods

The Gentleman Farmer

It's a nice thing to have a little farm to send the family out on when summer comes and it's a nice thing to have a few hundred invested in something that increases in value every day. Let me tell you about the fruit belt of the east shore of Lake Michigan, and the pleasure and profit that you can realize from a small investment. Many Chicago business men have invested.

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DETROIT, MICH.

ALONG THE LINE OF THE

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RAILWAY

Grows the Finest of the Celebrated

Michigan Hardwoods

There Are Still Opportunities for Profitable Investment.

E. C. LEAVENWORTH, G. F. A., - - - GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS

GREAT AND SMALL?

THE HARDWOOD RECORD

WILL DO IT FOR YOU

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NORTHERN

AND

SOUTHERN

Hardwoods

MILLS: { Ludington, Mich.
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SALES OFFICES: { Houseman Bldg., Grand Rapids
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DENNIS BROS.

Manufacturers of Michigan and Southern

HARDWOODS

AND MAPLE FLOORING

Prompt shipments from our own mills by rail or water.
Cash buyers of Oak, Ash, Hickory and other Hardwoods.

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— Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers —

HARDWOOD LUMBER

RAILWAY EXCHANGE, CHICAGO.

— SPECIALTIES —

Poplar, White Ash, Birch and Oak

CLARENCE BOYLE LUMBER CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**HARDWOODS
YELLOW PINE
and CYPRESS**

319 West Twenty-Second Street,

CHICAGO

WE BUY, SELL AND MANUFACTURE HARDWOOD

We own and operate two latest improved Band Mills, capacity 100,000 feet per day. We are prepared to quote, ship or contract all kinds of Hardwood. We would like to correspond with you. : : :

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DO NOT OVERLOOK US

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Office and Yard: Fourteenth and Wood Sts., Chicago

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REDWOOD

RED CEDAR



CYPRESS

CHESTNUT

SPRUCE

**HARDWOOD, POPLAR AND
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Maple Flooring, Oak Timbers and Wagon Stock

Marshfield VOLLMAR & BELOW Wisconsin

BASSWOOD, BIRCH
and other Wisconsin Hardwoods

— Let us know what you are in the market for —

BALTIMORE, E. E. PRICE BUYER AND
MARYLAND EXPORTER OF

**HARDWOODS
POPLAR and LOGS**

I am always in the market for nice lots of dry and well manufactured lumber. I inspect at point of shipment. Correspondence solicited.

**Johnson & Knox
Lumber Co.**

313 & 314 Chamber of Commerce,
CHICAGO.

Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers in

**Northern and Southern
Hardwoods**

**Buyers of all kinds of
Hardwoods**

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET
===== IN THE WORLD =====

REPRESENTATIVE

HARDWOOD DEALERS

I AM IN THE MARKET TO BUY
HARDWOOD LUMBER

Can handle the cut of one or two good mills on a cash basis. Send me your stock list

CHAS. DARLING

Room 409, Merchants' Loan and Trust Building

A. R. VINNEDCE LUMBER CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWOOD LUMBER

We are Buyers of both Northern and Southern Hardwoods

134 Monroe St.,

FRANK R. CRANE

FRED D. SMITH

F. R. CRANE & COMPANY

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWOOD LUMBER

OFFICE AND YARDS: 440-462 N. BRANCH ST.

Will pay cash for all kinds of Hardwood Lumber and dry stock, and make inspection at point of shipment if desired. Send Us Your Stock List.

THE JOHN GILLESPIE LUMBER CO.LUMBER AND SEWARD STREETS, CHICAGO, ILL.
DEALERS IN**PINE AND HARDWOODS**

POPLAR, COTTONWOOD, BASSWOOD, OAK AND GUM A SPECIALTY

We solicit stock lists from mill men North and South.

R. A. WELLS LUMBER CO.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR

HARDWOOD LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

WRITE US BEFORE SELLING.

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Park Richmond

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Manufacturers and Dealers in

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office and Yards

65 West Twenty-Second Street

W. O. KING & COMPANY

::: WHOLESALE :::

HARDWOOD LUMBER

LOOMIS STREET BRIDGE

F. S. HENDRICKSON LUMBER COMPANY

1509 Masonic Temple,

Wholesale Southern Hardwoods,
Cottonwood, Gum, Oak, and Ash,

Always ready to contract for cuts of Southern Mills.

CRANDALL & RICHARDSON

::: WHOLESALE :::

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YELLOW PINE AND CYPRESS

33RD ST. AND CENTRE AVE., - - - CHICAGO

FRANK M. CREELMAN, RAILWAY EXCHANGE,

-----WHOLESALE-----

Northern and Southern LumberCAR LOTS, BARGE LOTS, CARGO LOTS OR MILL CUTS FOR FUTURE SHIPMENTS,
ANNUAL CONTRACTS OR IMMEDIATE REQUIREMENTS.**EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY**

North Branch and Blackhawk Streets

In the market for Cherry, Oak and Chestnut

Send Us Your Stock List

JOHN S. BENEDICT

135 North Halsted Street

HARDWOOD LUMBER

In the Market to buy Hardwoods. Kiln Dried Stock on Hand.

Telephone, Monroe 268.

W. A. DAVIS**HARDWOOD LUMBER**

1612 Marquette Building, - CHICAGO, ILL.

In the market for Plain and Quartered Sawed White and Red Oak.

Make me prices F. O. B. your shipping points.

Will send inspector to receive lumber.

LESH & MATTHEWS LUMBER CO

1005 Marquette Building

Solicit correspondence with mill men. We are especially in need of
some Plain Sawed Red Oak. Send us a list of what you have in all kinds
of HARDWOODS. ::::**RYAN & McPARLAND**

ALL KINDS OF

HARDWOOD AND WAGON STOCK

Write us before selling. If in the market to buy we can interest you.

Office and Yards: Corner Robey Street and Blue Island Avenue

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE
SOUTH

MAHOGANY AND QUARTERED OAK LUMBER AND VENEER

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR
BLACK WALNUT LOGS

The
Maley, Thompson & Moffett Co.

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CASH BUYERS OF . . .
WELL MANUFACTURED

Poplar, Cottonwood, Gum,

OAK, PLAIN AND QUARTERED—WHITE AND RED,
ASH, ELM AND CYPRESS.

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ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES

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WANTED OAK, ASH, CHERRY and other HARDWOODS

PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES AND
SEND THE INSPECTOR TO RECEIVE

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OFFICE: 5th and Main
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HARDWOOD TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

In tracts of from five hundred to fifty thousand acres, also pine and cypress. A large original growth, convenient to transportation facilities. Sold either in fee or on stumpage basis, at from \$2.00 to \$10.00 per acre, depending upon cut, etc. Write for list of specific tracts, stating acreage and kind of timber preferred.

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GENERAL INDUSTRIAL AGENT, PORTSMOUTH, VA.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

Poplar, Oak,
Ash, Chestnut,
Sycamore,
W. Va. Spruce,
Pine and Elm

C. Crane & Co.
Hardwood Lumber

MILLS AND YARDS
CINCINNATI, O.
YEARLY CAPACITY
100,000,000 FT.
LONG BILL STUFF
A SPECIALTY

B. A. KIPP & COMPANY HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office and Yard: 816 to 828 W. Sixth Street

CASH BUYERS Poplar, Walnut, Cherry, Quartered Oak, Plain Oak
Ash and other Hardwoods Correspondence Solicited

WE WANT ALL GRADES

OAK—BASSWOOD

DUHLMEIER BROTHERS

WM. H. & G. S. STEWART

Buy and Sell

OAK, ASH, POPLAR, BASSWOOD, CHEST-
NUT, WALNUT AND YELLOW PINE.
Can furnish stock cut to special order. We invite correspondence.

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At Highest
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Bring your lumber to Cincinnati to obtain best results. If you can't come, write

THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER COMPANY

Branch Office, Randolph Bldg., Memphis.

WESTERN LUMBER CO.

WILL PAY CASH FOR DESIRABLE LOTS OF

WALNUT, PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, ASH,
MAPLE, SYCAMORE, ETC.

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Office and Yards: Richmond Street and McLean Avenue.

FERDINAND BOSKEN

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CINCINNATI HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

Finely Figured Quarter Sawn Oak VENEERS A Specialty

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WRITE US BEFORE SELLING. IF IN THE MARKET TO BUY WE CAN INTEREST YOU

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Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of

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Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, especially 1½-inch stock, for immediate shipment.

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THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST.

**ATTENTION, Members,
National Hardwood Lumber Association**

**Annual Convention at Buffalo, N. Y.
May 18-19, 1905**

We desire to meet you on this occasion.

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Prudential Building,
EVERYTHING IN HARDWOODS.

SCATCHERD & SON,
1055 Seneca Street,
HARDWOODS ONLY.

G. ELIAS & BRO.
955 to 1015 Elk Street,
Buy and Carry Large Quantities of All Kinds of Hardwoods.

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.
1075 Clinton Street,
OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT.

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Specialty: PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK.

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OUR QUARTERED OAK IS WIDE, LONG AND OF EVEN COLOR
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR.

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Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR.

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Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK.

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER CO.
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Specialty: INDIANA WHITE OAK.

ANTHONY MILLER,
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HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS.

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Manufacturers

**BAND SAWED
POPLAR LUMBER**

ALL GRADES

DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath and Squares

Specialty, Wide Stock.

LUMBER CO.

COAL GROVE, OHIO, U. S. A.

W.M. RITTER LUMBER CO.

Main Office: COLUMBUS, OHIO

YELLOW POPLAR

White Oak, Basswood, Chestnut, Ash, White Pine and Hemlock

Stock All Band Sawed,
Square Edged,
Equalized.

We Want Your Business

Dry Kilns, Planing Mills,
Dressed Stock, Bevel
Siding, Drop Siding.

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=====Old Fashioned=====

YELLOW POPLAR

Old Firm=====New Mill=====Correct Grades

5-8 and Wide Stock Specialties.

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Hardwood Record

Tenth Year.
Semi-monthly.

CHICAGO, MAY 10, 1905.

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MAIN OFFICE:
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Three-Inch Soft Elm

BEECH FOR WATER SHIPMENT

WE ALSO HAVE A GENERAL STOCK OF ALL THE
— NATIVE MICHIGAN HARDWOODS. —

"The Thick Maple Folks"

RUMBARGER LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Ash, Basswood, Black Walnut, Butternut, Beech, Birch, Cherry, Chestnut,
Cottonwood, Cypress, Gum, Hickory, Maple, Poplar, Quartered Poplar,
Poplar Squares, Red Cedar, Plain Red Oak, Quartered Red Oak,
Plain White Oak, Quartered White Oak, White Oak Bill Stuff.

802 Harrison Building, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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"Now is
the Time." **POPLAR** Is cheaper now than
it will be in 30 days

**Don't Let Us Go,
B U Y ! !**

Poplar Beveled Siding
"our long suit." Our
"Century" Oak Floor-
ing. (Lasts 100 Years)

Cincinnati **The M. B. Farrin Lumber Co.** Ohio, U.S.A.

THE KENOVA POPLAR MFG. CO.

KENOVA, W. VA.

**DRY, SOFT
YELLOW POPLAR
ROUGH OR DRESSED**

POPLAR BEVEL SIDING, MOLDINGS, FINISH, ETC.

Quality of Stock and Mill Work
the Best.

Prompt shipments.
Be friendly, write us.

WHEN YOU RECEIVE THAT CARGO
OR SHIPMENT OF LUMBER

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for an insurance policy to become binding at once. You can save a hundred
times the cost of the telegram by taking advantage of the fair rates of the

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—DISTRIBUTING CENTER FOR—
INDIANA, KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE
—HARDWOODS—

The Norman Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

HARDWOODS

Quartered White and Red Oak, Plain Red
and White Oak, Chestnut, Black Walnut

Yards and Office: Third Street between Southern and L. & N. R. Rs.

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Manufacturers of

POPLAR, OAK, CHESTNUT ASH AND HICKORY

Dimension A Specialty



WE have a very fine lot of DRY QUARTERED RED and WHITE OAK in every thickness from 4-4 to 16-4, also PLAIN RED and WHITE OAK, POPLAR, CHESTNUT, WALNUT and ASH Can Ship Promptly. Mixed Cars a Specialty Your inquiries will be appreciated.

W. P. Brown and Sons Lumber Company LOUISVILLE KENTUCKY

Edward L. Davis & Co

MANUFACTURERS OF
WAGON STOCK
WHOLESALEERS OF
HARDWOOD LUMBER

NINTH AND OAK STREETS

THE BEST LINE

BETWEEN

Chicago
Indianapolis
Cincinnati
and Louisville

IS THE

MONON ROUTE

Consult Your Local Ticket Agent

WE HAVE IT! WE HAVE IT!

PLAIN WHITE OAK AND YELLOW POPLAR
GOOD GRADES—DRY STOCK
IF YOU WANT IT, WRITE US

OHIO RIVER SAW MILL COMPANY

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

CADILLAC

CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD
OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK.

MAPLE AND BEECH FLOORING

MAPLE in 3/8, 7/8 and 5/4.

BEECH in 3/8 and 7/8, Standard widths and grades.

The above is our specialty. We own our own timber, saw our own lumber, manufacture our own Flooring, and so are able to give every detail careful attention from stump to finished Flooring, and to give you the very lowest prices that you can buy equally as good stock for.

May we have your inquiries and orders?

Mitchell Brothers Company

Cummer, Diggins & Co.

—MANUFACTURERS—
"CUMMER" MAPLE
AND BEECH FLOORING

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready
for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech,
Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

MURPHY & DIGGINS

**Michigan
Hardwoods**

Uniform Grades.

Perfect Mill Work.

Ask for Dry Stock List and Prices.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

. . . Band Sawn . . .
Michigan Hardwoods

1 car, 4/4 Birch No. 2, common and better, dry.

1 Car, 8 4 Soft Elm, largely 1st and 2nd, partly dry.

2 cars, 4 4 Basswood No. 2, common and better, dry.

We are cutting Hemlock, largely 4 4.

WHITE MAPLE

FOR DISCRIMINATING BUYERS...

Thickness—One inch.

Widths—Six inches and up.

Lengths—Ten to sixteen feet.

Quality—All clear.

White—Both sides.

End Dried—In the best possible
way.

Price—A little higher than
others, maybe,

But—

IT'S WORTH IT.



COBBS & MITCHELL
(INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN



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THE HUB
OF THE
HARDWOOD WORLD

GOODLANDER-ROBERTSON LUMBER CO.

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Poplar, Oak, Ash, Hickory and Walnut

Memphis, Tenn.

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A few million feet of Quartered Red and White Oak,
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At BERCLAIR, MISS.

Quartered Red Oak.....	4,728 feet
Plain Red Oak.....	28,431 "
Cypress	259,761 "
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Quartered White Oak.....	12,702 "
Plain White Oak.....	13,879 "

At SELMA, ALA.

Poplar.....	965,567 feet
Cypress.....	848,215 "
Tupelo	332,474 "
Ash.....	9,009 "
Quartered White Oak.....	7,693 "
Plain White Oak.....	13,752 "

At SELMA, ALA.

Red Gum.....	1,733 feet
Hickory.....	631 "

At MEMPHIS, TENN.

Quartered Ash.....	21,855 feet
Plain Ash.....	874,705 "
Quartered White Oak.....	13,938 "
Plain White Oak.....	34,559 "
Quartered Red Oak.....	119,406 "
Plain Red Oak.....	4,790 "
Cottonwood	495,610 "
Cypress	791,505 "
Poplar.....	509,723 "
Gum	29,763 "
Walnut	4,060 "

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"DEFIANCE" WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

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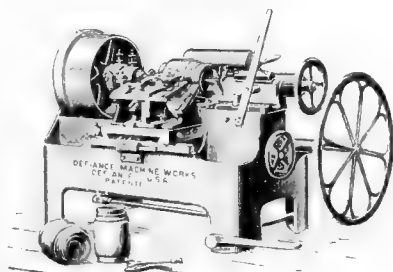
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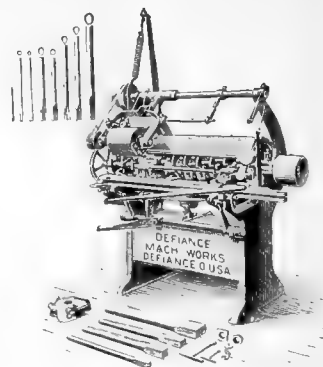
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MAPLE		BIRCH		BASSWOOD	
1 in.	500,000 ft.	1 in.	100,000 ft.	1 in.	200,000 ft.
1 1/4 "	100,000 "	1 1/4 "	25,000 "	1 1/4 "	200,000 "
1 1/2 "	100,000 "	1 1/2 "	60,000 "	1 1/2 "	100,000 "
1 3/4 "	100,000 "	2 "	60,000 "	1 in. Cull	200,000 "
2 "	500,000 "	2 1/2 "	30,000 "	Dry BASSWOOD	
2 1/2 "	100,000 "	ROCK ELM		8x4 1st and 2nds.	50,000 ft.
3 "	100,000 "	2 in.		6x4 1st. and 2nds.	78,000 ft.
3 1/2 "	100,000 "	WHITE MAPLE		GRAY ELM	
4 "	100,000 "	Being Manufactured		1 in.	100,000 ft.
		1 in., 1 1/4 in., 1 1/2 in.,		1 1/2 "	50,000 "
		2 in., 500,000 ft.			

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INCORPORATED 1902.

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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

Vol. XX.

CHICAGO, MAY 10, 1905.

No. 2.

Hardwood Record

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month

By The **HARDWOOD COMPANY**

HENRY H. GIBSON
FRANK W. TUTTLE

President
Sec.-Treas.

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General Market Conditions.

During the past two weeks the general tendency of the hardwood market in the chief commercial centers of the United States has been of improving quality, save in Chicago. In this city all business is materially injured by reason of a very unfortunate and uncalled for teamsters' strike, which, while not thus far affecting the lumber teamsters themselves, has prostrated the total of Chicago's business to such an extent that no manufacturer either wants to buy or receive lumber. The disaster has been a shock out of a clear sky to the Chicago hardwood trade. Fortunately it is assumed that strike conditions will prevail but a very few days longer and that business will resume its normal and prosperous trend.

Plain sawed oak continues to be in demand in excess of the supply, with marked rising tendency of prices. It will be astonishing if the high relative price of plain white and red oak does not stimulate its production to a point where values will ease off considerably within a few months, but today current demands in all lines consuming those woods are so strong that fancy prices can be commanded for even quite ordinary stock.

Northern hardwoods are doing very well. There has been considerable demand from the middle West and East for basswood during the past fortnight, with a probability that the dry stocks in Michigan and Wisconsin will be pretty well picked up very soon. Buyers begin to recognize that all the good end of basswood can be readily marketed at a somewhat higher price than now prevails, before the season is over, and therefore the majority of inquiries are for the good end of this wood.

High-class poplar of the better grades is in increasing demand and the river mills are booking orders at a rapid rate, at full list price. There is still a considerable poplar supply of very good quality from railroad mills reaching Chicago, at \$3.00 to \$5.00 a thousand less than the prevailing prices at Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland river points. Buyers are generally awake to the fact that the good end of poplar is going to be very short this season, and

that the wood is a good purchase at current prices. This fact is also causing in part the increased demand for the good end of basswood, as it is recognized that basswood values invariably follow those of poplar. All the minor southern hardwoods are in comparatively short supply and commanding good prices, while there is an increasing demand for both red gum and cottonwood. The box trade is especially strong and the inroads on stock available for box purposes are something tremendous.

Michigan maple seems to have the call over all other northern woods in both volume of sale and relative price.

Gray elm is not picked up as closely as its merit and low relative price would seem to warrant.

The demand for black ash and birch is very good at satisfactory prices.

Even the mahogany market seems to have recovered a little life during the last few weeks, and the demand is increasing with a prospect of the building of a large number of passenger coaches during the year.

Both black walnut and cherry seem to be only in moderate demand, but apparently sufficient to take care of the fast decreasing total of these woods coming into the market.

Cypress is in strong demand at increasing values at all consuming centers, and dry stock is growing in scarcity.

Veneers seem to be only in moderate demand, and while the average plant is running to full capacity on orders, quite a number are running on short time or have shut down altogether. However, concerns which produce a high quality of goods, either in veneers or made-up stock, are having all they can do at good prices.

Manufacturers' Position in the Hardwood Industry.

The manufacturer of hardwood lumber who does his duty to himself and to the hardwood industry should be a conservator of the forest, even if the immediate profit arising from a lumber operation be not so much under a system of selection for cutting of mature and hypermature timber only, and the leaving of the remainder of his forest in such physical shape that it will not be destroyed by fire, and so that the younger growth may have a chance to mature. Such a method is a paramount duty for the perpetuity of the hardwood industry that should be adopted.

The stumpage owner and manufacturer of hardwoods is the only authority the trade has on the cost of production of lumber and the just price that should be received for it. Comparatively few hardwood lumber manufacturers realize the importance of their position in the industry. It is a particularly difficult problem to estimate exact cost and just values. The expert in hardwood manufacture can tell you to a nicety the cost and value of his stumpage, the expense of felling and delivering his logs to skidway or railway, the cost of transportation to his mill either by rail or river, and the cost per thousand feet of gross manufacture, assorting, piling and marketing. Right here even many good manufacturers stop with their analysis of cost schedule.

The close student of hardwood affairs engaged in the manufacture of lumber, has other duties to perform, in respect to himself and to his vocation. It is an important part of his duty to so assort his lumber that the several grades made shall be satisfactory to the various varieties of consuming demand which eventually employ

these grades. He should make grades that the furniture man, the wagon maker, the agricultural implement producer and the coffin manufacturer can employ with a minimum of waste combined with a minimum of cost. It therefore is to his interest to place lumber of the same kind in the same grade, and thus establish a base not only of grade, but of value as compared to the total of his lumber output. This method, by the application of very simple arithmetical rules will enable him to accurately estimate the relative cost of each required grade. By this means and this means only can he establish a just and equitable selling value for the several grades into which he divides his lumber. It is to the interest of every buyer of hardwoods, as well as every manufacturer, that this universal system and uniform method so far as the individual stock goes, should be maintained and continued year after year, thus establishing permanency of grade and relative value with the upward and downward trend of lumber values.

The Manufacturer vs. The Merchant.

The manufacture of lumber is one distinct feature of the lumber business. The manipulation of lumber into grades is another feature of the business. An intelligent marketing of lumber is still a third feature of it. The majority of large hardwood manufacturers in the United States deem it expedient not only to be manufacturers, but assorters and salesmen of their product themselves. On the contrary there are many small manufacturers of hardwoods who figure that they can effect a saving by selling their lumber in bulk, or even by grade, to lumber merchants who will regrade the stock and can market it at a profit. Practically, they are willing to pay jobbers a generous price to take their lumber in part or in whole, and market it for them. The average small manufacturer has grown to realize that it costs money to establish an intelligent sales organization. It costs just as much to maintain a credit bureau, a sales manager, chief inspectors, office expenses and numerous other items whether a concern is marketing 5,000,000 feet of lumber a year or 50,000,000 feet. This explains why a hardwood merchant can by reason of the investment of his money in the output of a half dozen or more stocks of lumber and the organization of a system of manipulation and sale on a wholesale plan, actually be able to pay the small producer more net money for his lumber than he would receive did he attempt to do the work on his own account, and reach the final consumer of hardwood products.

No jobber can find any fault with the manufacturer who chooses to learn the trade and pay the cost of the final manipulation of lumber to suit the consuming demands of a dozen different trades, and neither can the large manufacturer by any chance have any quarrel with the merchant who buys the stocks of sundry minor manufacturers and manipulates the lumber into grades and sells it to the same or rival consuming concerns. Both lines of trade are just, honorable and ordinarily profitable. These two distinct elements of the trade, however, have but one community of interest, and that is the establishment of a just, satisfactory and universal grade, that shall eventually be placed upon lumber reaching the consuming trade.

New York State Forests.

Gov. Higgins of New York has issued a message recommending to the legislature a more stringent policy for the protection of the state forest lands. He concludes that the enforcement of the law in respect to the cutting of state timber has been lax, and he advocates more drastic laws against trespass.

The state now owns nearly 1,500,000 acres of forest lands in forest preserves, which have cost the state approximately \$2,800,000. The state is still purchasing additional timber areas to add to the Adirondack and Catskill parks at an average price of less than \$4 an acre.

Silver Gray Maple.

At the St. Louis exposition and at the recent furniture exhibits in various parts of the country a very prominent feature of the displays has been furniture manufactured from the much heralded gray maple. A critical examination has pronounced the new wood and color combination a success. The maple wood is impregnated in the rough by a new process which shows under finish a peculiar

and most brilliant bluish gray tint in every fiber. When the wood is manufactured into furniture, particularly in the mission style, it is very attractive. However, ethical taste has developed the fact that furniture made from this gray tinted wood does not harmonize with furniture of other shades. Therefore, if the "lovely gray tint" is desirable, people who contemplate a purchase of the new fad in furniture will be obliged to purchase complete sets.

Hardwood Flooring.

An industry that has struggled for a profitable existence during the last ten or fifteen years is apparently coming into its just reward at the present time. Hardwood flooring, which consists essentially of maple and oak, is in strong demand at very fair values, with every prospect that the year's business will be the best in the history of the industry. It is fully time that a fair recompense should accrue to people who have invested the brains and money they have in the development of hardwood flooring to a point where its production is almost a fine art. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in the production of systems of properly manufacturing these refractory woods into high-class flooring, and most splendid success has crowned the efforts of these enterprising manufacturers.

Reformation in Handling Tax Lands.

Elsewhere in this issue of the *HARDWOOD RECORD* is an article covering an abstract of a proposed law now before the legislature of Michigan, providing for the handling of the vast area of denuded or semidenuded timber lands that have reverted to the state for taxes. These lands aggregate six million acres, or about one sixth of the total area of the state. The bill would seem to be an eminently just and business-like measure, and it is to be hoped that the solons of the Wolverine state will have the interest of the commonwealth enough at heart to enact this bill, at least in its salient features.

Woods Imported by France.

France is giving great attention to reforestation, but it probably never will be able to meet the domestic demand for wood. Pine is imported from Scandinavia, and for hardwoods it depends largely upon the United States. Oak is in especial demand in almost every variety. France imports spokes, turned and unturned, felloes adapted for heavy wagons and carts, and hubs, the latter generally of elm. There is also a continual demand for staves of all kinds, large and unfinished sizes being preferred, as these give the French cooper an opportunity to economize wood and make small casks of what is unsuitable for the larger ones. Uncut staves pass the customs at a lower duty than those cut and finished, and it is said that the sale of the debris for kindling wood almost pays for the preparation of the staves.

Candidates Already Named.

In the principle that anything that is worth having is worth asking for, and asking for quick, the Memphis and Cincinnati members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association are true believers. As will be seen by the news letters from the cities named, in this issue of the *HARDWOOD RECORD*, Memphis has already selected candidates for president and inspector general for the coming year, while Cincinnati wants the secretaryship at the hands of the Buffalo convention on May 18 and 19.

Chicago, with its usual modesty, isn't asking for a thing save a square deal when the offices are passed around, and all Michigan and Wisconsin want is competent representation on the board of management.

May the best men win, and all elements be satisfied, and made happy.

The Distinction.

Uniform hardwood inspection and a universal base of hardwood inspection are two essentially different propositions. The first is chimerical; the second is practical. Isn't it time that hardwood inspection was reduced to a practical basis?

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

Out West.

A Boston man, out in the West,
Said, "Afternoon tea's such a rest!"
So they knocked off his hat,
And they punched his nose flat,
And shot all the checks off his vest.

After Lent.

To himself the fat band who part I;
"I wonder where I'm at;
Will it be the old, old story
Busted by an Easter hat?"

Psychological.

You may be a philosopher with
That I do not know
Of the whyness of the whatness
That will be the end of the
Is the essence of the thing.

A Mean Man.

A Chicago lumberman is so unchivalrous as to refer to his wife as his only bad habit.

Once in a While.

The chronic kicker is a nuisance, but an occasional kick keeps things jacked up.

Same Case.

You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink; a girl may coax her fellow to church, but he often shies at the altar.

A Fetching Sign.

An Ashland, Ky., tailor's shop front has an empty barrel upon which is painted "Step into our barrel while we press your pants!"

The Point of View.

A sign painter does not think much of a portrait painter's ability as an artist.

Looks Like Libel.

If red gum when properly finished looks as the Southern Lumberman pictures it, red gum ought to be ashamed of itself; if it doesn't, Jim Baird should apologize to it.

Misguided.

It is the misguided reformer who tries to close up the race tracks by winning all the bookmakers' money.

The Lobster.

O, gentle lobster you will blush
When landed in the stew!
Why are you filled with modest shame
Because we're fond of you?
Think what you've left to come to us:
Think of your sacrifice—
Grip not in gratitude the hand
Which seeks for your demise.

A Good Thing.

The postoffice department has ruled that all newspaper supplements not germane to the publication will not be permitted to be entered as second-class matter in the future, and thus are debarred from the newspaper mails. This order shuts out calendars, sheet

music, blocks of post cards, cut-out animal pictures, and all the rot and foolishness that has been incorporated in the crazy Sunday newspaper for several years past. The order is a good one, and is deficient only in not ruling the little that will be left of the Hearst newspapers out of the mails altogether.

The Ogre of the Hardwood Industry.



Only a Shadow.

It's only the shadow across the path that keeps them apart.

Quite True.

Most every man knows too many things that are none of his business.

Taxes.

Many hardmen have wealth untold — when the assessor comes around.

The Bill He Pays.

The man who is perfectly willing to pay the piper usually stands off all other creditors.

Isn't It True?

It gets to be a habit with the average lazy man to be out of a job.

Where Credit is Due.

The pen would not be so mighty if it weren't for the ink.

The Sign.

You can ordinarily pick out the self-made man by the good English he doesn't use.

Quite So.

Many men rarely overlook an opportunity of making asses of themselves.

Fails to Settle.

The man who robs Peter to pay Paul usually forgets to settle with Paul.

Too Close.

A man often acquires friends that are so close that they accidentally step on him.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

NINTH PAPER.

Basswood.

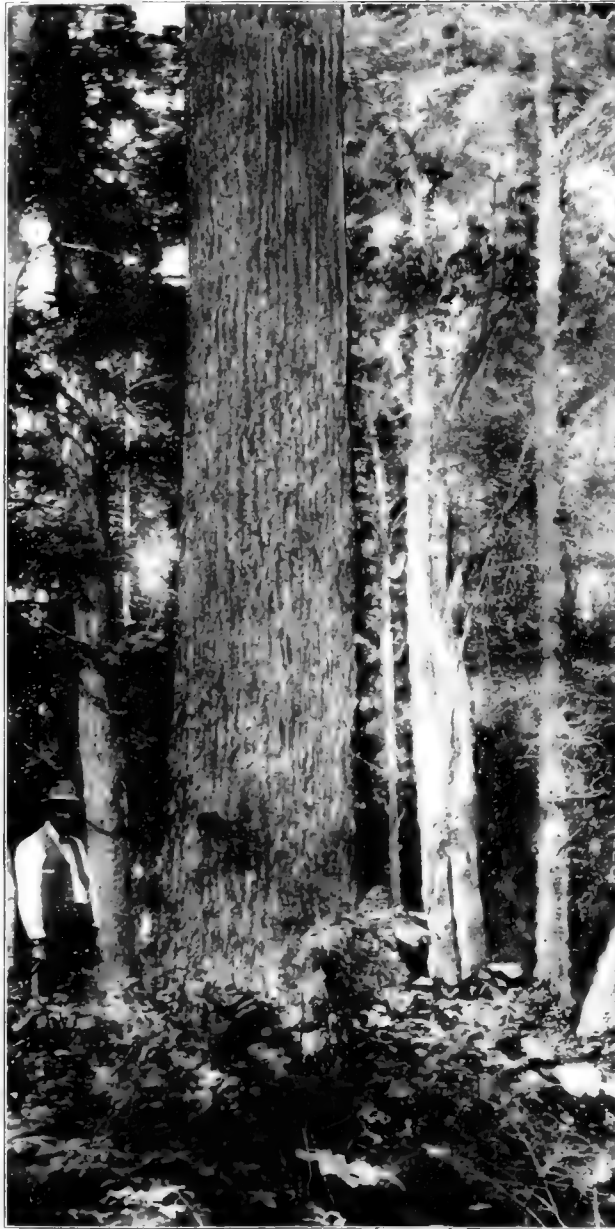
Tilia Americana—Linn.

Basswood is indiscriminately known as American linden and white wood. It is of the linden or *Tiliaceæ* family. Its range of growth is from New Brunswick to Virginia and along the Appalachian range, south to Georgia and Alabama, westward through Canada to the eastern shore of Lake Superior to the south shore of Lake Winnipeg and to the Assiniboine river in the United States; through eastern Dakota, eastern Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory and eastern Texas.

Besides the ordinary names of basswood, American linden and white wood, in various sections it is called by quite a variety of other names. Throughout Maine, New Hampshire, Virginia, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Ontario, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota and North Dakota, it is usually known as basswood. In parts of Maine, New York, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, North Carolina, Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ontario and Minnesota, it is called American linden. In parts of Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, Louisiana, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin and South Dakota, it is referred to as linn. In parts of Vermont, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Nebraska and Minnesota it is sometimes called linden. In other sections of Rhode Island, North Carolina, southern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Illinois, limetree is the prevailing name of the wood. In parts of Vermont, West Virginia, Arkansas and Ontario, white wood is a common name for it. In rural districts of parts of Vermont, West Virginia and Mississippi it is known as the bectree. In Tennessee it is sometimes called black limetree. In other sections of Tennessee, the smooth-leaved limetree is its appellation. In West Virginia it is often called the white hnd. In Massachusetts it is occasionally known as the wickup tree, and in Indiana as the yellow basswood and linn, and in other provincial sections as the whistlewood tree.

The tree in its forest growth is round,

slightly tapering toward the summit; it ranges in height from 80 to 120 feet, and in mature growth from two and a half to as high as six or even eight feet in diameter at the stump. It blooms in May or June, depending on latitude. As will be seen by the sketch of the flower and foliage accompanying this article, the tree is very beautiful in its spring garment.



TYPICAL FOREST BASSWOOD GROWTH, NORTHERN WISCONSIN.

The bark is dark brown and deeply ridged vertically, spreading into thin scales. The branches are light gray or brown, terminating in green. The leaves are four or five inches long; simple; alternate; slender petioled; round in outline with abruptly and conspicuously pointed apex and cordate base. One side of the leaf is generally less developed than the other. It is sharply and ir-

regularly toothed; dark green; smooth and glossy above; pubescent underneath and especially so in the angles of the light-colored and prominent ribs.

The flowers are cream-colored and fragrant, growing under the leaves in a cyme on a long slender peduncle that hangs from the center of the midrib of a leaf-like axillary bract which is apple-green, lanceolate and smooth. The sepals are five in number and pubescent; they have five petals and numerous stamens adhering in clusters of five to a petal-like scale before each petal. The fruit is greenish-gray in color, round, downy and resembling small peas when young; the style and five-toothed stigma projects from its top; the seeds are ten in number.

Alice Lounsberry, in her charming work, "A Guide to the Trees," has this to say about the beauty of Basswood, either in bloom or in fruit:

"A bright but unfortunately unknown poet has said that 'the loveliest rose in the world is opportunity.' And it is opportunity which we must court when studying the trees. Usually it is a mistake to pass one by, especially when it is in bloom, with the thought that we will study it when later we return. Later our path may lead us into unexpected places, where we shall find ourselves engrossed by other things; and when, perchance, we do return to the tree that we have borne in mind, we see that its blossoms have perished and a new order of things is in progress.

"Either in bloom or in fruit the American linden is an interesting study. It appears to be hung with two distinct shades of green; the dark green of its leaves and the shimmering, light apple-green of its curious bracts. The dainty, little blossoms fall early in the season, and their place is taken by many precise, pert-looking balls of fruit. Finally, the bracts lose their color, become scale-like and gradually fall. The carpet they then spread under the trees and the out-flying ones are all that remain in the autumn to testify that anything unusual has occurred."

The entire range of growth of *Tilia Americana* is confined to the United States and to the provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick and Quebec.

The recorded weight varies from twenty-six to forty-five pounds, but the average weight is about thirty pounds per cubic



SKIDWAY OF BASSWOOD LOGS AT A WISCONSIN VENEER FACTORY.

foot. It is one of the softest and most easily worked of the so-called hardwoods of commerce. It has neither smell nor taste. The grain is very fine and even, though open. The surface is lustrous in radial section. The uses of the wood are multitudinous. It is employed for leveled siding, house finish, moldings, woodenware, cheap furniture and for drawer ends, backs and bottoms, and backing of high-class furniture, panels and bodies for carriages and sleighs, boxes, turnery, paper pulp and beads, and is very largely employed latterly in the rotary veneer industry. In the veneer trade it is used not only as a base on which to veneer higher classed hardwoods, but also as an individual piece, or

in three or five-ply, for an infinity of purposes. The wood is growing in the estimation of the foreign trade and is exported in the form of logs, and occasionally in boards and planks.

The color of the wood is cream white, and is remarkably uniform, although sometimes tinged with red and occasionally its appearance is marred by small dark-colored streaks. The rings are very inconspicuous, but clear under a lens, when the boundary line appears whiter. The contour is undulating. The inner bark of basswood is very tough and the aborigines employed it in making coarse ropes.

The European linden is sometimes mistaken for basswood, to which it bears some resemblance, notably in the leaves. However, the European growth is rarely over thirty-five to forty feet high, and its top usually tapers to a point. The botanical difference is found in the flowers. In the European variety there is no petal like scale attached to the stamens, and the wood has very little commercial value.

The basswood bloom contains a superabundance of sweets, which makes it a favorite source of saccharine supply for the honey-bee and often the hollow trunk of a giant basswood is made the hive of wild bees, thus explaining the appellation of beech-tree, prevalent in many rural sections. The honey gathered by bees from basswood bloom is dark in color and has a remarkably fine flavor and sweetness.

Within the United States the highest type of basswood grows in northern Wisconsin



FLOWER, LEAVES AND FRUIT OF BASSWOOD.

and in the upper peninsula of the state of Michigan. There the wood seems to attain absolute perfection. The proportion of clear lumber is remarkably high and the wood is free from blemish or defect, and when properly seasoned goes upon the market with an absolute perfection of color and excellent physical qualities.

Pictured herewith is a typical specimen of Wisconsin basswood in forest growth, and a skidway of basswood logs piled at a veneer factory.

Anecdote, Incident and Observation.

Handicapped.

B. F. McMillan of B. F. McMillan & Brother, McMillan, Wis., tells a good story on himself. He is one of those not unusual individuals who invariably take possession of their companion's lead pencils. One day, a while ago, a lumber buyer showed up at the McMillan plant, and, after going over the stock of lumber in company with Mr. McMillan, repaired to the office, and taking a lead pencil from his pocket, calculated a proposition on a lot of the stock. Mr. McMillan immediately reached for his customer's pencil, and figured out a counter proposition. A few moments later the man dipped into his pocket for another pencil and made a second proposition. McMillan grabbed the pencil and made a counter proposal. Thus the matter went on for some time, when eventually the buyer, feeling in his vest pocket, observed to McMillan, "Say, Mac, if I had another pencil I would make you another proposition." On McMillan's making an inventory of the contents of his vest pocket he found that he had relieved his would-be patron during the day of just seven lead pencils.

A Millionaire as a Bootblack.

Than Cash M. Carrier of Buffalo there

is no lumberman fonder of his joke. Mr. Carrier is nowadays ranked as one of the wealthy lumbermen of the country, being heavily interested in timber lands in Mississippi, Arkansas and Cuba, besides having important sawmill interests at Sardis, Miss. It is related that some years ago, when his fortune was not so considerable as it is today, but still at a time when he was looked upon as a rich man, he was conducting a lumber manufacturing operation at Brookville, Pa. While he maintained a home at that sawmill town, he and his family ordinarily took their meals at the village hotel. Like all lumbermen, he is a man who never has been particularly punctilious about his dress, and it happened that frequently he was about the office of the hotel arrayed in a pea-jacket. One day a New York drummer mistook Mr. Carrier for the hotel porter and brusquely ordered him to get busy and black his shoes. Mr. Carrier apparently took the command as a matter of course, and, knowing the location of the porter's blacking kit, succeeded in polishing the drummer's shoes to his entire satisfaction. When he had finished the commercial man handed him a dollar, which Carrier immediately slipped into his pocket and walked away.

"Here, you," shouted the drummer, "where is my change?"

"You have no change coming to you," answered Carrier, "a dollar is the price when I black a man's shoes."

Thereupon some bystanders who had been enjoying the situation explained to the drummer that he had been having his boots blacked by the commercial autocrat of all that part of Pennsylvania. The humor of the situation appealed to him, and, in place of making any further demands for the return of his change, he bought drinks for the crowd.

A Fair Notice.

A good story leaks out from the office of P. G. Dodge & Co. over on Lumber street. Mr. Appleby, one of Ed. Dodge's chief assistants, on dropping into the office recently found a note on a spindle, written by one of the teamsters who had recently returned to the yard from the delivery of a lot of lumber, and addressed to him. The note read as follows:

"Mr. Appleby: Please go down to Maxwell Brothers and receive a kick."

If Mr. Appleby went he surely had suitable advance notice of what he was going after.

Paste from Adulterated Food Products.

A prominent Kentucky manufacturing company, which would not care to see its name in print in this connection, recently concluded to have a general overhauling and redecoration of its offices. A decorator and paper hanger was employed from a neighboring city, and he proceeded with his fresco and papering work, but before completing the job he ran out of paste. He was told that he could obtain some flour in the company's commissary and make additional paste with which to complete the work. This he did.

The job when completed was a very handsome piece of decoration, but for some reason absolutely unknown to the company, two days later the beautiful wall paper on that part of the room in which the home manufactured paste had been employed suddenly loosened from its moorings and fell in disorder to the floor.

The paper hanger could not explain the reason of the mishap, but a thorough investigation in the commissary developed the fact that the storekeeper, in an attempt at economical merchandising methods, had been indulging in the practice of mixing Kentucky cornmeal with his white flour.

The job was done over again, but the paste was imported.

Kentucky Colloquialisms.

I was walking out from the office of Vansant, Kitchen & Co. toward the mill yard the other day with R. H. Vansant, when he was halted by a native who applied for a job. I did not catch Mr. Vansant's reply, but it was evidently to the import that he did not have a job for the man just then, but that he would have within a few days.

"All right," he replied, "then I'll come and 'buddy' with you all summer."

"What in the mischief does 'buddy' mean?" I inquired of the tall lumberman, who is known in all that country as the "tall poplar of the Big Sandy."

"Why," he replied, "he means that he is coming to work for me all summer."

One catches quite a number of colloquialisms in the river poplar country. Cutting off the end of a branded log to conceal the mark, which is often practiced by river log thieves, is known as "dehorning." From some strange analogy of meaning the mass of loose logs floated down stream surrounded by rafts is known as a "brail." Again, down in the mountain country, when a man bores you, he "augers" you.

It is remarkable to note the difference in colloquial expressions meaning the same thing in different parts of the country. In the north woods a laborer is known as a "lumber jack" and in West Virginia he is a "hick;" the "cookee" of the North becomes the "lobby hog" of the South. In the North, when a man is dismissed from camp he is "fired;" in the mountain country he is "sent down the bay road."

Good Lasting Qualities.

One often hears a relation of the last-

ing qualities of certain woods, but there never has been very much bragging done about the enduring life of poplar. I met A. C. Campbell, an old-time banker of Ashland, Ky., down in that town the other day, and he tells me that an eight-foot fence made of poplar boards was built about the old Ashland National Bank building in 1859. He says that twenty-five years later he rebuilt the fence from the same materials, cutting it down to a height of four feet. The fence stayed in good repair until it was removed to make room for building improvements. The only preserving material ever employed on the fence was an occasional coat of whitewash.

R. H. Vansant, president of R. H. Vansant & Co., Inc., says that the house in Elliot county, Kentucky, in which he was born in 1852 was covered with poplar siding, and that the house is still standing in very good repair.

Good Advertising.

Lumber trade newspaper publishers have some queer experiences with advertisers. The average lumberman thinks he has spent his money wisely and fulfilled his duty toward himself and his advertising expenditure when he has inserted in the space which he has bought practically an announcement that he is either a manufacturer or a wholesaler of lumber at some point.

Taken far and near, lumbermen are not very judicious advertisers. They fail to realize the first principle of advertising exploitation. They seem to think that the bare announcement above noted is sufficient to attract buyers. However, a moment's thought on the subject will convince them to the contrary. When they employ a traveling salesman by no chance would they send him out on the road with the bare information that he was sent out to sell lumber. On the contrary they would give him specific information concerning the stock they wished him to sell, and of the kind and character of lumber they were prepared to manufacture or furnish. This same method should prevail in a lumberman's advertisement in the HARDWOOD RECORD, and occasionally of late you will find an advertiser who has awakened to the wisdom of this idea, and will note that he advertises specific items of stock he has for sale, or which he wishes to buy. Such advertisers invariably get results from the expenditure of their money.

A trade newspaper cannot create any business. All it has for sale is space and circulation. These features of the trade newspaper are valuable to every man in the lumber business if he will avail himself of the opportunities they offer. It is the desire of every trade newspaper publisher to make advertising profitable to his clients, but until lumbermen awaken to the principles of a correct system of exploitation so long will they not obtain the full results from their expenditure to which they are entitled.

It is a matter of daily occurrence with the HARDWOOD RECORD to receive commendatory letters from advertisers who have made specific announcements of items of stock they wish to buy or sell, but it is rarely that such letters are received from advertisers who say, practically, "My name is John Smith, and I am in the lumber business at Smithville."

Advertising in the HARDWOOD RECORD can be made a matter of revenue rather than cost to every hardwood manufacturer and jobber. The RECORD, to this end, is prepared to deliver its share of the goods.

H. H. G.

Annual of National Hardwood Lumber Association.

Increased interest is being manifested in the forthcoming annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, which will be held at Buffalo, Thursday and Friday, May 18 and 19.

As previously announced in the HARDWOOD RECORD, the delegates and other hardwood lumbermen intending to visit the meeting from Chicago and nearby Illinois points, Wisconsin and Minnesota, have planned to go in a body, and have arranged for special Pullmans to be attached to the fast express train on the Michigan Central, leaving Chicago, under the new schedule taking effect May 15, at 4:30 p. m., on Wednesday, May 17.

It is expected that the western Michigan delegates will also have a special car, which will be attached to the same train at Jackson, and the entire crowd go through together to Buffalo, which will be reached at 7:30 on the morning of May 18.

The Michigan Central management has arranged for a brief stop of this train at Falls View Station, overlooking Niagara Falls, which will give the excursionists a splendid view of the great cataract.

Members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association and other hardwood lumbermen who intend to visit the annual meeting, and have not already done so, should arrange either by telephone or mail with A. R. Vinnedge, secretary of the association, 134 Monroe street, Chicago, to make reservation of sleeper accommodations and secure railroad transportation for them, as they cannot be otherwise obtained to insure a place with the excursion party.

The Buffalo hardwood contingent, which is the host of the visitors, has thoroughly matured its plans for giving the visitors a most royal entertainment, which will include a sight-seeing trip and a banquet at the Iroquois Hotel on the evening of May 19. This hotel will be the headquarters of the convention. Reservations can be secured by direct application to the management, or through any member of the Buffalo committee of arrangements, which consists of O. E. Yeager, chairman; M. M. Wall and I. N. Stewart.

Hymeneal.

It will be agreeable news to a host of his lumber friends, and equally sad intelligence to no inconsiderable bery of West Virginia belles, to know that Robert M. Smith of R. M. Smith & Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., is married. The bride was Miss Belle Miles of Parkersburg, and the nuptials took place on Tuesday, April 25.

If Bob makes half as good a husband as he is a hardwood lumberman, Mrs. Smith is a lucky girl. Everyone knows Mr. Smith's good taste in femininity, and therefore it is not necessary to state that he is an exceedingly lucky dog.

Here, then, is to Mr. and Mrs. Smith of Parkersburg; may they live long and be happy!



NEW DOUBLE BAND AND RESAW MILL. VANSANT, KITCHEN & CO., INC., ASHLAND, KY.



PART OF THE PLANT, THE KENOVA POPLAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, KENOVA, W. VA.

Ashland Poplar District.

Between Gallipolis and Portsmouth, O., the Ohio river makes a great southern bend, making a peninsula of Gallia, Lawrence and Sciota counties. Near the most southern curve of this great bend of the river is a group of towns, of which Ashland, Ky., is the commercial center, which have for more than half a century been noted for the production of yellow poplar lumber. These sawmill towns comprise Ironton and Coal Grove, O., Ashland and Catlettsburg, Ky., Kenova, Huntington and Guyandotte, W. Va. It is at this point that the three great states of Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia come together. At Catlettsburg, the Big Sandy river, which is the boundary line between West Virginia and Kentucky, flows into the Ohio, and at Guyandotte the Guyandotte river reaches that stream. Many other streams penetrating West Virginia have furnished in the past a large quota of logs for the mills of the Ashland district, but the chief source of supply and the supply that obtains to this day, comes from the Big Sandy and from the Guyandotte. For many years the lower reaches of these

streams supplied the poplar timber that was converted into lumber at the milling points along the Ohio, but now the supply is obtained from the headwaters of the rivers even at a distance of from 100 to nearly 200 miles from Ashland, and the timber supply comes from the mountainous regions of eastern Kentucky, southwestern West Virginia and the extreme western counties of old Virginia.

This timber producing section, rich in poplar, oak and some minor hardwoods, is distinctly a river logging proposition. Thus far only to a limited extent have these mountain sections been penetrated by railroads, and indeed in the poplar growing districts enumerated, railroad building is well nigh an impossibility, at least from a commercial standpoint. Every creek and cove along these rivers has been or is being stripped of its forest wealth, and latterly by means of tram roads it has been delivered to the tributaries of the rivers by means of splash dams, worked out in the main streams, and eventually floated to the Ohio. A large portion of the logs thus delivered

at the Ohio river has been converted into lumber at the mills near their mouths, but still a large quantity is floated further down and is sawed at Cincinnati, Newport, Covington, Louisville and other points. In times past the logs from the lower reaches of the Big Sandy and Guyandotte were readily floated down within fifty miles of Ashland, and then made up into rafts and "brails" and delivered to the mills with regularity, spring after spring. As operations penetrated further toward the sources of these streams, a single season's "tide" has rarely been able to deliver the logs to the sawmills. The utilization of the tide of one season might bring the great mass of logs down stream fifty miles, when it would be hung up for lack of water. Another season's tides might bring the logs fifty or seventy-five miles further down stream, where the first year's stock laid the year before. Thus it has come about that clean runs of poplar logs from the extreme headwaters of the rivers named, have become a physical impossibility in a single year, and therefore the average stock of poplar on



SPECIMEN RAFT POPLAR LOGS, W. H. DAWKINS LUMBER COMPANY, ASHLAND, KY.



THICK CLEAR POPLAR, W. H. DAWKINS LUMBER COMPANY, ASHLAND, KY.

reaching the mills is from one to three and sometimes even four years old. The logs gotten to within fifty or seventy-five miles from the mouth of the streams have a reasonable probability of being delivered at the mills within a few months from the time they are put into the water, but the timber banked 150 to 200 miles up stream is floated only from twenty-five to a possible seventy-five miles before the spring freshets are exhausted, and they are stranded for want of water. As an example of conditions it may be cited that the freshets of the spring of 1904 were so light that very few logs were delivered from the Big Sandy, and much less than the usual quantity from the Guyandotte. The tides thus far in 1905 have delivered the logs from the lower reaches of the river, and have forwarded a material distance the logs of the upper rivers. It therefore has come about that the new logs in the lower Guyandotte and Big Sandy have been delivered, but the great quantity thus far floated out have been logs that were put into the streams two or three years ago.

These deliveries were much overestimated in quantity at the time of the freshets and

At Ironton, O., the furthest down-stream poplar manufacturing town of the Ashland group, are located the sawmills of the Nigh Lumber Company, the Fearon Lumber & Veneer Company, the Ironton Lumber Company and G. W. Ward, four sawmills in all. The Fearon Lumber & Veneer Company also has a planing and veneer mill at this point. Whistler & Secarey are jobbers at this point, and carry a stock of lumber, as also does the Prendergast Lumber & Coal Company.

At Coal Grove, O., a few miles above Ironton, is the great sawmill and planing mill plant of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, one of the largest if not the largest operator in the world. A general view of this company's milling plant is pictured herewith, and includes the nearly completed planing mill of the company, which replaces the one destroyed by fire early in the year. This mill is 110x160 feet in size, contains sixteen machines, and the entire structure and equipment is of the most modern type. Individual installation of electric motors furnishes the actuating power for the machines, initially supplied by a 300-horsepower Greenwald engine, running a large dynamo. Two great dry kilns

all the timber delivered to the mills there will show approximately 500 feet to the log.

At Catlettsburg, Ky., just above Ashland, the Dimension Lumber Company, which is a branch of the Standard Furniture Company of Herkimer, N. Y., has a sawmill and cut-up factory by means of which oak dimension stock is very largely produced. A Pittsburg concern also has a sawmill at this point. This makes a total of four either double or single band mills at Ashland, four at Ironton, one at Coal Grove and two at Catlettsburg—a total of eleven in the Ashland district, with several others in the immediate vicinity.

At Kenova, W. Va., still further up the Ohio river and just above the mouth of the Big Sandy, is located the large and finely equipped remanufacturing plant of the Kenova Poplar Manufacturing Company. This company groups poplar lumber by rail from all available sections at its yard, and while it handles a good deal of poplar and oak lumber in the rough, it also produces a large quantity of siding, finish and molding, by means of its finely equipped plant. At Kenova there is also located the box



PANORAMIC VIEW SAWMILL, DRY KILNS AND NEW PLANING MILL, YELLOW POPLAR LUMBER COMPANY, COAL GROVE, O.

in reality less than twenty-five percent of a reasonable stock for the mills was delivered. However, fifty miles from the mouth of the Big Sandy there is a very reasonable holding of logs today, which will be brought out by a three-foot tide, but there is no hope during the current year of seeing a delivery of the logs from the upper reaches of either the Big Sandy or the Guyandotte, for to deliver them would require a tide of at least thirty feet, which in the history of the rivers is unknown at any season of the year save when the snow on the mountains melts in early spring. Conditions prevailing in the poplar log crop of the Big Sandy and Guyandotte rivers also obtain on the Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland and other rivers which furnish any considerable quantity of poplar. It therefore can be safely estimated that as compared with the maximum of output of the streams which supply poplar logs, the crop of 1905 will not average over fifty percent.

Unquestionably as fine if not the finest poplar that grows in the world is obtained in eastern Kentucky, western West Virginia and old Virginia, and it is therefore that the Ashland district has become noted for the large size and fine quality of its poplar product.

complete the equipment which will enable the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company to continue the finer manipulation of the splendid poplar lumber it produces, in the form of siding, finish and moldings.

At Ashland, Ky., immediately across the Ohio river from Coal Grove, are located the great poplar sawmill plant of Vansant, Kitchen & Co., that of the Giles Wright Lumber Company, of the Ashland Lumber Company, and of the H. Hermann Lumber Company, four in all. Ashland is also the principal headquarters for the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company, Jacob Leich, the E. W. Strack Lumber Company, the Keys-Fannin Lumber Company and O. F. L. Beckett Lumber Company.

The splendid new double band and Mer-shon resaw sawmill of Vansant, Kitchen & Co. is herewith pictured, as is also a part of a raft of magnificent logs and a specimen of the lumber produced therefrom, belonging to the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company. Something of the size of these logs is realized when it is known that the average of the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company's timber this season, which came from the Guyandotte river, is 561 feet to the piece. This average is not accounted remarkable in the Ashland district, as nearly

and imitation cigar box manufacturing plant of the Devon Manufacturing Company.

At Huntington, W. Va., a few miles further up the Ohio, is the site of the operations of C. L. Ritter, Sliger Brothers, which latter concern operates a sawmill; Biggs & Vansant, the Crescent Lumber Company and Rutledge & Rollyson.

These several towns named are very accessible one to the other, as by the aid of a ferry across the Ohio river from Ashland to Coal Grove, they are all connected by a fine interurban electric street car system. A little further up the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Guyandotte, is the town of the same name. At this point are located Wilson & Sons, who have a planing mill and hardwood yard; T. W. Wilson, with a saw and planing mill, and L. H. Burks, engaged in the wholesale hardwood lumber trade, besides several others.

The Ashland district is well provided with railroad facilities, which is fast making it a grouping center for poplar and oak lumber manufactured at railroad mills in the interior of Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia. It is a division point for the great Norfolk & Western system, from which this railway has lines penetrating West Virginia, old Virginia and Kentucky

in a half dozen directions, as well as distributing lines for lumber, to Columbus, Cincinnati, Norfolk, and via its Cumberland Valley division, via Hagerstown or Washington, to the entire East.

of the leading industrial regions of the country. Already there are three or four large blast furnaces and finished iron plants at Ashland and vicinity, and many more are projected. The point is a natural grouping place for iron and coal, and with its excellent shipping facilities, it is a coming industrial region of the United States.

Personal Notes.

The members of the executive staff of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company of Coal Grove, O., are too well known to the trade at large to need very much of an exploitation at the hands of the *HARDWOOD RECORD*. F. C. Fischer, president of the corporation, is one of the most successful lumber operators in the United States, and has achieved in the particular line of poplar production a most enviable reputation for business sagacity and has made a success of this great enterprise, but rarely equaled in the history of American hardwood affairs. His chief assistants in the management of the great enterprise are L. Isaacsen, vice president, who has immediate charge of the timber operations of the company, and C. M. Crawford, secretary and treasurer, who is the executive head of the manufacturing, remanufacturing and sales end of the business.

R. H. Vansant, president of Vansant, Kitchen & Co., Inc., also needs no introduction, as he is known in every section where poplar lumber is produced or sold. Mr. Vansant was born in Morgan county, Kentucky, in 1852, and his entire life has been passed between the poplar producing districts of eastern Kentucky and the manufacturing district of Ashland. His company is one of the largest poplar stumpage owners in the United States, and the affairs of the great concern of which he is head have been handled with such acumen and finesse as to stamp its chief executive as one of the foremost lumbermen in the country. Mr. Vansant is president of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, and is an indefatigable worker in the cause of universal and uniform grading and fair and honorable business methods in the manufacture, manipulation and sale of poplar and other hardwoods.

John W. Kitchen, treasurer of Vansant, Kitchen & Co., Inc., is about twenty-eight years old, and was born in Leon county, Kentucky. Up to a recent date he had charge of the woods and logging operations of the corporation with which he is identified, but recently he has been spending a good deal of time on the road, and getting in close touch with patrons of the company. He is a member of the sales, grading rules and valuation committee of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and is a delegate from that association to the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Kitchen in his comparatively brief business career has had

the good fortune to gain much experience in every detail of poplar logging, driving, rafting, manufacturing and selling, and in each feature of the industry he has achieved distinction.



R. H. VANSANT, ASHLAND, KY.

The Chesapeake & Ohio railroad also reaches this district, and Ashland is a junction point for lines reaching out into four different directions, penetrating on the one hand poplar producing sections, and in several directions reaching great consuming poplar markets of the country.

Another railroad whose lines have just reached the Ashland district, is the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton-Pere Marquette system, which expects soon to bridge the Ohio at Ironton and extend its line into the coal fields of Kentucky.



JOHN W. KITCHEN, ASHLAND, KY.

Beyond the poplar lumber business centered in the Ashland district, there is a great and growing development of the iron industries and the coal business, which together will very soon make this section one



W. H. DAWKINS, ASHLAND, KY.

By birth W. H. Dawkins, president of the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company of Ashland, Ky., is a West Virginian. He was born and reared near Parkersburg and became identified with the lumber business at the time when logs were floated down the Little Kanawha river, which timber in size and quality rivaled that for which lumbermen now go distances of 200 to 300 miles to stock their mills. After a schooling in the inspection and sale of lumber, Mr. Dawkins embarked in the planing mill business in West Virginia, and after a time went to Ashland, where he traveled for the firm of R. H. Vansant & Co. In connection with Charles Kitchen he then formed the Kitchen & Dawkins Lumber Company, which com-



MAP OF ASHLAND DISTRICT

pany continued until 1898. Then Mr. Dawkins, with T. N. Fannin, organized the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company. In this corporation Mr. Fannin was succeeded by R. D. Davis, in 1902. However, the business

continued under the old corporate name. Later W. E. Berger was taken into this concern. Both Mr. Dawkins and Mr. Berger are also members of the Dawkins Brothers Company, a planing mill concern at Ironton, O. Mr. Dawkins is a foremost figure in poplar lumber production.

* * *

The Kenova Poplar Manufacturing Company of Kenova, W. Va., is a concern of which W. A. Smith is president and the presiding genius. Previous to 1893 Mr. Smith was employed with the Chicago Coal & Lumber Company as manager of their Wichita, Kan., plant, after which he came to Coal Grove, O., as general office man of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, and later acted as traveling salesman. In 1896 he went to Columbus, O., and engaged in the wholesale lumber business with the George D. Cross Lumber Company; later he organized the Smith & Sowers Company, of which he was president and manager. In 1903 he organized the Kenova Poplar Manufacturing Company and became its president and manager. Mr. Smith recognized the strategic advantage of Kenova as a grouping point for poplar and oak lumber, with its three trunk lines of railway penetrating a large portion of the poplar producing section, as well as affording equally good facilities for the distribution of the product. He has here erected one of the most complete planing mills and remanufacturing plants in the country. The company sells a considerable quantity of lumber in the rough, but its specialty is the production of poplar beveled siding, moldings and finish. The company contemplates at an early date erecting a hardwood flooring factory, for the purpose of manufacturing oak flooring. Mr. Smith's management of this enterprise has been marked by success from the very start.

* * *

Joseph Keys of the Keys-Fannin Lumber Company, Ashland, Ky., as a youth learned the lumber business with his uncle, J. C. Hale, who established the bung factory now known as the Central City Bung Company, Central City, W. Va. His first individual business venture was the formation of the Keys Lumber Company at Welch, W. Va., with J. E. Walker as partner. This business was very successful and T. N. Fannin of Ashland, Ky., was subsequently interested in it. In 1902 the principal office of the firm was moved to Ashland, and it became known as the Keys-Fannin Lumber Company. Mr. Keys devotes the greater part of his time to looking after the manufacturing interests of the company at Graham, Va., where it has a large planing mill.

T. N. Fannin of the Keys-Fannin Lumber Company of Ashland, Ky., had his first experience in the poplar business in Elliott county, Kentucky, where he was born. He embarked in the manufacture and sale of lumber in 1883, which he continued about eleven years, after which he invested his

earnings in the stave business at Leon, Ky. At that period stave making was a fast money-making proposition, and Mr. Fannin invested a part of his surplus in the lumber business. In 1899 he became associated with W. H. Dawkins in the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company, Ashland, Ky., and also with his brother B. B. Fannin and Giles Wright, both of Ashland, in the Giles Wright Lumber Company. In 1901 Mr. Fannin, together with Joseph Keys and J. E.

Walker, organized the Keys Lumber Company, at Welch, W. Va., and withdrew from the other companies in which he was interested. Since 1902 he has devoted his entire time to the latter named company, which was reorganized as the Keys-Fannin Lumber Company. The headquarters of this corporation are at Ashland, Ky. It has several sawmills scattered through the poplar district, and conducts a large planing mill at Graham, Va.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER IX.

Henry Maley.

At Memphis some years ago, a young lumberman with his hair parted in the middle, and wearing a Tuxedo suit was brought up and introduced to Jerry Whalen, an old time hardwood man. After the young man had made his adieus, Jerry shook his head and sighed sadly.

"What is the matter?" asked a friend.

"O! to think," said Jerry, "that in my time and Henry Maley's time, they should call such a thing a 'lumberman'!"

Who doesn't know Henry Maley of Edinburg, Ind.? Or, if they don't know him, who hasn't heard of him? As a man who is onto the hardwood lumber business from soda to hock, from Bath to Beersheba, from A to izzard, he is known the length and breadth of the land, and also down in Boston and over in Europe. He is known as the father of the hardwood lumber business. It is said that Indiana is the mother and Henry Maley the father, and in his career he has seen the business grow from a little circle around Indianapolis and has watched it spread over the state and the entire country like the measles in a district school.

He is sixty-four years old. Now some men are old at sixty-four, but not Henry Maley. Where a man's heart is young, where he loves his joke and loves his friends, sixty-four is not so very old. In fact, he isn't old at all. As someone expressed it, he is sixty-four years young. The HARDWOOD RECORD believes it expresses a universal wish when it says it hopes that he will live to be one hundred years old—or young.

In the years he has been engaged in the hardwood lumber trade he has prospered. Beginning in a small way, his business steadily increased until it may now be ranked among a half dozen of the largest operations in the United States. He owns and controls seven band sawmills, cutting high-grade quartered oak, and a furniture factory; and he is also interested in several other enterprises. He is said to have made more money in the manufacture and sale of hardwood lumber than any man engaged in the business. For, aside from the money he has accumulated, he has lived, and lived well, and has reared a family of boys who are veritable "chips of the old block." He has always been generous with his family and his friends, and the man who

has failed in the past twenty-five years without "sticking" Henry Maley has overlooked his hand.

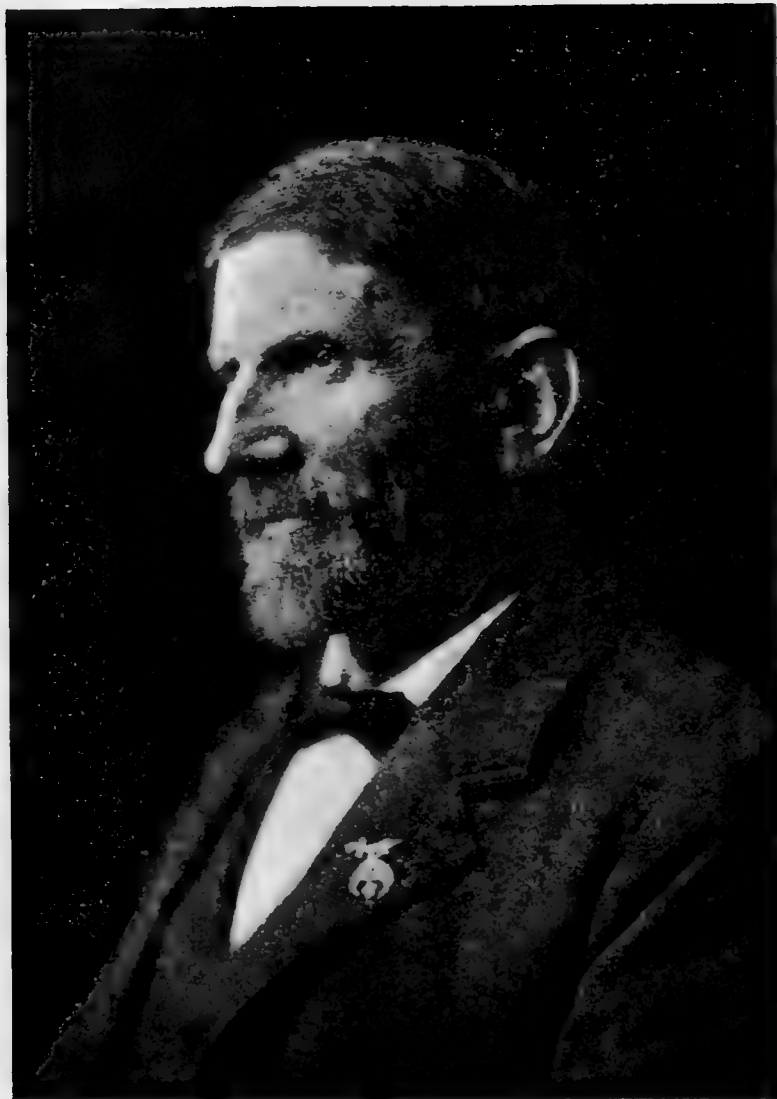
Mr. Maley's prosperity is due to his thorough knowledge of the finesse of the lumber business. What he doesn't know about buying timber, manufacturing lumber, grading it and getting the right price for it, no man knows. When you step into one of his mills with him, and a good white oak log is rolled on the carriage, he becomes as alert as the commander of a war ship in action. He holds up one finger, or two, or makes some other cabalistic sign to the sawyer, who has had his eye on him from the moment he entered the mill. And he becomes absorbed and is prone to forget that anyone is with him until the log is reduced to boards.

He has taken much interest in the making of rules of inspection, attending all the meetings and taking part in all the discussions. At first it was necessary for the National Association to change its rules frequently to meet the varying views of different sections. Mr. Maley took part in and approved every change. Finally, after this had gone on for eight or ten years, he was asked "How much have you changed your grades in all these years?" "Changed them?" he said, "I have not changed them at all; I make the same grades today that I have always made. The rules are now such that if a fellow follows them, he will get around to my way of grading."

Henry Maley is an honest man, but he makes no parade of his integrity. He is honest, simply because he doesn't know how to be anything else. He belongs to a race of lumbermen who are fast disappearing from the face of the earth, and leaving the world poorer for their going. They can no more be replaced than can the splendid white oak timber of their native state. Such men and such trees come but once in history.

It is therefore with undisguised pleasure that the HARDWOOD RECORD presents to its readers a supplement portrait of Henry Maley.

Adams & Raymond of Knoxville, Tenn., commenced work May 1 on their new veneer plant at Lonsdale, a Knoxville suburb. The main building will be 160x160 feet and one story high. Several other buildings will be added to the plant in the near future.



HENRY MALEY
EDINBURG, INDIANA

Strode's Stuff.

Collection Agencies.

About half the signs in the town of Edinburg, Ind., bear the name of "Maley." The balance have the name of "Thompson," meaning John R. Thompson, of May, Thompson & Thayer, of Evansville.

Some time ago it was passed from mouth to mouth in Edinburg that Henry Maley was furnishing the money to conduct a tailor shop. It was the golden age of Edinburg's prosperity, and everybody wore good clothes. The stranger, even though he were a way-faring man, could not fail to note that the whole town was well dressed. Even the boys on the streets wore tailormade clothes. It was remarked on all sides what a good thing the tailor shop was. People even came from Indianapolis and patronized the tailor, who was in a fair way to attain a national reputation, when Henry shut off supplies and the tailor busted. But Henry has the accounts to collect.

Since then he has been experimenting with collection agencies and gives it as his opinion that, taken as they run, collection agencies are not reliable. One offered, through its agent, to collect a certain amount for a commission of \$50.00. They did not want any money down. They were content, they said, to take their pay from the first \$50.00 collected. Then they collected \$50.00 from among the best of the accounts, and quit. As they insisted on keeping that \$50.00 as their pay, the scheme was not successful.

When I was in Edinburg I was pleased to note that a young man from Chicago was there and was evidently working for a good agency. I know he was, for he said so himself. Nothing could exceed the scorn with which he spoke of the base competitor who had collected that \$50.00. He wanted a chance at those accounts, not so much for the money that he could make out of them, but to demonstrate to the people of Edinburg that his concern was a high-class, extraordinarily good concern. He wanted to demonstrate once and for all time that his agency was "it." He wanted to establish a reputation on those accounts that would go ringing and reverberating down the turnpike of the ages, that the people of Edinburg would meet on the street corner and discuss with bated breath, which would, in fact, be the talk of the entire county. His company, of course, had certain business forms that had to be complied with. They charged a certain commission as a mere matter of form; but what the young man wanted was an opportunity to demonstrate the integrity of his firm. That was what I liked in his position. He seemed to have a hearty contempt for the money that might be made. What he yearned for was undying fame. I was surprised to notice that Uncle Henry treated him rather coldly.

"I tell you, young man," he said, "if you can collect those accounts, you shall

have the benefit of them. I will sell you \$1,000.00 worth of the accounts for \$50.00 cash, or I will make it \$1,200.00 or \$1,500.00. I am not particular as to the amount, but I want to see the color of your money first. Money talks."

It pained me to see Mr. Maley so mercenary when the young man was so noble and had such a thirst for fame. It was the best he would do, however. I nearly cried when the young man in a few well-chosen words declined to accept business on any such basis. It was contrary to the rules of his house, he said. His only interest in the matter was to serve Mr. Maley and make a reputation. But he could not break the inflexible rule of his house. Of course they could make a great deal of money for Mr. Maley, but to buy the accounts outright—O, no! He couldn't do it. He would communicate Mr. Maley's offer to the house and ask their instructions, but he didn't have any hope that they would accept it. And he went away more in sorrow than in anger.

The Indiana Association.

John Pritchard of the Long-Knight Lumber Company, and secretary of the Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, was entering up a check when I went in.

"Hello, Strode," he said, "don't bother me until I get this straight." He got it straight, then turned around.

"How are you, anyway? I tell you the Indiana association is all right. That makes thirteen new members since the annual meeting in January, or over eighty in all." And John settled back in his chair with a satisfied expression on his face.

I am proud of the Indiana association. It is one of the best in the lot, and the strongest of any of the state associations. And I am proud of John Pritchard. When I first began to call on H. C. Long & Co., John was just a bookkeeper and general factotum about the office. I noticed that he was a bright appearing young man, but there was no way of telling what he had in him. W. W. Knight started in the same way, and now they are the sole members of one of the best established concerns in the Mississippi valley. They are making money, too. The boys have been lucky.

About Atkins' Saws and Nelse Gladding.

Any write-up of Indiana that failed to include the house of E. C. Atkins & Co., the great saw makers of Indianapolis, would be incomplete. That mammoth concern grows more mammoth every time I visit it. They are constantly adding to their plant, which already covers two blocks. Even then they do not keep up with the growth of their business.

It was Saturday morning when I called on them, and seven young men in a bullpen were counting money, handling it as if it were hay. I found out that they were

making up the pay roll for the thousand employees of E. C. Atkins & Co.—but the sight of so much money is calculated to give a newspaper man heart disease.

It seems to me quite an achievement for a comparatively young man, such as Nelse Gladding, to be at the head of the greatest saw-making concern in the world. But Nelse doesn't think so. He is the same today as when I first knew him, when he had charge of the Memphis branch.

"That is all tommy-rot," he said. "I have done my best, but I claim no credit for it. The greatest trouble with most young men is that they get stuck on themselves. I have to watch myself every day to keep from putting on airs. My old mother taught me to do my best every day and if I prospered give the credit to the Lord."

With such a spirit dominating the establishment there is no telling how big it will grow. Already they have eleven branch houses in different parts of the world, not the least profitable of which, I was glad to learn, is in charge of my old friend Bob Teel at Minneapolis. His host of friends in the hardwood lumber business will rejoice to know that he is prospering. Last year's business from the Minneapolis house was much the largest of any that E. C. Atkins & Co. ever did.

Nelse showed me through the plant, but I don't know much about the manufacture of saws. I was only impressed by the bigness and completeness of everything. They make their saws and temper their saws as good as anybody of course, or they would not have grown as they have. The business has been more than doubled in the past five years, and is now unquestionably the largest saw works in the world. And if Nelse Gladding continues to do his best there is no limit to what may be attained.

Wedding Bells.

I must pause a moment in my mad career to make an announcement. On the 5th of April, at the home of my old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Gladden, in Memphis, Miss Altie Gladden was united in marriage to Dr. Homer K. Wheeler. I am a trifle late in making the announcement, but it is better late than never. The invitation came while I was down in Indiana, and was sent out to the house. I was gone so long in fact, I would have been wandering around down there yet, but some friends, finding me prowling around among the bushes, took pity on me and sent me home, that my wife forgot all about it. I probably would not have known anything about the invitation had I not accidentally found it on the piano when I was looking for my gold watch and diamond ring.

I do not know Dr. Wheeler, but I want him to understand that he is united to one of the best families in Indiana. Charles S. Gladden and his wife are as good people as there are in Memphis, which is another way of saying as good as anywhere in the world, and their eldest daughter is one of the best.

brightest and sweetest girls that ever was. If he appreciates all these facts and is duly impressed thereby all may yet be well between us. The **HARDWOOD RECORD** wishes the young couple prosperity.

I am slower than molasses in January, but eventually I publish the news. Some-

times it is a little late. I remember once I gave a notice of a friend's wedding as soon as I heard of it, and it was such a good notice that his wife sent her boy, the five-year-old issue of the marriage, around after some extra copies of the paper.

CHARLES D. STRODE.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the **HARDWOOD RECORD** clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Blanks for Stock Keeping Records.

CANTON, MISS., May 4.—Editor **HARDWOOD RECORD**: We have just opened a sawmill and would like a sample of some printed forms that are used by mill men in keeping stocks of lumber. We wish forms of such a character that we can tell daily the amount of each particular kind of lumber that we have on hand. Would like to have information on the subject of other forms incident to bookkeeping, that are peculiar to this business, and would be pleased to have you send us samples of them and oblige. C. L. CO.

One of the very important features of successfully conducting a hardwood lumber operation is the keeping of accurate reports of stocks on hand, as well as a careful and well organized system of estimating cost from standing the timber until the time the lumber is loaded on cars. The editor of the

HARDWOOD RECORD would be very much gratified if some of its readers would supply it with specimens of the blank forms in use by them, showing an analysis of their methods, which it will have reproduced and supply to the above correspondent, and others who frequently apply for this sort of information.

Some years ago the plan I personally employed, which was fairly satisfactory, consisted in having a comparatively accurate map made of my yard and numbering each pile in the yard. This diagram was painted in white lines on a blackboard, and each space bore the corresponding number with the pile in the yard. In each one of these spaces, underneath the number, was inserted a small brass hook, and on the hooks were hung ordinary manila tags carrying the kind, grade and contents of each pile. As shipments were made from the pile the quantity was deducted. These tags were easily renewed when necessity arose. Editor.

News Miscellany.

The Buffalo Convention.

The following is the program of the eighth annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., May 18 and 19:

THURSDAY, MAY 18

9:30 a. m. Reception of members and guests in convention hall.

10:30 a. m. Opening session.

11:00 a. m. Reports of officers.

Address by the president, Earl Palmer.

Report of secretary, A. R. Vinnedge.

Report of treasurer, W. S. Darnell.

Report of surveyor general, M. M. Wall.

Intermission for luncheon.

2 p. m. Reports of committees.

Inspection bureau committee, J. W. Thompson, chairman.

Rules committee, Theo. Fathauer, chairman.

FRIDAY, MAY 19.

9:30 a. m. Members will reassemble.

10:00 a. m. Meeting called to order.

Consideration of reports of officers and committees.

Introduction of new business.

Intermission for luncheon.

2:00 p. m. Members will reassemble in executive session.

3:30 p. m. Election of officers and five directors to serve three years.

5:00 p. m. Adjournment.

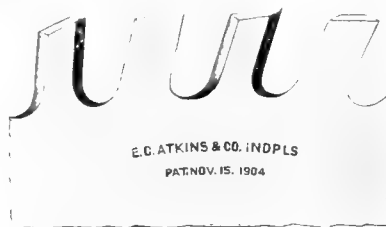
5:30 p. m. Meeting of board of managers.

A banquet will be tendered the members of the convention by the Buffalo lumbermen at 7:30 p. m., Friday evening, at the Iroquois hotel.

New Frill in Saw Teeth.

Herewith is illustrated the McKam patent toothed circular saw which is manu-

factured by E. C. Atkins & Company, Inc., the leading makers of saws, saw tools and machine knives of Indianapolis, Ind. This circular saw is put upon the market to fulfill a demand for a saw that would cut a sufficiently smooth joint or edge to avoid the necessity of planing or jointing. It is alleged by the makers that it



McKAM PATENT SAW TOOTH.

will do equally good work in cross-cutting, ripping or mitering.

This style of saw will prove very desirable for use in planing mills, furniture molding and picture frame factories and pattern shops, as it is alleged that the character of the work done by it is so smooth that a glued joint can be made without sanding.

Miscellaneous Notes.

A tract of timber lands containing about 11,000 acres in the vicinity of Itta Bena, Miss., was recently purchased by the Enoch Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg, Pa. The property contains oak, ash, gum and cypress. Preparations will be made at once for the development of the tract.

A new organization known as the Phonographic Record Company was recently formed

at Canastota, N. Y. The stockholders are A. J. Warner, P. T. Weaver, J. B. Weaver, B. Carman and Stephen Weaver. The company proposes to manufacture a line of cabinets recently invented by Stephen Weaver and Bert Carman for holding phonographic records.

Five immense logs have been shipped to the Lewis & Clark Exposition at Portland, Ore., from Jackson county, to be used in the decoration of the forestry building. These logs, which are sugar pine, yellow pine, black oak, cedar and madrona, will be made into veneers; the hearts will be polished and used as pillars.

The manufacture of hardwood is an entirely new industry in Mexico. The first attempt along this line is to be undertaken by the Cerro Mojarrá Plantation Company in the state of Oaxaca. Dr. George A. Vawter, general manager of the company, has just completed the shipment of a carload of sawmill machinery from Memphis. The company controls a timber tract containing about 27,000 acres, mostly valley land, much of which is covered with hardwoods. W. T. Peter, formerly engaged in the hardwood lumber business in Jackson, Tenn., will have charge of the lumber interests of the concern.

April Building Operations.

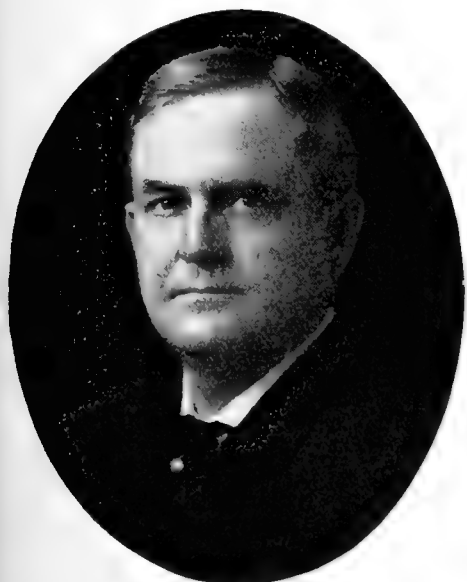
Building operations throughout the United States have been very satisfactory so far this year, and no doubt will so continue to the end of 1905. It is fair to presume that the record of 1904 will be passed, although it will require an immense amount of building to reach the aggregate of last year. The American Contractor of Chicago has collated from official reports the building statistics of April, and while a few cities show a slight falling off the greater number show from a slight to a remarkable increase over the figures of a year ago. Among those cities which passed the million dollar line last month are Cincinnati, Detroit, Milwaukee and Minneapolis, while Rochester and Kansas City are well up to this figure.

City	April, 1905, Cost.	April, 1904, Cost.	Per Cent Gain.	Per Cent Loss.
Atlanta, Ga.	255,129	243,068	5	....
Albany, Pa.	128,575	193,575	....	34
Buffalo, N. Y.	692,456	782,789	....	13
Canton, Ohio	56,875	48,590	17	....
Cambridge, Mass.	255,250	237,000	8	....
Cincinnati, Ohio	1,004,285	680,310	46	....
Columbus, Ohio	689,730	427,050	62	....
Davenport, Iowa	138,080	55,560	150	....
Dallas, Texas	171,991	149,052	16	....
Chicago, Ill.	7,298,200	4,287,250	79	....
Denver, Colo.	560,650	562,125	55	....
Des Moines, Ia.	122,491	105,300	16	....
Detroit, Mich.	1,007,000	630,600	46	....
Duluth, Minn.	117,255	103,710	13	....
Evansville, Ind.	76,887	39,370	111	....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	260,872	144,305	150	....
Harrisburg, Pa.	191,840	189,520	1	....
Hartford, Conn.	258,073	255,110	40	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	553,628	388,081	43	....
Kansas City, Kan.	110,000	85,200	29	....
Kansas City, Mo.	992,865	814,150	22	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	105,790	113,980	7	....
Louisville, Ky.	517,868	253,188	105	....
Lowell, Mass.	54,400	56,590	4	....
Manchester, N. H.	53,105	63,772	17	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,011,467	1,385,833	27	....
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,572,625	898,005	75	....
Nashville, Tenn.	194,136	124,192	56	....
New Haven, Conn.	155,205	237,288	34	....
Newark, N. J.	824,935	1,429,674	42	....
New Orleans, La.	239,055	291,560	....	....
New York	11,667,507	8,698,030	34	....
Alterations	1,437,942	828,280	....	....
Brooklyn	6,260,695	6,368,021	....	2
Bronx	3,601,935	2,076,465	73	....
Alterations	81,370	87,590	....	....
Omaha	314,235	151,170	108	....
Peoria, Ill.	223,983	136,320	64	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,310,740	3,486,695	5	....
Paterson, N. J.	128,009	99,401	20	....
Pittsburg, Pa.	2,192,793	1,573,715	39	....
St. Joseph, Mo.	97,639	78,012	25	....
Rochester, N. Y.	942,662	764,112	23	....
St. Paul, Minn.	642,940	441,080	46	....
San Antonio, Tex.	37,355	7,255	417	....
Searsville, Pa.	174,375	67,501	159	....
South Bend, Ind.	191,285	98,690	94	....
Spokane	767,205	404,515	47	....
Toledo, Kan.	116,750	60,278	94	....
Toledo, Ohio	306,902	201,203	52	....
Terre Haute, Ind.	121,181	64,095	89	....
Washington	2,147,870	874,854	145	....
Worcester, Mass.	306,816	247,065	24	....
Winnipeg, Man.	1,636,500	1,191,850	37	....

Annual of National Lumber Manufacturers' Ass'n

The third annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association convened in the green room of the Auditorium Annex in this city at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, May 9, President N. W. McLeod presiding. The program of the day involved the roll call of delegates from affiliated associations; enrollment of visiting manufacturers; the address of the president; the report of the secretary and of the treasurer; appointment of committee on credentials; report of the committee on transportation; discussion of the future work of the association by R. A. Long of Kansas City, and the appointment of committees to serve during the meeting.

The program of the second day's session included a report of the committee on credentials; report of the committee on trade relations; reports of the new committees; new business; election of officers and ap-



N. W. McLEOD, ST. LOUIS, PRES.

pointment of standing committees. After this session a meeting of the board of governors was held. The attendance at the meeting included not only delegates from various affiliated associations, but visiting manufacturers from all sections of the country. The list of delegates follows:

North Carolina Pine Association; headquarters, Norfolk, Va.:
 J. T. Deal, Norfolk, Va.
 G. W. Jones, Norfolk, Va.
 J. R. Walker, Norfolk, Va.
 R. J. Camp, Franklin, Va.
 L. S. Blades, Elizabeth City, N. C.
 Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States; headquarters, Columbus, O.:
 Wm. Wilms, Chicago, Ill.
 F. C. Fischer, Coal Grove, O.
 W. M. Ritter, Columbus, O.
 W. B. Morgan, Memphis, Tenn.
 Jas. Barber, Eau Claire, Wis.
 R. M. Carrier, Sardis, Miss.
 J. M. Kitchen, Ashland, Ky.
 J. W. Love, Nashville, Tenn.
 Wm. H. White, Boyne City, Mich.
 Northwestern Hemlock Manufacturers' Association; headquarters, Oshkosh, Wis.:

J. T. Barber, Eau Claire, Wis.
 W. A. Holt, Oconto, Wis.
 Southwestern Lumber Manufacturers' Association; headquarters, Doty, Wash.
 S. S. Somerville, Napavine, Wash.
 A. N. Riggs, McCormick, Wash.
 W. C. Miles, Francis, Wash.
 South Carolina Lumber Association; headquarters, Sumter, S. C.:
 H. L. Scarborough, Sumter, S. C.
 Wisconsin Valley Lumbermen's Association; headquarters, Merrill, Wis.:
 Lamont Rowlands, Tomah, Wis.
 R. C. Schulz, Merrill, Wis.
 F. C. Reimers, Merrill, Wis.
 E. O. Brown, Rhinelander, Wis.
 L. K. Baker, Odanah, Wis.
 The Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association; headquarters, Minneapolis, Minn.:
 E. L. Carpenter, Minneapolis, Minn.
 C. A. Smith, Minneapolis, Minn.
 B. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Drew Musser, Little Falls, Minn.
 J. E. Rhodes, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Edgar Dalzell, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Wm. Irvine, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
 M. J. Scanlon, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Thos. Wilkinson, Burlington, Iowa.
 Western Pine Shippers' Association; headquarters, Spokane, Wash.:
 Otto Lachmund, Spokane, Wash.
 Georgia Interstate Sawmill Association; headquarters, Tifton, Ga.:
 H. H. Tift, Tifton, Ga.
 W. S. West, Valdosta, Ga.
 W. B. Stillwell, Savannah, Ga.
 J. W. Oglesby, Quitman, Ga.
 E. C. Harrell, Tifton, Ga.
 Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association; headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.:
 J. L. Kaul, Birmingham, Ala.
 N. H. Clapp, Jr., Warren, Ark.
 H. H. Wheless, Alden Bridge, La.
 S. H. Fullerton, St. Louis, Mo.
 C. S. Keith, Kansas City, Mo.
 C. D. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo.
 J. B. White, Kansas City, Mo.
 H. M. Graham, Brinson, Ga.
 I. C. Enoch, Jackson, Miss.
 D. H. Marbury, Marbury, Ala.
 F. H. Farwell, Orange, Tex.
 C. W. Gates, St. Louis, Mo.
 H. H. Foster, Malvern, Ark.
 J. E. Long, Dubach, La.
 J. L. Thompson, Willard, Tex.
 Southern Cypress Selling Company; headquarters, New Orleans, La.
 F. B. Williams, Patterson, La.
 Fred Wilbert, Plaquemine, La.
 Jos. Rathborne, New Orleans, La.
 Wisconsin Hardwood Manufacturers' Association; headquarters, Wausau, Wis.:
 W. J. Wagstaff, Oshkosh, Wis.
 O. O. Agler, Chicago, Ill.
 B. W. Davis, Phillips, Wis.
 Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association; headquarters, Seattle, Wash.:
 G. H. Emerson, Hoquiam, Wash.
 Michael Earles, Seattle, Wash.
 R. B. Dyer, Astoria, Ore.
 A. F. McEwan, Seattle, Wash.
 R. L. McCormick, Tacoma, Wash.
 Hon. D. M. Clough, Everett, Wash.
 W. H. Bonner, South Bend, Wash.
 C. E. Hill, Tacoma, Wash.
 C. C. Bronson, Seattle, Wash.
 Victor H. Beckman, Seattle, Wash.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association is an organization made up of an affiliation of the following lumber manufacturing associations of the United States: Georgia Interstate Sawmill Association,

North Carolina Pine Association, Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association, Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association, Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association, Wisconsin Valley Lumbermen's Association, Southern Cypress Lumber Manufacturers' Association, Northwestern Hemlock Manufacturers' Association, Southwestern Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association, Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, Western Pine Shippers' Association, South Carolina Lumber Association.

The officers of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association during the past year were:

N. W. McLeod, St. Louis, president.
 C. A. Smith, Minneapolis, vice president.
 J. A. Freeman, St. Louis, treasurer.



GEORGE K. SMITH, ST. LOUIS, SEC'Y.

Geo. K. Smith, St. Louis, secretary.
 W. F. Biederman, St. Louis, Supt. Credit Rating Dept.

Its board of governors during the past year has comprised W. B. Stillwell, Savannah, Ga.; J. L. Roper, Norfolk, Va.; R. A. Long, Kansas City, Mo.; Wm. Irvine, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; R. H. Vansant, Ashland, Ky.; E. G. Griggs, Tacoma, Wash.; Walter Alexander, Wausau, Wis.; Fred Wilbert, Plaquemine, La.; W. A. Holt, Oconto, Wis.; J. A. Veness, Winlock, Wash.; B. F. McMillan, McMillan, Wis.; E. C. Fosburgh, Norfolk, Va.; G. W. Mason, Coeur D'Alene, Idaho.

This association is the foremost lumber organization in the United States, representing as it does practically the totality of the lumber manufacturing interests in white pine, hemlock, long and short leaf yellow pine, North Carolina pine, Pacific coast woods, and northern and southern hardwoods. Represented in its membership are the majority of the foremost stumpage

owners and manufacturers of lumber in this country. Therefore it goes without saying that the personnel of the organization stands on a parity in character, wealth and business acumen with the foremost industry of America.

In accordance with the program, the convention was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock in the green room of the Auditorium Annex by President McLeod. Nearly every delegate from the various lumber manufacturing associations was present, as also were several other gentlemen prominent in lumber manufacture, including R. H. Vansant, president of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States.

The first day of the session of the convention was carried out according to program and was highly instructive. The full details of the meeting, owing to the fact that the **HARDWOOD RECORD** went to press early on May 9, can not be covered in this issue but an abstract of the proceedings will be given in the next issue of this paper.

The report of the secretary, George K. Smith, which follows, will give something of an idea of the scope of the work being carried on by this great affiliated association.

Secretary's Report.

In submitting a third annual report it gives me pleasure to announce that the abstract idea of a purely mutual credit rating service, first discussed at Washington three years ago, has become a concrete form represented by a book of 712 pages, containing the names of lumber dealers in forty-three states and territories, and in use among nearly 400 members of the various affiliated associations. This has been the main object of our existence up to this time and will no doubt hold a prominent place in the future.

At our last meeting we reported eleven associations affiliating, representing 860 members, and an annual output of 9,763,000,000 feet. During the year two associations have joined us:

The Western Pine Shippers' Association of Spokane, Wash., and the South Carolina Pine Association of Sumter, S. C.

The list of associations, members and approximate output of each for 1904 is as follows:

	Members.	Output.
Georgia Inter State Saw Mill Association	66	700,000,000
North Carolina Pine Association	36	500,000,000
Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association	245	3,300,000,000
Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association	61	1,500,000,000
Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States	221	1,500,000,000
Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association	87	1,500,000,000
Wisconsin Valley Lumbermen's Association	18	500,000,000
Southern Cypress Lumber Association	16	300,000,000
Northwestern Hemlock Manufacturers' Association	62	400,000,000
S. W. Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association	15	200,000,000
Wisconsin Hardwood Lumber Association	30	250,000,000
Western Pine Shippers' Association	40	800,000,000
South Carolina Pine Association	22	400,000,000
	919	11,850,000,000

The work of gathering statistics from members of these various associations and also from manufacturers, not members of any association, has not been overlooked, although no direct appeal has been made as yet.

In an interview with Hon. Victor Metcalfe, secretary of commerce and labor, on the subject

of lumber production in the United States, arrangements were perfected whereby in October of this year there will be furnished to us through the census department, the names and addresses of 11,000 manufacturers of lumber, comprising all who produce more than 500,000 feet annually. This will give us an up-to-date list, with which we can proceed to invite information on three important items for the year 1905, viz.: The amount manufactured during the year, the amount shipped during the year, the amount remaining on hand January 1, 1906.

These figures will be grouped by states and zones, and the summaries and grand totals will be valuable not only to all manufacturers of lumber, but also to the bureau of manufacture of the department of commerce and labor. This will comprise the second great undertaking of our association, and with the support of the members of affiliated associations and the co-operation of other manufacturers, the results will be such as to make the annual summaries the barometer of the lumber trade.

All associations affiliating are in a flourishing condition, the membership of nearly every one having increased during the year. From the reports of the various secretaries it appears that conditions in all classes and kinds of lumber are much better than a year ago, and the outlook for a continued heavy consumption has seldom if ever been equalled.

The original plan for raising funds for the credit rating department when put to the test proved conclusively that sentiment has little place in the business world and that the majority prefer to see results before making any investment.

To the few who bore more than their share of the burden, and thereby made possible the final completion of the plan, great credit is due.

The treasurer's report will show a more satisfactory condition than existed a year ago, but will reveal the need of some further action at this meeting to provide adequate revenue for the coming year and start a sinking fund to take care of our loan account when it matures. To this end a permanent committee on finance would be proper and profitable.

Our program calls for reports from various committees and the subjects to come up under new business will demand your careful consideration.

Thanking our officers and the secretaries of affiliating associations for their cordial support during the past year, this report is respectfully submitted.

Proposed Michigan Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

On Monday evening, May 1, Henry W. Carey of Eastlake, Mich., entertained a company of about thirty representative lumbermen at a banquet at the Hotel Pantland, Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Carey is treasurer and manager of the great R. G. Peters Salt & Lumber Company's sawmill enterprises at Eastlake, and is president of the Michigan Maple Company and of the Hemlock Bark Company, and is interested in several other lumber and industrial propositions. The invitations to his dinner were limited to the members of the Michigan Maple Company and of the Hemlock Bark Company.

The affair was entirely informal, but sundry matters looking to the general good of the hardwood manufacturing industry of Michigan were discussed, and preliminary steps were taken toward the organization of a Michigan Lumber Manufacturers' Association. The purpose of this organization will be to bring together in closer social and commercial relations the manufacturers of the Wolverine state and thus promote a stronger fellowship and community of interest, looking to the general good of the industry.

The meeting for the specific purpose of perfecting the details of the organization of the association, and putting it into actual being, will be called at an early date.

New Arkansas Oak Company.

Incident to the brief paragraph in the last issue of the **HARDWOOD RECORD**, referring to the newly organized Bliss-Cook Oak Company of Blissville, Ark., it can be stated that this has become one of the largest hardwood lumber corporations in the Southwest.

The Bliss-Cook Oak Company succeeded the Chicot Oak Company, and owns 50,000 acres of oak timber land in Desha and Chicot counties, Arkansas, which are estimated to cut 250,000,000 feet. The company has a well equipped sawmill and planing mill plant, and has timber enough to operate for twenty years. This timber property was originally located, when the choice of the best timber in Arkansas was available, by Charles H. Plummer of Saginaw, Mich., and, at the time of Mr. Plummer's demise, the property fell to Ex-Governor A. T. Bliss. With him in active management of the development of this property A. F. Cook has been engaged for several years. Gov. Bliss's holdings in the Chicot Lumber Company have been secured by A. P. Bliss and W. G. Van Auker of Bliss & Van Auker of Saginaw, who, together with Mr. Cook, have reorganized the institution into the Bliss-Cook Oak Company.

Bliss & Van Auker also have other sawmill interests in various parts of the country, one being a large yellow pine operation at Otter Creek, Fla., and another a new band mill at Saginaw, operating very largely on hard maple. The partners also have lumber interests in Washington.

The new company is incorporated at \$500,000, which is all paid in. Its mills are double band and it owns thirty miles of main line logging railroad. The main line of the road will be extended this year to Gaines landing on the Mississippi river and to Arkansas City. Outside of the company's specific manufacture of oak lumber, it will engage quite extensively in the production of high-class oak flooring.

The officers of the new concern are: A. P. Bliss, president and treasurer; W. G. Van Auker, vice president; A. F. Cook, secretary and general manager; and Abel B. Bliss, director. Mr. Cook has achieved an enviable reputation in his conduct of the affairs of the old company, and, with the most excellent support he now has, will add new laurels in the production of southern oak lumber and flooring.

Importing New Woods.

Forty thousand feet of selected timbers are being imported by the Ehrlich-Harrison Company of Seattle, Wash. The shipment includes seven Australian woods never before introduced into that section of the United States which are useful for a wide variety of purposes, from building ballroom floors to the equipment of Arctic vessels.

It is claimed that ironbark, one of the woods imported by the company, is better adapted for sheathing vessels than iron or steel, particularly ships which sail into Arctic regions, for the reason that iron contracts in the frigid weather of the Arctic zone, while the ironbark of Australia is not in the least affected.

A wood which seems to be peculiarly adapted for the construction of ballroom floors is the so-called tallow wood brought in by the importing firm. It is of a greasy nature, needs no oiling and is Australia's hardest wood.

Red beam, a wood somewhat similar to mahogany and adaptable for interior finish and cabinet work; silky oak, softer than the foregoing wood, but of a greater tensile strength; rosewood, to be used in making carpenters' tools and similar work; and gray box, useful for the construction of wagon tongues, are among the other woods imported.

C. H. Willard of Brattleboro, Vt., has about 600,000 feet of logs, largely hardwood, in his mill yard, besides considerable custom sawing.

Proposed Michigan Forestry Association.

Thornton A. Green of Ontonagon, assisted by Prof. Roth of Ann Arbor, state forest warden, and Charles W. Garfield of Grand Rapids, president of the Michigan Forestry Commission, is meeting with success in securing a large and representative body of citizens of the state, from the governor down, to become charter members of the Michigan Forestry Association which will be organized at Mackinac Island this summer. Mr. Green is in charge of the McMillan timber interests in the upper peninsula and is an enthusiast in forestry matters. He was in charge of the work of gathering the state exhibit for the forestry building at the St. Louis exposition.

A bill, prepared largely by Mr. Garfield, is now before the legislature, seeking to inaugurate a business policy in handling the state tax lands, and Prof. Roth thus summarizes the objects sought:

1. The bill contains and involves not a single radically new point, but merely modifies and simplifies the existing law in keeping with the experience of the last twenty years. It involves no additional expense but saves the state many thousands per year.

2. The bill modifies four points, as follows:

- a. The transfer of tax title lands to the state.
- b. The examination of these lands.
- c. The disposition of the lands.
- d. The establishment of the minimum price in selling these lands.

3. The transfer of the land to the state after they have been delinquent for five years is assumed in the existing law, but the spirit of the law has been violated for years.

Instead of transfer to the state the auditor general's office has for a quarter of a century held such lands and advertised them yearly, spending money in a way which certainly appears unlawful.

To illustrate: A forty-acre tract of land, worth \$10, is advertised at 40 cents per year and requires additional expense of bookkeeping, bringing up the cost easily to 80 cents. This is kept up for twenty years, and thus the value of the land is spent uselessly (and apparently in an unlawful manner).

An extreme case of this kind is presented in the Higgins Lake resort lots. A Chicago concern sells these lots by the thousand, they revert for taxes, no one ever building or using them, and today several thousand are ready to be passed through this auditor general's hopper. And lots, dear at 10 cents apiece, cost the state 40 cents a year for advertising alone.

Far better for the state to pay this money as a tax to town and county and thus produce at least some improvement.

That this is not a small matter appears from the auditor general's report, which indicates that over \$800,000 have been spent (largely wasted) in the five years, 1898-1902.

The bill merely demands that the spirit of the law be followed, that transfer be actually made at the end of five years.

4. The examination of appraisal of the lands is required by the existing law. These appraisals have in the past been notoriously inaccurate and incomplete. The land office has no record to show that a given forty-acre tract is swamp or dry land, forest or bare, clay or sand, agricultural or forest land. There appears to be no record that the appraisal was ever based on actual examination of the forty itself as the spirit of the present law evidently calls for.

The bill merely demands that this examination be actually made, that the examiner actually see each forty and description, and that he record and report such important facts, before mentioned, as would enable the land commissioner to act intelligently in the sale of these lands. In addition it provides that these reports be sworn to and that the examiner be bonded, in order that more reliable work be secured. That the present method of appraisal has led to

waste is clearly illustrated in certain large land deals, where lands were sold at 38 cents, when the timber alone was worth over \$1 per acre. And the same condition is leading to the unwise sale of timber covered swamp lands at nominal prices, causing merely the denudation and subsequent reversion of these lands, helping neither town nor county and working lasting harm in a direction where the state can ill afford it.

5. The disposition of these lands under the present law takes place in three distinct ways:

- a. By homestead.
- b. By sale with an arbitrary minimum fixed either by the land commissioner or the commissioner and the auditor general jointly.
- c. By application and at a minimum not below the appraiser's valuation.

The homestead provision, while not without its faults, may as well be continued, and the bill makes no modification of this whatever. The method of sale at a price the minimum of which is discretionary with the officer in charge is certainly most extraordinary. If the land commissioner and the auditor general should choose to do so, there is nothing in the present law which forbids their selling a million dollar's worth of public lands at \$100; that this system has been criticised and the rumors of fraud, of collusion, of actual interest in land deals, on the part of the land commissioner and his office are evidence that people who know about these methods think them dangerous to say the least.

The bill retains the second method of sale, namely, by actual application, as now provided for, and abandons the other method just explained. The bill also retains the idea of a maximum number of acres to be sold to any one person, and also the idea of a minimum fixed by appraisal or actual examination.

6. The minimum price at which lands can be sold under existing laws is not fixed by any reasonable or safe method. It is stated in Sec. 131:

- a. That the land commissioner shall fix it.
- b. That the land commissioner and auditor general together shall fix it.
- c. That it shall be the price set by the appraisal.

In no case is this minimum thus fixed based on any actual bona fide examination or on any reliable knowledge, and the minimum fixed in these various ways is unbusinesslike and unfair and deserving the odium it now bears.

For this reason the bill provides for a minimum of \$5 per acre for the land alone, this amount being based on the following considerations:

- a. Lands not worth \$5 are not farm lands in Michigan, and should not be offered to tempt the unwise and the unscrupulous.
- b. This minimum will segregate the good from the poor lands.
- c. It will do away with one of the most unsavory features of the present land disposal.
- d. It will discourage unscrupulous, speculative and fraudulent persons in their nefarious work.

- e. Five dollars is a reasonable minimum, if compared with prices elsewhere.

The United States gets \$2.50 for arid lands in the west. Washington, Montana and Wyoming have a \$10 minimum, and it works well.

Pennsylvania buys back denuded, wild lands at prices up to \$5.

All pinery lands are worth \$5 to the state to grow timber on.

- f. Sale and advertisement of Michigan lands at low prices are a discredit to the state, which has even gone abroad to Europe, throwing a bad light on our state.

- g. A minimum fixed by law is the only safeguard against bad business in the disposal of lands and the only means to prevent undue pressure being brought to bear on the land commissioner's office to waste the property of the state.

- h. This minimum may retain some lands per-

manently in the state, but with the present tendency of a fixed forest policy this can be only of help and be no detriment to the state.

- i. Low prices have injured holders of private lands; brought contempt and consequent recklessness in the hands of the people with regard to these lands.

The Primer of Forestry.

As a source of positive information about what forestry really is, and to spread a knowledge of its methods, a book has been prepared by Gifford Pinchot, Forester of the United States Department of Agriculture and Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, entitled "A Primer of Forestry," which is published in two parts. Part I was issued in 1899 and has passed through several editions, reaching a circulation of about 225,000 copies. It deals with the life of a single tree, with trees as they exist in a forest, with the life of a forest, and with the enemies of the forest.

Part II of the Primer has just been published. It deals with "Practical Forestry," the purpose of which is defined as "to make the forest render its best service to man in such a way as to increase rather than to diminish its usefulness in the future." In other words, it means "both the use and the preservation of the forest."

Chapter 1 of Part II tells of the varied uses of the forest; specifies the four requisites if the forest is to yield good returns under management—protection, strong and abundant reproduction, regular supply of ripe trees, and growing space sufficient for each tree; discusses the yield of a forest, describing how it is determined and showing that it must keep even pace with the growth; and concludes by describing the different systems of cutting trees in such a way as to get the best returns from the forest, while at the same time improving its usefulness.

The second chapter discusses "Work in the Woods." Conservative and ordinary lumbering are contrasted, and the great superiority of conservative work is shown. Information and suggestions are given on the work from the time the tree is found standing in the forest until it passes through some distant mill. The chapter is intensely practical and indicates changes in present lumbering methods which will make for the advantage of the forest.

Chapter III is entitled "The Weather and the Streams." It discusses the influence forests have on climate, and explains in detail the effect of forest cover on temperature, moisture, evaporation, rainfall and fallen rain. One of the most vitally important functions of the forest is to restrain the fallen rain, to prevent erosion of the soil, and to store away the water for gradual use in the future.

Chapter IV, the last, is a short sketch of the history of forestry abroad and at home. Important events in forestry in this country are recorded down to the first of the year. The showing of the United States in this field is behind that of every other civilized nation. Still initial steps of high promise have recently been taken, and there can be no question but that the development of a truly American system of forest management, adjusted to our own conditions, is now fairly under way.

Part II of the Primer supplements Part I, and the two together give the fundamentals of forestry in the tersest and most compact form. Part II is illustrated by eighteen plates and forty-seven figures. In typographical execution and general appearance it is an exact counterpart of Part I. The books will be read with profit by everyone who takes a practical interest in the forests and who wishes to see them protected and properly developed as one of the greatest resources of the nation, and should as well interest every student of practical lumber affairs.

The Cork Woods of Panama.

The soft, elastic bark or cortex of a species of oak tree of Panama is being utilized commercially in the manufacture of corks. In all trees the bark consists of cellular substance and a hard ligneous tissue. The cellular substance predominates in the cork woods, and because of its elasticity it can readily be cut and shaped into the sizes and designs desired.

The cork is removed from the cork tree of Panama in July or August. The process involves slicing the substance longitudinally up and down the tree. After the bark has been removed from the tree it is beaten so as to detach it from the liber. The natives wait until the tree is about fifteen years old before they undertake to get the stock. The first crop is the most valuable, although after five or ten years the bark flourishes again and another crop may be obtained. The trees thus barked live for many years. After the material is detached from the tree and treated with the beating process, it is saturated in water and al-

lows by a process of pressing: the material is squeezed into squares by piling on weights, on different sides, with compressing boards. After the stock is pressed into convenient squares, it is cut into strips by the use of a stripping knife with proper gauges for getting the right sizes. Then some of the strips are subjected to round cork stamping devices and others to the various forms of bung or taps needed. Figure 1 is a common shape. Figure 2 is the cylindrical form often used by bottlers for mechanical insertion of the cork.

The cruder processes of cork making are in vogue in Panama, and much of the work is done by manual labor. The cork cutter uses a trowel-shaped knife with very keen edges, and with a firm grip on the handle forces the blade down through the cork, shaping the round form very nearly perfect. The cork-stamping machines do this mechanically, and turn out the corks with great accuracy of form. Figure 3 is another form of cork. Sometimes corks are molded from the grindings and parings of cork substances. The material is collected and pulverized. Then proportions of glutinous matter are added. These are stirred together and the cork material is molded in metal forms. One of these molded corks is presented in Figure 4.

Then again there are cork substances used in washer form, as in Figure 5. These corks are composed of a series of disks, one upon the other, cemented together. One of the casting flasks is shown in Figure 6 in which the design consists of the cone-shaped chambers A, which allow the mixture of cork stuffs and glutinous compositions, after being pressed in the molds, to be removed easily. This is a sectional view showing one-half of the device. There are stamping tubes likewise used for the forming of the smaller sized corks. The sheeting of cork wood is flattened out upon a wood base or stand. The punches are then used to cut out the corks as at B, Figure 7. In the modern cork cutting machine this principle is carried out very speedily with automatic tubes with sharpened edges that penetrate the cork and shape the sections very evenly. The single hand punch plan involves many complications and unsatisfactory results.

Figure 8 represents two carved corks. The native cork makers of Panama often make very elaborate corks adorned with crown effects and curved sections as presented in these two samples. The manufacture of these fancy corks requires great skill and considerable time, and they sell at higher prices than the average person cares to pay for a cork for common purposes.

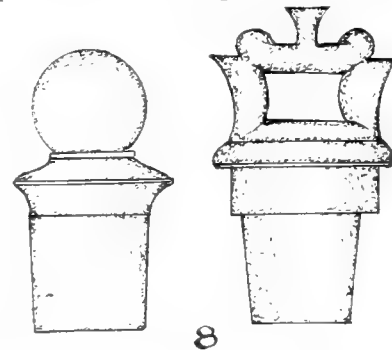
The cork woods of Panama are not entirely confined to the manufacture of stoppers for bottles, either plain or fancy. There are other uses to which they are put, among the most important of which is the manufacture of heels, as represented at D, Figure 9. In this drawing the part C shows the base heel. To this base heel the cork slab is attached, thus preventing slipping and affording a cushion for the heel. Cork heels are made from solidified cork wood which has been compressed for several days until the fiber is close and firm, and the heel disks are then cut out with a sharp knife.

The cork substance for tube packing is shown in Figure 10 in which the metal tube is marked E and the cork stuffs F. Pulverized cork stuff is used for this purpose. The material is moistened and forced into the tube. In a short time it hardens, making a solid compact.

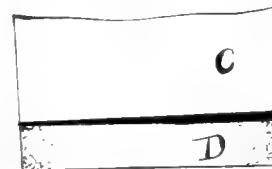
The grips of pen holders are furnished with cork pieces as shown in Figure 11, at G. The cork for this purpose is selected because of its superior fineness, toughness and general elastic and absorbing qualities.

Figure 12 illustrates the mode of using cork tires in the channels of wheel tires as indicated

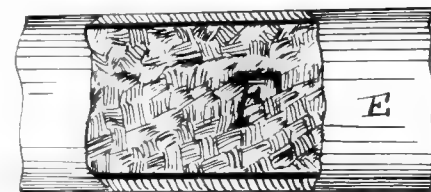
at H. The tire is made from a composition of ground cork, and ingredients of rubber, glue, borax and litharge. The combination makes a firm, elastic and cushion-like tire. The tire is shaped to fit into the flanges of the channel, I,



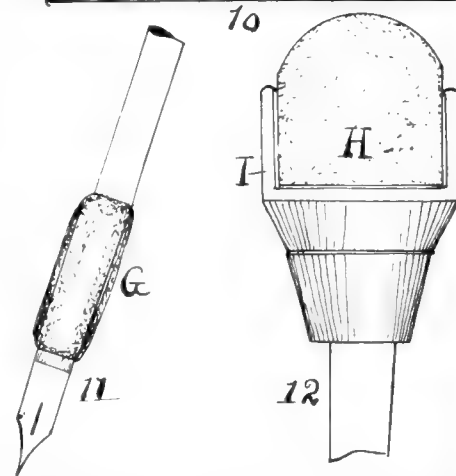
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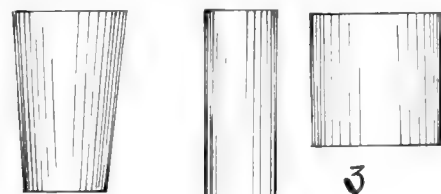


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and the latter is fastened to the wheel rim in the usual way. TRAVELER.

New Michigan Company.

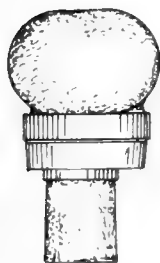
The Tioga Lumber Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, which recently purchased extensive timber holdings in Marquette and Alger counties, Michigan, will begin operation shortly. A sawmill with a daily capacity of 50,000 feet and a shingle mill are included in the present plans of the company. A branch road will be constructed which will connect with the main line of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railway. Frank Hammond, manager of the company, will have charge of the woods operations and the construction of the mills. As soon as the lumber can be sawed, twenty cottages for the use of employees will be built. The offices of the concern will be at Deerton, but headquarters will also be maintained at Marquette and most of the business will probably be handled through the offices at the latter place.



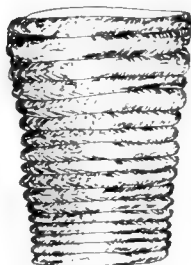
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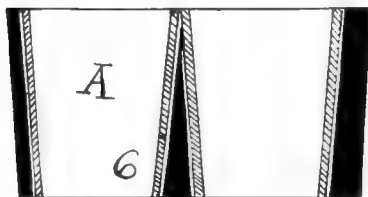
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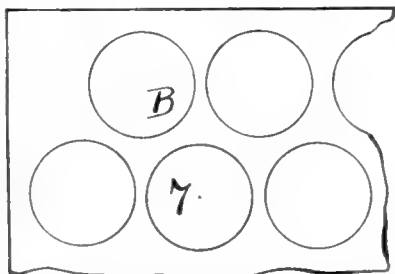
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lowed to soak for a time. It is then dried in the sun or over fires. Some of the heating and drying processes involve the use of soot, which forces itself into the pores of the cork, thus adding to its firmness and smoothness.

The cork woods are worked into marketable

Northern Hardwood Company.

It is announced that the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., and the G. F. Sanborn Company of Ashland, Wis., have consolidated under the latter name, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000.

The company will engage in the buying and selling of timber lands, and owns at present 140,000 acres of hardwood lands in Wisconsin and Michigan. Its headquarters will be at Ashland, Wis.

The officers of the company are: G. F. Sanborn, Ashland, Wis., president; Albert Stickney, Grand Rapids, vice president; J. H. Meer, Ashland, secretary; and Charles Slattery, Bessemer, treasurer. G. F. Sanborn, A. W. Sanborn and J. H. Meer, Ashland; Charles Slattery, Bessemer, Thomas Hume, Muskegon, and Albert Stickney, E. L. Maddox, Charles A. Phelps and John H. Bonnell, Grand Rapids, are the directors.

Remarkable Lumber Shipment.

One of the largest producers of hardwood lumber in the northern country, and the largest manufacturer of maple flooring in the world, is the I. Stephenson Company of Wells, Mich. It is therefore remarkable to recount that a shipment of lumber by water was received by this company at their docks near the mouth of the Escanaba river on April 29. The shipment, which was of maple and was made from Boyne City, Mich., was purchased to supplement the company's own stock for its big maple flooring factory.

Since Escanaba, of which the suburb of Wells is the chief lumber manufacturing center, became a lumber producing section, which dates back well toward fifty years, this is the first shipment of lumber by water ever received there.

The water shipping season from the docks of the I. Stephenson Company is now in full swing. Several barges have recently been loaded with various kinds of lumber for the Chicago market.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is in receipt of a handsome and finely illustrated pamphlet entitled "The Making of Lumber," issued by the Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company, whose principal office is at Philadelphia and is descriptive of the operations of that great spruce and hardwood corporation's operations at Richwood, W. Va. The work was prepared by C. E. Loyden, Jr., sales manager of the company, and the illustrations are from photographs made in the company's woods and about its milling plants.

Frank Chickering, the Grand Rapids, Mich., lumberman, was in Chicago on Saturday.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is in receipt of a handsomely engraved invitation signed by Earl Palmer, president, and A. R. Vinnedge, secretary, inviting its presence at the eighth annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association to be held in the Iroquois Hotel, Buffalo, on May 18 and 19 next.

Secretary Perry of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association is out with a handsomely printed pamphlet entitled the "Year Book for 1905." The pamphlet contains a summary of the objects and workings of the association, a roster of the members and a list of the several committees for the year. It is a very worthy and timely contribution to association literature.

The HARDWOOD RECORD wishes to acknowledge the receipt from Samuel J. Shimer & Sons, the manufacturers of the "Shimer Cutter Head," a

A New Chicago Selling Corporation.

It is announced that the allied interests of C. Lamb & Sons of Clinton, Iowa, will soon establish in this city a joint selling agency which will handle the product of the Lamb Hardwood Lumber Company of Mississippi; the Lamb Davis Lumber Company of Leavenworth, Wash., and the Bacon-Nolan Hardwood Lumber Company of Mississippi.

The first named concern has 46,000 acres of hardwood timber land in Tallahatchie county, Mississippi, about sixty miles below the Tennessee line, in the Yazoo delta country. The land has about 10,000 feet of timber to the acre, 60 per cent of which is hardwood, largely white and red oak, the remaining 40 per cent being red gum. There is also considerable cypress on this tract. The company will soon erect large sawmills and enter the market as an important factor in southern hardwoods. The location of the mills will be about twenty miles northwest of Philipp, Miss. The officers of this company are L. Lamb, president; G. E. Lamb, vice president and C. R. Lamb, secretary and treasurer. The general southern offices of this company are at Memphis, Tenn., in charge of H. E. Bacon.

The same interest controls the Bacon-Nolan Hardwood Lumber Company, which is in active operation and owns 60,000 acres of Delta timber lands immediately adjoining the Lamb Hardwood Lumber Company's timber, but west of the Tallahatchie river. This company operates a sawmill at Chaney, Miss., and is located on what will be known when finished as the Swan Lake cut-off of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad. The third branch of the Lamb lumber interests whose stock will also be handled through a Chicago office, is a Washington pine and spruce proposition, with headquarters at Leavenworth, Chelan county, Washington.

It is announced that the local offices of the sales company will be in charge of Otto Lachmund, who for several years has been general sales agent for C. Lamb & Sons at Clinton, Iowa.

well and favorably known adjunct to practically every four-side planing machine in the country, of their new catalogue for 1905. This work numbers 192 pages and is finely illustrated and complete in every detail. Copies will be sent to those interested on application, and the work should be in the hands of every operator of woodworking machinery.

W. O. King & Co. completely overhauled their office last week and put in a new floor and other permanent improvements.

Maisey & Dion are building a commodious lumber shed to increase their dry storage facilities.

W. B. Crane of W. B. Crane & Co. recently captured an eight-and-a-half-foot, 150-pound alligator in the lake at their mill at Fulton, Miss. The HARDWOOD RECORD does not publish fish stories except as they can be substantiated by an exhibit of the fish. Mr. Crane shows the goods.

S. P. C. Hostler, representative of the Advance Lumber Company of Cleveland and the Empire Lumber Company of Buffalo, paid the HARDWOOD RECORD office a call last week.

W. E. Trainer and J. Slimmer, of local hardwood fame, made this office a pleasant call last week.

W. A. Whitman of the South Arm Lumber Company, Marquette, Mich., called at the RECORD office a few days ago.

Frank Robertson of the Goodlander-Robertson

Lumber Company, Memphis, was a visitor in the city during the past fortnight.

J. A. Vansickle, A. R. Vansickle & Son, Tamm, Ill., was here on call at the HARDWOOD RECORD office last week.

John S. Gault, the hardwood man of Cadillac, Mich., was a caller on the local trade Friday. His popularity was not even against a strike period of business, and he captured some good orders for Michigan hardwoods.

The Tanner Brothers Lumber Company, wholesale hardwoods, has leased a spacious dock frontage from the Badler estate, just north of the Loomis street bridge, and will soon remove its yard to that point from its present location at Twenty-second and Johnson streets. A new office and spacious storage sheds will be erected at the new site.

Maisey & Dion, wholesale hardwood dealers of Loomis street, south of Twenty-second, have removed their yard from the west to the east side of Loomis street. The firm will retain its old office on the east side of the street.

P. A. Ryan of Ryan & McFarland is in southern Indiana this week looking after business.

J. J. Fink of the Fink-Heidler Company was in the North last week taking up 200,000 feet of basswood. Mr. Heidler reports that basswood is doing a little better, but there is still lots of room for improvement.

The HARDWOOD RECORD was favored with a call on Saturday from Warwick Benedict, special agent of the Manufacturing Lumbermen's Underwriters, Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Benedict states that it is the intention of his company to enlarge its field of operations by entering the insurance field in the North. Heretofore this insurance corporation has confined its business to the South. The great success it has achieved among the larger operators in the South and the economy it has vouchsafed to policy holders has become so well known to many of the larger northern lumbermen that they have asked the Manufacturing Lumbermen's Underwriters to review their risks with a view of adding them to the company's business.

New York.

F. F. Abbott of the Lesh, Prouty & Abbott Company, the large walnut house of Goshen, Ind., was a New York visitor last week.

S. M. Smith of the Smith Bros. Planing Mill Company, Heaters and Parkersburg, W. Va., one of the most prominent and promising young sawmill operators in that state, spent a few days in town last week.

T. H. Wall of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company, Buffalo, N. Y., who enjoys a wide acquaintance at both manufacturing and consuming points, made a brief stay in the city the latter part of the week.

E. L. Edwards, a hardwood wholesaler of Dayton, O., was in town last week. Mr. Edwards is pushing east in the distribution of his hardwood products and is already enjoying a very good trade.

The Neufeld Manufacturing Company has been incorporated at Brooklyn to manufacture hardwood trim and molding, with a capital of \$10,000. The incorporators are: Norris Neufeld, Chas. Neufeld and S. Ferlmutter.

John Hodder of this city, who was secretary and treasurer of the Virginia Hardwood Manufacturing Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$69,900, of which \$44,700 is on account of being an officer of the company, for which debts he may be liable. The assets are placed at \$11,900.

C. W. Throckmorton has resigned as traffic manager of the transportation bureau of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, and the executive committee of the organization will meet in the near future to appoint his successor.

The Atlantic Equipment Company, which handles the output of the American Locomotive Company, comprising a full line of locomotives

for logging and all other services, has removed its local offices from 25 Broad street to 111 Broadway.

L. K. Smedes, hardwood wholesaler of 1 Madison avenue, is now representing the Tennessee Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Pottsville, Pa., one of the representative manufacturing concerns of that state.

Joshua Oldham & Sons, well-known saw manufacturers of Brooklyn, have, owing to the constantly increasing demand for their products, enlarged some of their most important departments.

J. W. Dickson of the J. W. Dickson Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn., made several business calls among the trade last week.

Max Kosse of the K. & P. Lumber Company, Cincinnati, accompanied by Mrs. Kosse, was in this city last week on a brief pleasure trip.

C. S. Wentworth of C. S. Wentworth & Co., Boston, Mass., was in New York last week.

Among the other hardwood wholesalers visiting the market were: E. A. Smith, E. A. Smith Company, Boston; R. B. Currier, Springfield, Mass.; H. Humphrey, H. Humphrey & Son, Philadelphia, Pa., and G. I. Jones, Jones Hardwood Company, Boston, Mass.

A. A. DeLoach, president of the DeLoach Mill Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of saw-mill machinery, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., and local offices on Liberty street, in this city, spent several days during the fortnight in collaboration with the managers of the local office, on business matters.

J. H. Bryan of the Bryan Lumber Company, Bristol, Tenn., was in New York last week and called on his many friends in the trade.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 1st inst. in this city against the American Parquet Company, manufacturers of parquet flooring, 540 West Fifty-eighth street. It was alleged that the corporation is insolvent, has transferred part of its property, has allowed creditors to obtain a preference, and on January 27 receivers were appointed for its property. The liabilities are \$35,885, and nominal assets \$25,700. Judge Holt appointed Wm. Blau receiver of the assets, with a bond of \$15,000.

I. T. Williams & Son, the widely known hardwood house at Eleventh avenue and Twenty-fifth street, announce the admission on May 1 of Thomas Resolved Williams to partnership. Mr. Williams is a son of Thomas Williams, senior member of the firm, and one of the promising young business men of the district. He is in his twenty-fourth year, and has been associated with the firm for six years, and is at present managing their mahogany department.

Wm. E. Uptegrove & Bro., the large mahogany and hardwood house of this city, announced that on May 1 they would remove their offices from the foot of East Tenth street, this city, to their mills and yard at the foot of Kent street, Brooklyn, from which point they will hereafter conduct their hardwood and cigar box lumber business, as well as their southern manufacturing interests. The business will hereafter be under the personal supervision of Wm. E. Uptegrove. The mahogany and veneer business will be continued at the old headquarters at the foot of Tenth street, Manhattan, as heretofore, by Jerome T. Uptegrove and John B. Beckwith, who has been associated with the firm for a number of years, under the style of Uptegrove & Beckwith. This announcement marks important changes in the corporation, but the re-arrangement in no wise affects the corporation of Wm. E. Uptegrove & Bro., which continues as heretofore, except that W. E. Uptegrove has purchased a part of the interest of J. P. Uptegrove in the old corporation and now owns a controlling interest therein.

Boston.

State Senator John M. Woods of John M.

Woods & Co. says that, owing to the demands of business, he will not be a candidate for re-election, but it is hoped that for the special good of the lumber trade Senator Woods may be induced to again stand as candidate, which would be equivalent to re-election.

Among the measures introduced to the legislature this year was "An act to prohibit the discharge of black or gray smoke from any plant." The bill had a powerful backing, several hearings were held, at each of which appeared in opposition a number of lumber manufacturers and their representatives, among whom was George L. Cade of the Geo. D. Emery Company, Mr. Newton, with the C. W. Leatherbee Lumber Company, and Richard W. Douglas, secretary of the Lumber Trade Club, all of whom vigorously opposed the measure with the result that a time limit of six minutes per hour was allowed for the discharge of smoke, after which the bill passed the house. In the senate this week the bill was amended to exclude woodworking plants from the provisions of the act. The trade in this single instance has been saved from an unnecessary requirement that would have practically ruined woodworking plants within a radius of sixteen miles of the state house in Boston. This act is due in no small measure to the special intelligence which Senator Woods brought to bear on the measure.

The captain and crew of the Philadelphia barge on which was found a quantity of mahogany stolen from Palmer, Parker & Co. were let off with a moderate sentence owing to the company's intercession on behalf of the men, whose families would have been the greatest sufferers in event of the imposition of a long sentence.

E. A. Smith, the Boston wholesaler, and N. H. Walcott, a wholesale hardwood dealer of Providence, R. I., spent a portion of the week in the New York City market, Mr. Walcott devoting part of his time to a meeting of hardwood dealers. William E. Litchfield of Boston and N. H. Walcott of Providence are the New England representatives on the hardwood inspection committee of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association. New England is represented by two other lumber dealers on the National Wholesalers' committee, Fred S. Morse of Morse & Patterson, Springfield, Mass., being chairman of the trades relations committee, and Horace L. Bearer of the Owen Bearer & Son Company, mahogany specialists of Boston, being on the membership committee.

Charles C. Batchelder of the Boston Lumber Company has purchased a new Stanley automobile, in which he takes regular week-end trips to his summer home in Bolton.

For many months the Eastern Dredging Company has been engaged in transferring a large section of the flats of the Mystic river, Charlestown, to the site of the new wharves and piling yards of Holt & Bugbee and Lawrence & Wiggin. The work is now so far advanced that it is safe to say that there will be no wharves in New England better adapted to wholesale hardwood purposes than the two mentioned. The railroad facilities are exceptional, the water advantages first-class and the piling area ample for the largest of stocks.

Lawrence & Wiggin of Tabasco, mahogany and general hardwood fame, have moved into their new offices in the Mason building, Boston. The interior finish is in quartered oak, of a figure that requires the word magnificent to describe it. It is one of the handsomest offices in the East.

Pittsburg.

H. W. Henninger, manager of the Reliance Lumber Company, which recently moved to 616 Ferguson building, reports prices very firm in the lumber market, with No. 1 and No. 2 oak going up about \$2.

A charter has been taken out at Harrisburg, Pa., by the E. M. Diebold Lumber Company of Pittsburg, with a capital of \$10,000. The direc-

tors are E. M. Diebold, Whiteash, Pa., and A. J. and E. N. Diebold of Pittsburg.

The Bruckman Lumber Company, which carries a big stock of oak, ash, walnut and other hardwoods, is doing an extensive business. It is located on the North Side and has its yards as follows: 370x200 feet on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in Allegheny, 100x100 feet in California avenue, Allegheny, and 150x100 feet in West Market street, Allegheny.

The Nicola Building Company, which is connected with the Nicola Lumber Company, has just received the contract for building 100 frame houses at Collinwood, Ohio, for the Lake Shore Land Company. The houses will cost about \$1,600 each and will be for employees of the L. S. & M. S. railroad shops.

Extensive lumber dealers in Glen Campbell, Pa., are associated with other capitalists in the purchase of the lands and buildings of the Tennessee Lumber Company for about \$500,000. It is estimated that the tract will cut 15,000,000 feet, mostly oak. A large mill and twenty-five miles of railroad were included in the deal.

The Lytle Lumber Company of Deshler, Ohio, has been incorporated by David, C. R. and S. P. Lytle, J. B. Gribbell and A. F. Duhler. The capital is \$15,000.

The Pittsburg Lumber Company has been formed by Fred Mitchell, who is president; A. W. Hays, treasurer, and W. A. Coleman, secretary. The company, which has offices at 410 and 411 Ferguson building, will carry an extensive line of hardwoods and will supply many small concerns up the Monongahela river.

Frank M. Graham is a new dealer in hardwood lumber at 810 Keystone building.

J. J. Linehan of the Linehan Lumber Company has been making an extensive tour of West Virginia, Kentucky and the southern states buying hardwood. His company is doing a big business in oak and has lately picked up several nice tracts of timber in the South.

The J. H. Lindsay Lumber Company is having the best trade in mill work for factory buildings, big manufacturing and railroad buildings of any year since 1900. The company makes a specialty of estimating this class of work and its officials say the outlook for a remarkable year in the building of new plants is very encouraging.

The Diebold Lumber & Manufacturing Company is doing a big business in hardwood interior work for high-class houses, stores and office buildings.

Smith & Ireland, who are the largest dealers in timber land in Pittsburg, report an immense demand for tracts of hardwood timber. They say it is very difficult to get timber to suit the buyers anywhere within easy shipping distance of Pittsburg. Pennsylvania hardwood is practically exhausted. Many deals are being made in West Virginia, but the demands of local firms for good standing timber in maple, hickory and ash are very hard to fill.

The hardwood flooring business in Pittsburg is coming to the front in a way that surprises even architects. The Pittsburg Floor Company, with offices in the Farmers Bank building, reports fully double the business it had last year. The W. C. Allen Company, which in addition to its floor business has a big trade in renovating and grill work, says business is in good shape in every way. The big increase in house building has brought about an unusual demand for hardwood floors, grill and wainscoting, but a very large part of the business is done in the older houses. Oak is used most, but this year there is a big call for fancy floor patterns in which cherry, walnut and maple are used for borders. Considerable birch is also being used for wainscoting and the trade in birch veneered doors is picking up wonderfully. Not the least encouraging feature of the hardwood situation in Pittsburg is the big increase in the trade in hardwood fixtures in stores and office buildings, of which there are an unusually large number in course of erection.

Baltimore.

The big cooperage plant of Kimball, Tyler & Co., at Highlandtown, a suburb of Baltimore, was completely destroyed by fire May 2.

Fire also completely destroyed the planing mill, lumber yard and storage warehouse of Catagni Brothers, Roanoke, Va., May 2. The firm had a large stock on hand, and the loss is estimated at from \$40,000 to \$50,000, with no insurance.

Just a dozen expectant Hoo-Hoo wended their way out to Darley Park on the northern outskirts of the city on May 3, being reinforced there by not less expectant lumbermen, who had responded to invitations with the intention of being initiated, and these eleven arrived at their goal with eminent satisfaction to the dozen members in good standing, if not of the new candidates themselves. The occasion was a concatenation called by Vicegerent Snark Louis Becker. The meeting was followed by a banquet, in accordance with the time-honored custom of the Hoo Hoo, W. D. Gill being toastmaster and acquitting himself of this task in excellent style.

The widely known firm of Price & Heald, with offices in the Equitable Building, this city, has made an important change in its arrangements at Memphis, Tenn. Heretofore the firm has been represented by a local house or agent, but since May 1, Gustave A. Farber, a member of the firm, has been stationed there as permanent representative. Mr. Farber went to Memphis, together with Richard W. Price, who is on one of his inspection trips to the properties of the firm, and after going over the situation with him, made arrangements to take up his residence at Memphis.

Max Kosse, the popular member of the K. & P. Lumber Company of Cincinnati, spent some time recently looking over Baltimore trade. He had pleasant chats with various hardwood men and gave some sanguine opinions as to the future of the hardwood trade.

The managing committee of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange held its monthly meeting May 1, but, according to Secretary Theodore Mottu, transacted only routine business.

Several foreign hardwood men were in town last week, either on their way to the interior for the purpose of studying the lumber situation or stopping here prior to their departure for home. One of these visitors was Mr. Calder of Calder, Henderson & Livingston of Glasgow. He had been South, informing himself as to trade conditions. He called on a number of hardwood firms here on his way to New York, whence he sailed last Saturday for home. He found all the mills busy, with stocks quickly disposed of, and seemed impressed with the fact that the foreign consumer would have to pay more if he wanted to get American lumber in sufficient quantities.

Another visitor was T. Henry Griffin of Price & Pierce, Ltd., London, who arrived in the United States April 15 for a trip through the hardwood regions. Mr. Griffin's firm is the London representative of Price & Heald.

W. H. Ashton of Duncan, Ewing & Co., Liverpool, likewise stopped here and paid his respects to a number of the local hardwood firms. He then went South. It was his intention to take in a number of states and make an extensive survey of the situation.

Philadelphia.

The first of May with its consequent labor troubles was not feared by the lumbermen and building operators this year owing to the settlement of all differences among the mechanics of the allied building trades some time ago. Trade during the past fortnight has been good and while not quite as brisk as the first two weeks during April the total business for the month will surpass that of the corresponding month of last year.

The monthly report from the Bureau of Building Inspection for April shows a falling off in the number of operations and the involved cost

when compared with the corresponding month last year, as the following table indicates:

	Permits.	Opera- tions.	Estimated cost.
April, 1904.....	3,063	1,820	\$3,486,695
April, 1905.....	1,001	1,790	3,310,740
Increase.....	38	30	175,955
Decrease.....			

The increase in building in the western part of the city has made a heavy demand upon the J. Gibson McIlvain & Co. yard for lumber and the full force of teams is being worked. The big sheds are pretty well stocked up with hardwoods and building lumber and the movement of stock has been heavy for the season.

Harry J. Clarke, a member of the firm of Jesse Lukens & Co., died on Thursday, April 21, after a severe illness. Mr. Clarke for many years was associated with Joseph H. Collins & Sons, where he gained the knowledge of the lumber business, that was so useful to him later in life. Deceased was a member of the Lumbermen's Exchange, the Retail Coal Dealers' Exchange, the Masonic Fraternity and of the Knights Templars. Mr. Clarke was 43 years old.

The famous yellow mansion, at Broad and Walnut streets, for many years the home of the Lippincott family, has been sold for \$2,700,000 to a syndicate of New York real estate operators. Two sets of plans are in the course of preparation, one for a modern office building to cost \$5,000,000, and the other for a combined theater, bank building and department store.

Business has assumed the usual spring proportions with William Whitner & Sons, Inc., and several mills of the company are being run to their full capacity. The hardwood end of the business in particular has largely increased in the last two or three weeks.

Edwin P. Slocumb & Co. have been enjoying a very good business this spring, though business is not as brisk as during the month of April. Mr. Slocumb made several new hardwood connections in the earlier part of the year and has been well satisfied with the results that have been obtained therefrom.

John J. Rumbarger of the Rumbarger Lumber Company left Friday night for a trip to the company's new mill in West Virginia.

Nearly \$500,000 worth of lumber, the property of the Sikes Company, furniture manufacturers, was destroyed by fire on April 23. The flames, the origin of which is unknown, started in the big dry kiln near the main building, which contained nearly 3,000,000 feet of fine quartered oak, cherry, walnut and other valuable woods. The blaze spread rapidly to piles of lumber which were stretched over nearly half a mile of territory, and soon the entire area was a volume of flame.

Norman A. Perry, sales manager for Robert C. Lippincott, was up to the mill of the Cameron Lumber Company last week on a visit.

The Eagle Furniture Company, with a capital of \$20,000, was incorporated at Gettysburg last week.

A fight of long standing between Eli B. Halliwell & Co. and the Retail Dealers' Association was settled as far as the Wholesalers' Association is concerned at a recent meeting. Halliwell & Co. are entirely exonerated and sustained in the sales complained of by the local retail association, the trade both by logic and custom belonging to wholesalers.

Vicegerent J. J. Rumbarger will hold another concatenation in Philadelphia Saturday, May 13, at twelve o'clock noon, in the rooms of the Lumbermen's Exchange, the Bourse. After the concatenation, at three o'clock, the party will take a boat at Race Street Wharf and go to Washington Park on the Delaware. They will enjoy themselves as each one may see fit until five o'clock, when they will sit down at a specially reserved pavilion to a planked shad dinner. Vicegerent Rumbarger's concatenations are always a success and unusually enjoyable affairs. All Hoo-Hoo are most cordially invited to attend.

Buffalo.

The accident sustained on the night of April 26 by Charles H. Sauton has reached, and it is hoped, passed the critical point. He was on his way home from Masonic lodge and was struck by a trolley car at Niagara Square, which threw him some distance, badly bruising him and rendering him unconscious for a considerable time. Though badly hurt it was not thought that he would have been laid up very long, and but for the setting in of pneumonia, from which it was thought at one time he could not recover, he would not. He is at present somewhat better.

O. E. Yeager, chairman of the local committee of arrangements for the National Hardwood Dealers' convention, reports that there is nothing more to do but come. There will be nothing lacking at this end of the route.

Some of the highest grade and driest plain oak that the market affords was seen going into the yard of I. N. Stewart & Bro. the other day.

Taylor & Crate are preparing to do the usual extensive business at their lake dock and report large sales of basswood.

The Hugh McLean Lumber Company is taking inventory of its yard stock and it is found that there is a good assortment and liberal amount all around.

The Standard Hardwood Lumber Company has been keeping the roads southward hot with oak, chestnut and poplar shipments, finding that oak, especially, does not stay in the yard long these days.

F. W. Vetter receives the sympathy of his many friends, being called home from the Arkansas mills of the Empire Lumber Company by the illness and death of his son and namesake, aged 10 months.

A. Miller is preparing to receive a lot of lake hardwood, maple, brown ash, elm and birch. He is also securing considerable southern oak.

The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company is making a specialty, after oak, of gum, which is doing exceedingly well and promising to improve steadily hereafter.

Quite a quantity of good oak is coming in from Ohio for Scatterd & Son, though it was supposed that the Buckeye state was about cut out of that lumber.

The concatenation held April 25 by Vicegerent Snark A. J. Chestnut was of a character to suggest more of the same sort during the year. A list of eleven new members was received.

Saginaw Valley.

Two vessels arrived at Bay City from Kingston, Ontario, during the last week and took on a quantity of elm timber and then proceeded to Charlevoix to finish loading.

The square timber industry in this state was of considerable magnitude a few years ago, but it has been much cut up of late, although in the aggregate probably 250,000 cubic feet of oak and elm were cut last year. Instead of being shipped by water as formerly, the greater portion is moved by rail, because it is cut in small quantities in various localities in the state, and generally along the lines of railroads.

Thomas Denton, one of the pioneers of the timber industry, got out about 50,000 cubic feet of elm during the winter, probably the largest single lot. This product goes to Quebec and thence to the European market.

The decline in the wooden shipbuilding industry the last few years has turned the larger quantity of square timber into other channels of usefulness. The Davidson shipyard at Bay City is doubtless the largest consumer, the timber being used in the repair and rebuilding of wooden lake vessels.

The new maple flooring plant of the Kerry & Hanson Flooring Company at Grayling is being

pushed toward completion, and it is hoped to have the plant in operation early in July. The company has some 50,000 acres of hardwood timber land, enough to keep the plant in operation many years. Salling, Hanson & Co. are also interested in the Thos. Forman Company flooring plant at Detroit and furnish maple stock for it, estimated at over 10,000,000 feet annually. The Grayling factory will have a capacity of about 12,000,000 feet.

S. L. Eastman is having 2,500,000 feet of maple manufactured in Bay City which will be worked up into flooring at the Eastman Flooring plant at Carrollton. He also purchased a large block of maple of the Kneeland Bigelow Company of Bay City, which goes into flooring.

The Flood sawmill at Bay City is cutting hardwood logs for W. D. Young & Co. The mill was idle some days on account of not getting logs down, but now has a stock coming along. W. D. Young & Co. are also running day and night and much of the maple flooring product is being moved to Europe, the concern having large contracts in the foreign market. The firm manufactures a considerable quantity of hardwood lumber which is sold in the domestic market.

The Bliss & Van Anken hardwood mill at Saginaw is being operated day and night. The C. S. Bliss mill at Saginaw, which has been cutting hardwood a number of seasons, is not running this year. During the winter Mr. Bliss cut out about 3,000,000 feet of hardwood at a large portable mill in Gladwin county.

The old Buell sawmill at Gaylord is to be converted into a hardwood novelty mill, as the owners have a world of hardwood material that can be utilized in various specialties.

The Kneeland Bigelow Company has over 5,000,000 feet of lumber in the yard and the plant is running day and night.

Fires in the country between Bay City and the Straits of Mackinaw did considerable damage to timber a few days ago, but the heavy rains late in the week extinguished them. A considerable quantity of maple and elm logs were destroyed in Gladwin county. C. S. Tolles, in that county, lost 50,000 feet of logs and a small sawmill. The Gale Lumber Company at West Branch lost a skidway of logs.

The W. H. White Company of Boyne City is erecting a maple flooring plant, the building to be 80x105 feet. The company owns 80,000 acres of hardwood timber lands. It is interested in the construction of a railroad to Gaylord which will bring a considerable portion of its product to the Saginaw river.

Kunzie & Dillingham of Hawks, on the Detroit & Mackinac railway, have started their saw mill and bowl factory. The mill cuts 20,000 feet of hardwood lumber daily and fifty dozen bowls.

D. A. Stratton is erecting a large hardwood handle and lumber plant at Tower which will employ a large force.

Indianapolis.

W. W. Knight, of the Long-Knight Lumber Company, is in New York City attending the trustees' meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Association.

The Walnut Lumber Company has just received six carloads of fine walnut lumber.

The Rensselaer Lumber Company has been incorporated here with a capital stock of \$15,000. The directors are Isaac Colborn, Frank J. Donnelly and George O. Bales.

Indianapolis hardwood lumber dealers are just now interested in the coming annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association which will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., May 18 and 19. Several Indianapolis dealers will attend.

The Indiana Lumber & Veneer Company report that they are very well pleased with the success of their new veneer house recently opened in New York City.

Vicegorent W. H. Matthias announces that he will hold a concatenation at Indianapolis, Ind., May 13. The ceremonies will be conducted in the Dennison Hotel. In connection with this concatenation a banquet and vaudeville will be given. All Hoo-Hoo are invited to attend and pour.

Undoubtedly the year 1905 is going to be the banner building year in the history of Indianapolis. The city is now enjoying a condition of prosperity and the amount of building which is being done is fairly indicative of satisfactory business conditions in other lines. During the first four months of the present year there were issued permits for buildings to cost \$2,022,537. This is more than twice the total amount represented by the permits during the corresponding period of 1904 when permits were issued for buildings to cost \$966,646. In fact, the permits for the first third of 1905 are just half the amount of those issued during the whole of 1904, when the building permits amounted to \$4,072,135. The 490 permits for April of this year amounted to \$553,628, as against 405 permits amounting to \$388,081 for April of last year. The principal down town building that is being erected now is the big eight-story department store building for L. S. Ayres & Co. The Western Union Telegraph Company, the Board of Trade and the Knights of Pythias will also begin the erection of big buildings before the close of the present summer.

While they do not bear directly upon the hardwood lumber situation, it is interesting to note some facts concerning Indiana in 1904 that have just been compiled by Joseph H. Stubbs, chief of the state's bureau of statistics. These show that Indiana has an area of 35,910 square miles, with a population of 2,516,482. The state has taxable property amounting to \$1,576,743,660, personal property amounting to \$377,416,730 and corporate property amounting to \$196,850,621. The state has 10,192 miles of railroads, assessed at \$165,873,369 and 998.17 miles of interurban and street railway lines, assessed at \$13,702,394. There was constructed in Indiana in 1904, 1,025 miles of gravel roads, making a total of more than 15,000 miles. One hundred and forty five thousand seven hundred and forty nine miles of telephone lines, with an assessed valuation of \$7,240,198, have been strung within the state. Indiana has farms assessed at \$621,317,039 and last year produced 49,802,909 bushels of oats and 132,859,473 bushels of corn, making it rank fourth in the Union as a corn producing state. Indiana leads the world in the production of building stone, and the Union in the production of poultry and eggs. It ranks fourth in the output of coal, while in the amount of farm machinery manufactured it ranks first. Its school fund is surpassed by that of but one state in the Union. Fifty two cities within Hoosier boundaries have a population in excess of 4,000. To her 124,954 factory employees the state paid last year \$53,020,776 in wages. Indiana's products in various lines in 1904 were: Meats, \$52,498,977; iron, \$17,989,272; flour and feed, \$16,827,918; glass, \$16,463,643; wagons and buggies, \$11,774,962; furniture, \$7,559,767; dress goods, \$7,497,621. The state's output of oil last year was more than 20,000,000 barrels. The state has 438,845 taxable polls. Truly Indiana is "no mean state."

Ashland District.

T. N. Fannin and J. E. Walker of the Keys-Fannin Lumber Company, Ashland, have returned from a business trip to Graham, Va., where the company has a large planing mill.

J. W. McCausey, treasurer of the Union City Lumber Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., was a visitor in Ashland and vicinity several days last week, en route to the mills of that company, located in Menifee county, Kentucky.

W. R. Vansant of the Biggs & Vansant Lumber Company, Huntington, W. Va., has returned

from a business trip through the East and Canada, in the interest of his firm.

W. H. Nigh of Ironton, Ohio, has returned from French Lick Springs, Ind., where he has been for some time recuperating.

The Keys-Fannin Lumber Company, Ashland, has just closed a deal which involves about 10,000 acres of virgin forest in Wyoming county, West Virginia. In addition to the poplar timber on this tract, which is of a very fine quality, there is also a plentiful growth of oak and hemlock. The Deepwater Railroad runs through this property, which greatly facilitates the logging of the timber, and as the planing mill of this company is located at Graham, Va., a distance of about twenty-five miles from the heart of the timber, the deal is looked upon as very favorable. The firm contemplates erecting one, and possibly two, band mills upon its holdings, the construction of which will likely begin some time during the coming fall.

James C. Cowen, manager of the hardwood department of Schultz Bros. & Benedict of Chicago, was in Huntington, W. Va., several days last week, in conference with Chesapeake & Ohio Railway officials regarding a switch to be placed near Vauclenburg, Ky., where this company has contracted for a large block of lumber.

R. H. Vansant, president of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, held a meeting of the executive board of that association at Memphis, Tenn., on April 29. The other members of this board are J. B. Ransom, vice president, Nashville, Tenn.; F. C. Fischer, treasurer, Coal Grove, Ohio; William Wilms, Chicago; W. M. Ritter, Columbus, Ohio; R. M. Carrier, Sardis, Miss.; and C. Crane, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. K. Jeffris of Kentucky River Lumber Company and Chicago Car Lumber Company, whose main offices are in Chicago, passed through Ashland one day last week, en route to Charleston, W. Va., on business for his companies.

S. M. Bradley, the tie and lumber man of Morehead, Ky., was a visitor in Ashland several days last week.

Charles Russell, R. H. Vansant, John Russell and Charles Kitchen, members of the firm of The J. W. Mahan Lumber Company, located at Mahan, W. Va., have returned from a business trip to that place, where they held a meeting with W. L. Watson, general manager of the concern.

W. J. Fell, the lumber manufacturer of Salt Lick, Ky., was a business visitor in Ashland and vicinity last week.

Lewis Foster of Columbus, Ohio, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, called on the lumber manufacturers in Ironton, Ohio, and Huntington, W. Va., last week.

Memphis.

The Lumbermen's Club of this city will send a strong delegation to the forthcoming annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Buffalo. All will go in a body, including members of the association in the surrounding territory, and all will have buttons bearing the following inscription: "Lumbermen's Club, Memphis, Tenn.—Palmer for President—No Change in Rules." In addition to the foregoing policies, the Memphis delegation hopes to secure the surveyor-generalship of deputy inspectors for George L. Smith, who has been in charge of the Memphis district as deputy inspector for a number of months. These matters were decided upon at a meeting of the club held on April 29 and resolutions were adopted endorsing the administration of Earl Palmer, president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and instructing the local delegation to support him for re-election. Max Sondheimer, president of the E. Sondheimer Company, and W. A. Gilchrist of the Three State Lumber Company and the W. E. Smith Lumber Company were admitted to membership, thus bringing the total to fifty-five active members. An hon-

orary membership was conferred on H. Katz, who was for years stationed in Memphis as representative of M. B. Bodenheim, but who is now with the same firm with headquarters at Dermott, Ark.

The entire office force of the E. Sondheimer Company, which has just removed its general offices from Chicago to Memphis, has reached this city and the company is busy getting everything in working order. For the present quarters will be in the Randolph building, but when the Tennessee Trust Company has finished its skyscraper, probably September 1, the company will have its offices in this structure, which is in the heart of the banking and business district. Max Sondheimer, president of the company, has already identified himself with the lumber interests here by joining the Lumbermen's Club. He said some right spicy things to the club at the last meeting because it had not improved fully all its opportunities for advancing the cause of the lumbermen in this, the largest hardwood-producing district in the world, and declared himself to be in favor of a more progressive and aggressive policy. He said he was for Chicago as long as his headquarters were there, but since he has come to Memphis he was heart and soul for this city. Memphis lumbermen regard him as a most valuable acquisition.

W. H. Russe of Russe & Burgess and president of the National Lumber Exporters' Association is of the opinion, after a five months' trip abroad, that the tide has turned in the lumber business in England and on the Continent, and expressed the view that there are better things in store for exporters of American hardwoods. Mr. Russe is by no means bullish. He takes a conservative view of conditions, but is inclined to believe that the worst has been passed. He notes that the heavy consignment stocks, which were such a depressing factor last year, have disappeared from first hands, but asserts that a great deal of lumber is still in the hands of the dealers, thus preventing free purchases on the part of importers of American lumber. He refers to the depression caused by the Boer war, traces of which are still evident, and says there is a feeling of uneasiness regarding the possibility of international complications growing out of the Russo-Japanese war. Both of these features, he says, are less noticeable now than they were a short time ago and he sees some improvement in prospect as a result of the smaller amount of oak lumber produced in Russia this year, because of the internal troubles in that country and because of the smaller importations of mahogany, growing out of the higher prices for this wood, and the smaller amount available just now. He recalled that during the past year prices on this wood had been relatively so low as to almost exclude quarter sawed oak shipped from the United States. "To sum up," he concluded, "I believe it safe to say that the worst is over; that if there is not a repetition of the consignment of lumber there will be a marked improvement in the foreign situation and that the advance which foreigners will have to pay will not deter them from being good buyers of American hardwoods, though just now there is a waiting policy in evidence among the larger buyers, pending further developments in important particulars."

The Kentucky Lumber Company is erecting a modern band saw mill at Tutwiler, Miss., with a daily capacity of 30,000 feet.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States was held at the Hotel Gayoso a few days ago, though nothing has been given out regarding the subject of the conference. Those present were: President R. H. Vansant, Ashland, Ky.; Secretary Lewis Doster, Columbus, Ohio; Fred C. Fischer, Coal Grove, Ohio; John B. Ransom, Nashville, Tenn., and William Wilms, Chicago.

George M. Spiegle, of George M. Spiegle & Co., Philadelphia; Richard W. Price and G. A. Farber, of Price & Heald, Baltimore, were in Memphis this week. Mr. Spiegle is chairman of the transportation committee of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, while Mr. Price is treasurer of the same organization.

T. J. Dodd and W. F. Harrison, Camden, Tenn., have purchased extensive timber holdings in Louisiana and will put in saw mills and stave plants for the development of their newly acquired properties.

The Ripley, Tenn., Lumber Manufacturing Company was recently organized at that point with a capital stock of \$10,000 and with the following officers: J. A. Gurney, president; J. S. Harris, vice president, and R. D. Holt, secretary and treasurer. E. H. Walker will superintend the mill work.

James E. Stark of James E. Stark & Co. recently returned from an extended trip through the North. Mr. Stark reports lumber conditions healthy, though he admits that the demand just now from some of the large consumers, notably the furniture manufacturers, is not at all urgent. He is of the opinion, however, that there will not be any decline in prices and bases this view on the knowledge that stocks in the hands of consumers and manufacturers alike are not large in hardwood lumber.

J. W. Thompson of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company says business is good, with the outlook encouraging, despite the slight lull experienced during the past fortnight.

W. A. Bennett of Cincinnati was here during the past week. He had been on a trip to New Orleans with George C. Ehemann, a member of the firm of Bennett & Witte, in charge of the Memphis office. Mr. Bennett is inclined to be a little pessimistic about some features of the lumber situation and particularly over the scarcity of new orders. He reports the Memphis business as rather larger than that of Cincinnati.

The Southern Hardwood Lumber Company of this city has filed an amendment to its charter, increasing its capital stock from \$5,000 to \$10,000. This is one of the more recent companies to enter this field.

W. E. Smith of the Three States Lumber Company, after a short illness is able to be at his office again.

J. J. Bruner, connected with the local office of Bennett & Witte, has returned from a trip to New Orleans.

Minneapolis.

A. H. Barnard and P. W. Strickland of Barnard & Strickland, local wholesalers, have returned from a trip over in Wisconsin looking at some of the new season's stock which they will handle this year. They report that the new lumber they looked at is excellent in quality, and that they will have a better and heavier stock than they had last season.

D. F. Clark of Osborne & Clark returned Friday from an extended business trip in the East, looking after the disposition of some of their stock to old and new customers. He gave Chicago a wide berth this time. They received orders to stop shipment on a large order sold to a Chicago customer and are holding it until the labor trouble subsides. Mr. Osborne says the firm is enjoying a good, steady demand from retail yards, and is having trouble in supplying the call in some lines of stock, especially oak. And at that they are more fortunate than most of the dealers in possessing stock that is wanted.

P. R. Hamilton of the Minneapolis Lumber Company reports trade somewhat quiet with Wisconsin. Prices are firm, and while some of the buyers are ready to take stock if they can get concessions in price, Mr. Hamilton believes that it will pay them to hold the stock until they get what it is worth.

W. H. Sill of the Minneapolis Lumber Company returned a few days ago from an extended trip in Wisconsin, looking for stocks which the crop will take place on the market this season. He found stocks of new lumber not heavy, but was able to get some good offerings.

F. H. Lewis, the local wholesaler, finds considerable interest in oak, which is by far the scarcest article on the market. He says that on account of good drying weather this spring some of the winter-sawed stock has been put in condition for possible shipment, although about 500 pounds heavier to the thousand than perfectly dry stock. However, customers who wanted the stock had to have it, and the extra freight was paid.

E. Payson Smith, the well known wholesaler of southern hardwoods, has reopened his offices in this city, securing commodious quarters at 417 Andrus building. Mr. Smith says the market is steady and he is having a good sale for every variety of stock. He has even sold some of the much despised gum in eastern markets lately. Southern oak is selling freely up this way, and at advanced prices. George S. Agnew, who has been working under Mr. Smith for the past two or three years, started out a few days ago to try his fortune as a traveling salesman, and will cover Iowa, Nebraska and Illinois for Mr. Smith.

L. P. Arthur of the Arthur Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn., was in Minneapolis last week and visited two or three days with E. Payson Smith, who is an old acquaintance.

Grand Rapids.

A delightful dinner, informal and nicely proportioned in its shop and social features, was tendered by Henry W. Carey of Eastlake to about thirty members of the Michigan Maple Company and the Hemlock Bark Company at the Hotel Pantland, Monday evening, May 1. Mr. Carey is at the head of both these organizations and the principal matter to be discussed by the manufacturers present was the formation of a lumber manufacturers' association, confined to the lower peninsula of Michigan. It was felt by W. H. White of Boyne City, Mr. Carey and others who have been prominent in association work for years, that the gain in the way of promoting better fellowship in the trade is ample reward to the members, if business reasons are left out. The manufacturers were in accord with the plan and the replies to the letters of invitation sent out since the meeting indicate that it will be carried to a successful issue. When the replies are all in another meeting will be called in Grand Rapids for organization, and it now appears as though this would take place within a few days.

John M. Cherry of Auburn, Ind., has bought the old veneering building at Adrian and will start a handle factory there, manufacturing fork, rake and broom handles. He has inspected timber lands within a radius of twenty miles of Adrian and finds plenty of available hardwood for his purposes.

According to the report of the bureau of commerce giving industrial statistics of Michigan, the lumber manufacturing industry has decreased in four years over \$13,000,000, or 24.3 per cent. In spite of this the value of sawmill products for 1904 reached \$40,569,335, and of planing mill products \$14,375,467.

Louisville.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Slack Coopers Manufacturers was held in Louisville, May 3 and 4. The chief business before the meeting was the discussion of ways and means to promote the interests of the business through the more general use of barrels instead of boxes. It was asserted that barrels are far more economical in many instances than boxes, and efforts will be made to bring this fact to the realization of wholesale grocers and

others who now use boxes for a great many purposes for which barrels could be used.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. T. Wylie, Saginaw, Mich.; vice president, E. Daniel Smith, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.; secretary, J. S. Palmer, Sebawaing, Mich.

The coopers were entertained socially by the local branch of the association.

Building permits issued in Louisville from January 1 to May 1 of this year aggregated \$1,400,000, against \$600,000 for the same period last year.

Hardwood flooring men are experiencing their usual rush of business for this season of the year. The Wood Mosaic Company reports business unusually good. The barrel and box people and the chair and furniture concerns are also very busy.

Nashville.

The labor troubles which have pervaded all parts of the United States have laid hold of Nashville along with the rest and the lumber industry here may suffer seriously as a result. Several weeks ago the district organization of union carpenters served notice on the contractors' organization that new terms would have to be met on May 1. Carpenters had been getting \$2.50 a day and less, according to the ability of the men, and had been working ten hours. The unionists now ask for 30 cents an hour flat, for a nine-hour day. The contractors would not hear to such plans. "We are willing to pay good workmen what they are worth to us, but some of them who ask 30 cents an hour would not be worth 30 cents a day to us," said a prominent contractor to the representative of the *Hardwood Record*, and that expression is about the sentiment of the rest of the contractors. Already more than 200 carpenters have walked out and more may follow. It is possible that a compromise may be effected, but if such a plan is not carried out, the contractors will import nonunion men to take the places of the striking unionists. Nashville is at present enjoying a building boom that has never before been equaled, and lumbermen here have been doing an immense business. Just how much the strike will interfere with their trade remains to be seen.

A lumber deal has just been closed in Lauderdale county, Tennessee, near Hale's Point, on the Mississippi river, whereby 8,700 acres of fine timber land were sold to the Ferguson Company, Incorporated, of Ripley, Tenn. The property was formerly owned by Oscar T. Tamm of St. Louis. The purchase price was \$181,500. The Ferguson Company has just made application for a charter with a capital stock of \$75,000, all of which is fully paid in. The members of the company are: J. B. Ferguson, who is vice president of the Lauderdale Bank of Ripley, and a big timber broker and dealer; W. R. Miller, president of the Ripley Savings Bank & Trust Company; C. P. McKinney and J. E. Pierson, lawyers of Ripley, and Blair Pierson, a prominent lawyer of Memphis. The land included in the transaction is one of the finest tracts in the delta, the principal woods being oak, poplar, ash, gum, maple and cottonwood. It is estimated that there are 100,000,000 feet of cottonwood alone in the tract.

John M. Smith, who operates a lumber yard in Dickson, Tenn., has purchased a tract of land in Nashville, including the planing mill formerly run by R. N. Chestnutt & Co. The consideration was \$17,500. Mr. Smith will continue the operation of his plant in Dickson and will also operate the new purchase. Mr. Chestnutt did not sell his lumber in stock, but reserved several acres on either side of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway and will continue in the lumber business as before.

Lumbermen and furniture men of this section will have new facilities for loading and unloading their shipments at the local wharf in the near future, for the Ryman Line of steamers has purchased a large wharf boat. This will be

used for the offices of the Ryman Line and the dock will be used as a warehouse.

Devastation was wrought by a boiler explosion at the plant of Jasper Hardy, five miles from Lynchburg, Tenn., a few days ago. The big boiler tore through the building and blew well nigh the entire plant into the creek some fifty yards away, wrecking everything around. Jasper Hardy was dangerously injured, and others present received minor injuries.

C. E. Townley of W. E. Townley & Co., Cincinnati, O., and E. D. Carey of the Carey-Halliday Lumber Company, Cairo, Ill., were guests of D. S. Hutchinson, sales manager of the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company, last week.

Forest fires have wrought considerable damage recently in the neighborhood of Lafayette, Tenn. Hundreds of acres of timber land, fences and crops were destroyed and much young timber killed.

Furniture manufacturers from towns in Arkansas, Mississippi, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri and Tennessee representing many of the factories in those states met recently at Evansville, Ind., and organized the Southwestern Manufacturers' Association. A. F. Karges of Evansville was elected president; R. G. Marrow of Memphis, vice president; H. S. Tuttle of St. Louis, secretary, and Leo Farenkopf of Evansville, treasurer. The object of the association is to maintain a schedule of prices. Meetings will be held annually.

The Fowler's Stave & Lumber Company of Kenton, Tenn., was recently organized with a capital stock of \$10,000. Sawn staves and hardwood lumber will be manufactured. The company has timber enough to last for years. The shipping points will be Crockett and Rives, Tenn.

One of the largest stave and heading plants in the South is soon to be erected at Harriman, Tenn. The firm of Frank B. Russell & Co. of Louisville, Ky., is at present operating three stave and heading plants at various points on the Tennessee Central railroad, all of which will shortly be moved to Harriman and consolidated. Harriman now has about twelve flourishing lumber industries.

A tract of 2,000 acres of timber land has been sold near Crofton, Dawson Springs and Nortonsville, Ky., to the Pratt-Worthington Company. The price paid was \$24,000. Twelve years ago this same land was sold for just \$1,000. The purchasing company will erect four sawmills on the property. It is pronounced by timber experts to be one of the finest bodies of timber land in western Kentucky.

The firm of John B. Ransom & Co. will probably enlarge its plant in the near future. The firm recently purchased a tract of twenty-two acres adjoining its present yards in West Nashville and this will give more room for its growing business.

Lawrenceburg, Tenn., is experiencing a building boom, and all kinds of lumber are in great demand. Many substantial buildings are being erected and the local lumber business there is lively.

Wiggs Brothers' saw and planing mill at Yokeley, Tenn., was totally destroyed by fire a few days since. There was no insurance on the plant.

James Sullivan has been admitted to the firm of W. E. Cathey Stave Company at Burns, Tenn. The company recently purchased 6,000 acres of land on Beaver Dam creek. A sawmill and ax-handle factory will be operated on this property.

T. J. Dodd and W. F. Harrison of Camden, Tenn., have just purchased a large tract of timber land in Louisiana. They will put in stave and sawmills and work out the holdings.

A large tow of lumber barges is waiting a rise in the Tennessee river at Sheffield. The Ayer-Lard Tie Company owns the timber. It takes a twelve-foot rise to get over Colbert Shoals at that point and the river now measures only six feet there.

John Hedgewood of Montgomery county, Ten-

nessee, has been a heavy loser on account of a forest fire that destroyed a quantity of logs he had cut.

The Hugh McLean Lumber Company of Buffalo, N. Y., has bought 600 acres of rich timber land from J. N. Page at Cane Valley, near Glasgow, Ky. The purchase price was \$37,500. The tract contains poplar, oak, chestnut and walnut.

The Gadsden Handle Factory at Gadsden, Ala., belonging to E. B. Rainey, burned a short time ago, entailing a loss of \$5,000, with insurance of \$3,500.

Hill Brothers' sawmill at Springfield, Ky., has been wrecked by a boiler explosion. One man was killed and one severely injured.

An amendment has been filed at the office of the secretary of state here increasing the capital stock of the Southern Hardwood Lumber Company of Shelby county from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Two new enterprises that will use quantities of hardwood timber are soon to be established in Nashville. The well-known firm of Deeds & Hirsig will erect a carriage and wagon factory, and the Beardon-Chenoweth Carriage Company will also put up a plant.

The Acme Box Company of Hamilton county, Tennessee, has been chartered with a capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators are O. B. Andrews, E. P. Lowe, S. R. Miller, C. B. Watt, A. H. C. Handman and H. P. Fry.

A tragedy was enacted recently at a sawmill near Linden, Tenn. A large log rolled over Black DePriest, who raised up and said: "That log never hurt me or broke a bone," and in less than five minutes he was dead.

Judge Sayre of Montgomery, Ala., has decided in favor of the lumber company in the famous case of Southern States Lumber Company vs. Gov. W. D. Jelks. This decision makes the Alabama governor sign patents to a large amount of swamp timber lands in the extreme southern portion of the state.

Hugh C. Card of the Southern Hardwood Company is running for the city council in the first ward. John H. Baskette is a candidate for reelection to the city council from the seventeenth ward. Mr. Baskette is a member of the well-known lumber firm of Frewitt-Spurr Manufacturing Company. Charles Cohn, another Nashville lumberman, is running for reelection to the council from the sixth ward.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

The large double band mill of the United States Spruce Company, at Marion, Va., has been completed and was formally put into operation on May 1. The mill is one of the largest in the South. The United States Spruce Company now own the Marion & Rye Valley Railway, a line twenty-two miles in length and intersecting their large timber boundaries in Grayson and Smyth counties, Virginia. The company is beginning business at Marion under flattering circumstances.

A fire occurred in the operations of Sanford & Treadway, at Stony Creek, Tenn., the latter part of April, destroying 700,000 feet of fine lumber, together with logging and sawmill equipment.

On April 30, at Washington, N. C., the sawmill and dry kilns of the E. M. Short Lumber Company of that place were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of something over \$25,000, partially insured.

The Morton, Willey & Lewis Lumber Company have closed a deal with William Delaney of Holston Valley, Tenn., for a large boundary of timber on the Holston mountains near that place. The work of cutting the logs and transporting them to the company's railroad has already begun.

G. Mertins and G. A. Griffen, prominent hardwood lumbermen of London, England, were in Bristol last week in consultation with J. A. Wilkenson, who is selling them large quantities of export stock.

Employees of Joe P. Davis and O. F. Hughes, at Midway, Tenn., went out on a strike last week, owing to a discrepancy in the wage scale. The plant has been temporarily closed down, but it is hoped the matter will soon be adjusted.

Valentine Luppert, president of the Luppert Lumber Company of Butler, Tenn., and E. E. Bradley, president of the Whiting Lumber Company of Elizabethton, Tenn., were visitors among local lumbermen last week.

J. H. Bryan, president of the Bryan Lumber Company of this city, has returned from New York, where he has been in conference with lumbermen from Antwerp with reference to a big deal he is anticipating. The Bryan Lumber Company is doing a good export business, and has been very successful along this line.

The Alabama-Tennessee Lumber Dealers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Chattanooga, Tenn., in August. James A. Stone, president of the Stone-Huling Lumber Company of this city, is an officer of the association. The lumbermen in this section are much interested in the comparatively new organization and the attendance will doubtless be large.

Joe P. Davis has returned from Midway, Tenn., where he has been in the interest of his lumber operations in Greene county. He reports conditions encouraging and the strike situation almost settled.

H. G. Manson was here last week from New York, making contracts for oak and poplar for export.

A. C. Franch, a prominent lumberman of Antwerp, Belgium, was in Bristol last week on business with the Bryan Lumber Company of this city.

Paul W. Fleck of the Paul W. Fleck Lumber Company left this week for points in Virginia in the interest of his business.

A. A. Fleenor of the Bryan Lumber Company is spending several days at Mountain City, Tenn., in the interest of the company's business.

William S. Whiting of the Whiting Manufacturing Company of Elizabethton, Tenn., was a visitor among local lumbermen last week.

Fred Hughes, resident manager of Price & Heald of Baltimore, Md., has returned from a business trip to points in Virginia and West Virginia. He reports business good.

The lumber and planing mills of Catogni Bros., at Roanoke, Va., together with a small amount of lumber, was destroyed by fire on May 3, and a loss of something over \$20,000 entailed.

G. H. Angel of New York was in Bristol last week buying export oak. Mr. Angel stated that he was buying this stock in large quantities in this section and was finding a good foreign market for same.

Dwight D. Hartlove of the Tug River Lumber Company has been ill for several days.

Detroit.

The steamer Portage has been purchased by R. T. Gray, a Detroit attorney, from the Craig Shipbuilding Company of Toledo, and will be used in the general lumber trade.

The schooner R. P. Mason, loaded with 60,000 feet of hardwood lumber from Gladstone, Mich., went ashore five miles north of Cedar River and has been towed to Marinette with a broken back.

The Dennis & Smith Lumber Company have had their assessed valuation raised from \$100,000 to \$150,000 by the board of city assessors.

A large area of open water, useful only for floating logs, is to be filled in and made available as a lumber yard by the Detroit Lumber Company, whose plant is situated at the foot of Chene street. This will afford river frontage accessible to lake craft of almost any draft, and additional capacity for piling lumber to the amount of 3,500,000 feet. The discontinuance of the sawmill plant has resulted in a material increase in the planing mill capacity of the company. The Detroit Lumber Company, although

dealing extensively in pine lumber, handle much maple and birch woods.

Addison P. Brewer, a Michigan lumberman of the old regime, died in Saginaw, aged 79 years. He was a brother of the late Congressman Mark Brewer and father-in-law of E. H. Pearson, a Chicago banker.

Truman H. Newberry of Detroit, who becomes assistant secretary of the navy, is the moving force in the Packard Automobile Company, large users of hardwood for bodies.

"A more substantial progress than that made by Detroit would be hard to find," says President Bielman of the Board of Commerce. He says that sixty-eight new companies have been incorporated during the first four months of 1905, with authorized capital of \$8,655,500. Many lumber concerns are included in this list.

The recent strike at Clayton Gibson's Wolverine box factory has been declared off.

Cleveland.

W. W. Reilley of W. W. Reilley & Bro., Buffalo, N. Y., was a Cleveland visitor last week.

W. E. Hammer, representing N. B. McCarty, Clarksburg, W. Va., and W. E. Hooper, representing the Johnson & Knox Lumber Company, Chicago, called on the local trade last week.

F. T. Peitch, head of the hardwood department of the Advance Lumber Company of this city, made a business trip to Buffalo last week. He reports New York state trade as being in a very satisfactory condition.

The office force of the Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company has organized a baseball nine. Last year it crossed bats with the Advance Lumber Company's nine and was badly beaten. This year it hopes to have better success.

W. A. Cool left last week for a business trip through western Ohio.

The sale of 500,000 feet of poplar, to be shipped at the rate of three cars a week, was among the local transactions of last week. The stock goes into a local box factory.

The demand for the better grades of plain oak is still greater than the supply, dry stock being exceedingly scarce. Quartered oak is in less demand and prices are not as firm.

New Orleans.

The extension of railroads through northern Louisiana and into the delta lands of western Mississippi is expected to bring about the opening of a considerable section of hardwood land that has hitherto been difficult of access and hardly with any effect on hardwood trade. In northern Louisiana the Gould system is extending its lines looking toward connection with the Texas & Pacific, and opening vast regions of oak back of Lake Providence and further south in Catahoula parish. In central Louisiana, in St. Landry parish, oak land is being tapped by the Opelousas, Gulf & Northwestern Railroad. In Mississippi the railroad development is throwing into touch with the timber world the land in Sunflower county and in the lowlands of the delta adjoining the hills. This development, together with the recent visit of hardwood men from Michigan, has been watched with keen interest by the holders of the hardwood lands.

Increased sugar cane acreage for the ensuing year, estimated to be fully ten per cent, together with the announcement that next season a vast deal of Cuban sugar will be brought here for refining, and the fact that the capacity of the American Sugar Refining Plant will be doubled, has served to increase by twofold the business of coopers and by more than twofold the coopers whose specialty is the oak stave.

The Louisiana Coopers Company recently purchased the planing mill and frame yard of S. D. Moffett, and will double its capacity. A number of other coopers here are adding to their establishments.

The Guenard Furniture Company, to manufacture and sell furniture made from Louisiana and Mississippi hardwoods, is the latest addition to

the handlers of wood in New Orleans. The company will begin operations very shortly, and will have its goods on the market next autumn.

The demand for oak staves has increased for export purposes during the month, several ships having taken considerable cargoes to the south of Europe. Germany has also taken several large cargoes.

It has developed during the month that the big lumber syndicate that is supposed to be corraling all the pine land in southern Mississippi has not paid any attention to the hardwood lands of southwestern Mississippi or to any of the hardwood lands of the Mississippi delta.

The Southern Vehicle Manufacturing Company will double its capacity and will make special arrangements for its supplies of spokes, timber, etc., from northern Louisiana.

St. Louis.

J. L. Lane, who recently severed his connection with the East St. Louis Walnut Company, has removed to Chicago and engaged in the general wholesaling of lumber. In that market he will represent William Buchanan in the yellow pine trade. He has also allied himself with several hardwood and cypress mills.

The Bonsack Lumber Company transacted a heavy business during April and at the same time was able in its buying department to pick up considerable lumber at southern points of supply and is therefore in a position to take good care of both present and prospective business.

The Charles F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company states that its business has never been heavier during a similar period than it has been thus far this spring, and as its own mills are now running on full time it is able to ship its own product, of which it has a reasonable supply in shipping dry condition.

Two Hoo-Hoo concatenations in which St. Louis was interested were held last week at Marianna, Ark., and Cape Girardeau, Mo. At both of these the classes of initiates were large, the Marianna affair having been attended by A. C. Ramsey, Junior Hoo-Hoo of the order, and T. A. Moore, Vicegerent Snark of the Eastern District of Missouri, having had charge at Cape Girardeau.

Kansas City.

A. L. Houghton returned a few days ago from a trip to northeastern Arkansas, where he is interested in the hardwood manufacturing business. He says that while there it was practically impossible to work to advantage in the woods, as the water in many places was waist deep, and while it was too high to work with teams, it was not high enough to float the logs to the mills. The mills in that vicinity have seldom experienced so much trouble from wet weather as this spring.

J. H. Tschudy expresses the opinion that the hardwood trade will be satisfactorily active through the summer, especially locally, owing to the great activity in building circles here. He reports quite a little call for mahogany, which is rather low in price. Mr. Tschudy has paneled the counter in his new office with African mahogany in its natural color, and the effect is quite striking, as viewed from one direction the wood closely resembles a tiger skin, while viewed from the opposite direction the appearance is entirely different, the grain showing a much darker color.

A. H. Connelly reports a good demand and a strong inquiry, especially for white oak. His trade has been satisfactory throughout the entire spring both locally and from the outside. Mr. Connelly made a good contract when he was south a month or so ago, and states that his stock is coming in nice, giving him a good assortment, so that at a pile he has been handling his oak in a big way.

John Merrill of Memphis, Mo., says that their trade has been fairly good, although not

as urgent just now as it was last month. He looks for a fair demand through the summer.

The Dierks Lumber & Coal Company report quite an active call for oak bridge stock during the past month.

E. J. Stanton, a prominent wholesaler of Los Angeles, Cal., was in Kansas City on May 4, on his way home from a trip to Memphis and other hardwood centers. Mr. Stanton is an extensive dealer in hardwood flooring and reports a strong demand in Los Angeles this season, owing to the activity in building at that point.

Cincinnati.

The annual election of officers of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club occurred at the monthly meeting and dinner held May 1 at the Stag cafe. I. M. Asher was chosen president; F. W. Mowbray, first vice president; C. H. Pease, second vice president; Benjamin Bramlage, treasurer, and E. J. Thoman, secretary.

In addition to the selection of new officials it was decided to boom J. Watt Graham of this city for the secretaryship of the National Hardwood Lumbermen's Association at the annual convention to be held in Buffalo, May 18 and 19. For this purpose a rallying committee consisting of I. M. Asher, W. A. Bennett and J. E. Tuthill was appointed. About twenty members from this city expect to go to Buffalo. It was also arranged for the club to join the Cincinnati Association Organization, a body of business interests, and a committee composed of F. W. Mowbray, W. A. Bennett and C. F. Korn was appointed to represent the club.

O. P. Hurd & Co. have removed their offices from this city to Cairo, Ill., where their yards are located.

W. A. Bennett of Bennett & Witte returned the early part of the month from Memphis, where he went to look after the business of their office in that city.

M. B. Farrin of M. B. Farrin & Co. is home from a trip to Lexington, Ky., where he attended a meeting of Kentucky mill men. An appeal will be made to the government to change certain locks and dams in Kentucky streams, a resolution to that effect having been adopted.

James H. Bryan, president of the Bryan Hardwood Lumber Company, with headquarters at Bristol, Tenn., was a visitor the latter part of April. His company will establish a Cincinnati office and yards as soon as a suitable location can be secured.

Reports have reached this city that the Clearfield Lumber Company of Clearfield, Pa., has begun a survey for a new line of railway from Morehead, Rowan county, Ky., to Paragon in Morgan county. The route will traverse up the north fork of the Licking river and will be twelve miles in length. The company owns several thousand acres of fine timber and coal lands and the road will give an outlet to the Chesapeake & Ohio.

The Hyde Park Lumber & Coal Company, at Hyde Park, a suburb of Cincinnati, has changed the name to the Hyde Park Lumber Company. The company's hardwood lumber business has developed to such an extent that it was decided to quit dealing in coal altogether.

Floyd Day of the Swan-Day Company, Clay City, Ky., was a caller on the trade the fore part of May. He is optimistic regarding the future of poplar.

The movement of lumber by railroad for April as compiled by the Chamber of Commerce statisticians was as follows: Receipts, 6,221 cars; shipments, 3,099. For the corresponding month last year 5,997 cars were received and 4,281 sent out.

Representatives of a number of local firms attended the public auction at Columbia, Ky., on May 3 of 600 acres of timber lands in Adair county, belonging to James Page, deceased. Bidders attended from Chicago, Louisville, Memphis, New Albany and other cities. The McLean Company of New Albany was purchaser at \$37,500.

Chattanooga.

Chattanooga Hoo-Hoos held a very enthusiastic meeting at Turner Hall in this city Monday evening, May 1, and initiated fifteen lumbermen from this city and surrounding towns. W. H. Yates, of Johnson City, Tenn., Vicegerent Snark for eastern Tennessee, came over from Knoxville and conducted the affair.

The Fowler-Personett Lumber Company, recently incorporated in Birmingham, began operations at the new plant in North Birmingham this week.

The Arnold Lumber Company, of which C. C. Arnold is president, manufacturers of poplar siding, will install a new band resaw in a short time. The concern will also abandon its retail business and make a specialty of poplar siding. This will be the only plant exclusively manufacturing poplar siding in the South, with the exception of the plant at Atlanta.

The Ferd Brenner Lumber Company will install an edger and a trimmer at its yards in Norfolk, Va. The company has about 2,000,000 feet of plain oak in its yards in Norfolk and operates a dimension mill at this point.

The Acme Box Company, which was recently incorporated in this city with \$25,000 capital stock, has purchased the Box Department of the Acme Kitchen Furniture Company. Garnett Andrews is president; C. B. Watt, vice president; Sterling Miller, secretary, and O. B. Andrews, treasurer and general manager. The plant will be moved from the present location to a site on Carter street. The company will manufacture boxes and crates and make a specialty of dove-tailed cottonwood boxes.

The Alabama Coffin & Casket Company, which was recently incorporated with \$50,000 capital with G. H. Garmany, J. C. Miller and H. C. Smith of Chattanooga as incorporators, has commenced the erection of a brick plant in North Birmingham. The building will be two stories in height and 50x150 feet in dimension. H. C. Smith is general manager of the company.

The Tennessee Fiber Company has applied for a charter with \$100,000 capital stock, with H. C. Adler, George B. David, Robert Davidson, Frank Spurlock and W. A. Sadd as incorporators. The company proposes to manufacture fiber from wood and other materials.

The Lookout Planing Mills have been given a big order for furnishing material for the construction of houses for the camp of the Southern Railway tunnel, which is now being extended through Lookout mountain and which will be completed in about two years at a cost of \$2,000,000.

J. S. Fowler of the Fowler-Personett Lumber Company of Birmingham has returned home after seeing the Birmingham plant put in operation.

J. D. Case of Rushville, Ind., president of the Case Lumber Company, will arrive in the city Sunday.

J. M. Card, president of the J. M. Card Lumber Company, is in Alabama.

Evansville.

All the stocks and bonds held against the Evansville Cabinet Manufacturing Company of this city have been purchased by Maley & Wertz. The purchasers have not yet decided what they will do with the property.

S. D. Albright of Nashville, Tenn. is in the city looking after a barge of lumber for John M. Smith of Dixon, Tenn.

H. Scanlon, representing F. M. Creelman of Chicago, has been here the past week overseeing the taking up of a large amount of poplar lumber.

Nathan Thayer of the firm of May, Thompson & Thayer has just returned from a four weeks' trip through Indian Territory, where he has been looking at some walnut timber.

Daniel Wertz of the firm of Maley & Wertz has been spending the past week at the company's Grammer, Ind., mill, looking after its interests at that place.

The river mills are all in operation and, owing to the frequent heavy rains, the river is in good condition for logging.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

The less said about the condition of the Chicago hardwood market at this date the better. The aggravating and uncalled-for teamsters' strike which has prevailed in this city since April 6, and which now is apparently on the verge of settlement, did not materially affect the hardwood lumber trade of Chicago until about two weeks ago. While the teamsters engaged in hauling lumber have not personally been among the strikers, the strike condition that has prevailed in a great many other lines of trade has so seriously upset general business conditions in this city that trade has been light and in many cases almost nothing for several days.

In hundreds of cases drivers with loads of lumber for delivery to various manufacturing institutions have been turned back either by the strikers themselves or by the refusal of the buyer to accept stock at this time. Wholesalers who have had lumber bought from various parts of the country have been obliged to notify shippers to hold up on shipments until normal conditions reasserted themselves.

While it is recognized that this interruption is only a temporary one and of brief duration, still it is very annoying to the trade and entails a vast amount of unnecessary loss to both the wholesale and manufacturing trade of the city. With the settlement of the strike it goes without saying that trade will go forward with renewed energy and that there is still the prospect that the year will prove one of the best in the history of the trade for many years.

New York.

The past fortnight has witnessed a still further increase in the demands for all kinds of hardwood lumber, and business is not only increasing so far as volume is concerned, but likewise is of a satisfactory nature as regards prices. The keynote of the situation seems to be not one of sale, but of securing stock to fill current demands. This seems to be the salient feature which bids fair to pervade the market well into the summer. Good hardwood lumber of almost any kind is easy of sale. The activity in the building situation presages an increasing demand for all kinds of stock which enter into that branch of the consuming trade, and the whole situation was never more promising, and but seldom more productive, than at present.

Plain oak is still the leader in demand in the face of short supplies of dry stock. Prices are showing a steady upward tendency. Quartered oak has shown considerable improvement, but there seems to be ample stock for current wants. Cypress is firm at the list price, but dry stock is moving out fast and it is believed that in a short time prices will move up. The demand for ash is excellent for all grades, and the offerings only moderate. Birch is in particularly good call; prices are steady and offerings only fair. Chestnut is moving freely in the manufacturing trade along with birch and maple, and prices throughout the entire list are very firm.

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Mich.

The export situation is a little more promising than it has been for some months, and the houses are looking for a good summer trade. Much satisfaction is expressed over the improvement in the poplar situation. It is slow, but, nevertheless, steady, and more demand is resulting, accompanied by a steady advance in values.

Detroit.

There is a noticeable scarcity of dry hard maple. This is particularly true of firsts and seconds in all thicknesses. There has been a very large production of maple, however, in the lower peninsula of Michigan during the past winter and spring, and shrewd observers feel that the market cannot advance to any extent, as there will be a very large amount of stock in shipping condition within thirty to sixty days. The demand for maple continues good, especially for flooring purposes, so that a firm market seems assured. Basswood is perhaps a trifle stronger, though its position is far from satisfactory. Dry birch is going into consumption rapidly, but the new cut will soon be offered and little if any advance is looked for on this item. Soft elm holds its own well. Beech values range on about the same level as during the past six months. Black ash is in urgent request and the supply seems likely to be far below the demand. Plain red oak is scarce and extremely strong in price. Very little of this wood, however, is now produced in Michigan.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

Lumber trade conditions in this city and section continue good, and during the past fortnight no material change has been noted. Business has been so brisk that the majority of the dealers and manufacturers are some sixty days behind with orders, and are daily turning down orders for prompt shipment. The car shortage, which has pervaded this section, has been to some extent relieved, and it is thought that no further trouble will be encountered in this particular. The output of mills during the past few months has proved materially deficient to supply the demand, and several new mills will soon be put into operation. Prices on oak are high, and it is now more the question where to get the oak stock than that of price. Poplar is gradually rising in price and the conditions in poplar channels are much more encouraging than for months past. Prices paid now for this stock are considerable in excess of those of a few weeks past. Chestnut is in heavy demand with good prices. An unprecedented demand exists for sound wormy chestnut stock. White pine is also in good demand with fair prices.

London.

The hardwood market is dull and inactive, and sufficient stocks are arriving under contracts to meet demands. Plain oak boards are in good demand and if in dry condition sell well at from \$45 to \$50 per mille for firsts and seconds, and \$35 to \$40 per mille for commons.

There is very little demand at present for quartered oak and shippers would do well to hold their stocks, as there is likely to be a market shortly.

Walnut logs are not wanted in this market, unless prime, large and suitable for veneers.

Lumber is in good demand (both in boards and planks), especially in medium and cull grades, which are selling at from \$60 to \$70 per mille and \$40 to \$45 per mille respectively.

Satin walnut (red gum) is selling freely for forward delivery at from \$37.50 to \$40 per mille for firsts and seconds, and at from \$25 to \$30 per mille for commons. Saps are not wanted; consignments are not arriving too freely, nor should they, as if these goods are not sold immediately on arrival the heavy storage charges take the "gilt" off.

Whitewood logs are not wanted; in planks the

market is overstocked, and these move very slowly; planed boards are selling at about \$52.50 per mille for 1 inch stock, and while there is not too much offering, buyers are not anxious at these prices. Commons and culls are in little demand and shipment should be curtailed.

Baltimore.

Nothing has occurred within the past two weeks to make the hardwood situation appear less favorable than it has for some time past. In fact, the trade has gained strength so that dealers who can get adequate supplies of lumber are certain to make money. Manufacturers who got their stumpage at reasonable figures are in a fair way to make liberal profits and find a ready market for the output of mills worked to the limit of their capacity. Stocks are in urgent demand and all the plants seem to have orders ahead for months to come. Dealers are active in securing lumber and much competition prevails at milling points. The trouble now is that the manufacturer and the dealer cannot get supplies fast enough, the call being for large quantities. This is especially true of plain sawed oak, in which grade something like a scarcity exists.

The only factor in the trade who may not be in the happiest frame of mind is the middle man who neglected to provide for the present exigency in advance, and whose lack of foresight prevented him from making arrangements with mills to obtain stocks at advantageous prices. He is now caught between the increased demands of the mills and the level of quotations fixed by the volume of business and at the advanced rates he must pay there is little or no money in the business for him. The dealer, however, who saw what was coming and acted accordingly is hardly in a less enviable position than the mill man, since no effort at all is required to make sales.

Export conditions as to oak are not so satisfactory, the stocks held abroad being larger than is compatible with firmness in the market. It is reported from Liverpool, for instance, that a single firm there has not less than 15,000 pieces of oak wagon plank on hand, which, if it indicates the holdings of the other firms, shows heavy accumulations that serve to keep prices lower than they should be. Caution in making shipments is therefore enjoined.

The domestic inquiry for ash and other hardwoods in general use is hardly less active than that for oak, and almost without a dissenting voice the dealers express gratification. Prices are high and steady and good lumber is quickly taken up. Poplar is somewhat lower than might be expected, though stocks do not seem to be inordinately large, but an improvement has been noted of late, and the situation is in the main satisfactory.

Buffalo.

Some of the hardwood dealers are finding the demand a trifle slack, but as others do not report any slackness it will have to be set down as a personal condition that is not likely to be general. There has been a better hardwood movement this spring than last. The demand has spurred the local trade to hunt for stock more than ever before and the result is a larger in-bound movement than was thought possible earlier in the season, especially in plain oak, although it has been necessary to bring quite an amount of it in green to make sure of it.

The increased demand for poplar, though by no means rushing, is having its favorable effect, while cypress has sold as fast as it could be obtained, some dealers finding that they need quite a circuit of sawmill connections to get their orders filled at all promptly. Those who have gone into gum and cottonwood are also much pleased with the trade.

If basswood would only move the list would

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be pretty clean, though the demand for chestnut is not large. Maple sells well and there is a considerable local stock of it. Dealers are reporting more receipts of birch than they have had formerly. It always sells fast enough to keep the stocks low. Ash, elm and quartered oak are doing well, though of course not selling on a par with plain oak. Prices are strong and the whole tone of the trade is at its best.

Philadelphia.

Dealers in hardwoods seem to be well pleased with conditions. Orders are still ahead of the available dry stock in many items. Mills are said to be full up with orders for several months to come. There appears to be little gain in the stocks of the dealers during the past fortnight and plain sawed oak is very active, as it has been for some time past, with ash and birch a good second. Basswood is having considerable call, as is also cherry. Poplar is in strong demand and cypress is a fair seller. Handlers of maple are sanguine of its future, and hardwood flooring of all kinds is moving rapidly. Chestnut is holding up well. A good general inquiry prevails throughout the hardwood business and prices are well up and the outlook appears most promising.

Pittsburg.

Every man who deals in hardwood lumber in Pittsburg and Allegheny has reason to feel good. Actual sales and immediate prospects both assure him that there is to be no lack of orders this summer. The market is not only perceptibly broader than it was a month ago, but buyers are in much better humor. Retailers are being crowded for stock by the contractors and builders, who are busy because architects have received dozens of contracts recently that had been held up because of a fear of serious labor disturbances and high prices of building materials. All along the line business is coming at a pace that should reassure the most skeptical wholesaler.

The big hardwood firms in Pittsburg are unanimous in their belief that this is going to be a banner year. There is more house building in sight than there has been any May before since 1900, and the construction of good houses means lots of orders for hardwood. The industrial conditions are evidently so favorable that all over the Pittsburg district there is a big boom in the building of factories, warehouses, railroad stations, store and office buildings, all requiring a large amount of hardwood in their interiors. Heavy construction work, railroad and traction construction and work in the mines and river improvements are going to take more heavy bill stuff than has ever been wanted before in this city. Hence, the hardwood firms, whether they cater to interior work or make a specialty of furnishing heavy construction timbers, are well supplied with orders.

"We look for an early advance in the price of oak," said one of the leading dealers in Pittsburg recently. "The call for heavy oak timbers for immediate delivery is much larger than we can fill and this demand is sure to increase as the season wears on." Some firms have already discounted this prospect and are quoting higher prices on some grades of oak. Poplar rules high in market, although quotations have not been advanced. It is expected that there will be some advance soon to follow the rise in white pine and the expected advance in the price of yellow pine.

The general line of hardwoods, including maple, birch, cherry, ash and hickory, are in good demand, although there is not the same call for them as for oak. There is just now a stiff call for hickory and white ash, and dealers report that it is very hard to get No. 1 stock that is dry. Maple is coming into market more of late since the small mills of western Pennsylvania and Ohio started to cut their winter logs.

Prices are firm and the best grades of maple are in active call.

Cincinnati.

The hardwood lumber trade during the past two weeks has been somewhat dull, but the outlook is extremely bright and the situation is regarded with eminent satisfaction. Trade has been on a fair scale while inquiries from foreign as well as domestic sources have poured in. Further inroads have been made on dry stocks generally speaking. Quartered oak, mahogany and ash have been the best sellers. Poplar sales are expected to increase shortly, especially in the better grades. Cottonwood and gum have been amply offered and moved at a moderate clip. No price changes are reported.

Saginaw Valley.

The hardwood market has been doing fairly well this spring. There are ample stocks of maple to be had, local dealers buying at interior mills. Log run can be bought at the shipping point at \$15 and \$16. The trade in maple manufactured flooring is picking up and prices are considerably improved. The firms engaged in the business report a much better condition than existed last season, both as to prices and demand. Log run basswood is worth about \$20 at the shipping point and there is not a great deal being manufactured. Considerable elm is manufactured in this district and some ash. Prices are fairly satisfactory. Dealers have good stocks for the season of the year, although some lines of dry stock are depleted.

There is no great rush of trade, but there is a healthy demand for all kinds of hardwood stock and prices are looking better.

Nashville.

The local market continues firm in all lines. The indications are that quartered oak will advance further in price. The demand is increasing and dealers are holding stock for full market value. There is no disposition to cut prices or to unload stock. Plain oak is active and chestnut, ash and poplar are in better demand. The planing mills have full orders for dressed stock of all kinds. There is a good demand and ready market for cedar piling, telephone poles and posts. A tide is looked for in the river in the near future, and this will increase the local supply of lumber very materially, as there is a large quantity up the Cumberland waiting to be brought down.

Indianapolis.

The hardwood lumber market in Indianapolis shows but little change from what it was during April. The first week of May was very pretty, almost ideal weather conditions existing, and as a result considerable lumber was delivered to builders in various parts of the city. Prices continue steady and there seems to be no cutting, as dealers generally are able to get their price. A fair stock of almost all grades of hardwoods seems to be on hand. However, on account of the heavy rains throughout the South during April not nearly so much southern lumber was shipped into Indianapolis and Indiana as would have been the case otherwise. This has tended to keep the stocks smaller than the dealers had really contemplated. As has been the case all spring, the greatest demand is for plain white oak. Many calls are received for it daily. There is also a fair demand for quartered and red oak. Hardwood dealers throughout the city say they can feel the good effect on their business resulting from the splendid building boom which Indianapolis is now enjoying and which bids fair to make 1905 the banner building year in the history of the city. Evidences of business prosperity can be readily seen on every hand and the city's hardwood lumbermen are, seemingly, getting their full share. At least they are making absolutely no complaints about

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Memphis.

The hardwood situation here, though rather quiet in some lines, in general continues healthy. There is some weakness in low grade cotton wood, and poplar in the lower grades is not in great demand. But, aside from these two items, the tone of the market is excellent, while the run of orders is satisfactory in volume. There is a noted scarcity of plain oak, with little prospect of relief in this respect very soon. All the lumber dealers here are of the same opinion regarding lightness of stocks of this description, as well as the firmness of prices at the recent level. Quartered oak is rather quiet, with prices, however, maintained. Offerings are not excessive and nothing is being pressed for sale. Ash is in active enough demand to take up everything offered, with the better movement in the higher grades. Cypress is excellent property, this item having recently been in splendid request at good prices. Gum is steady at recent prices. The cut of this lumber this season has not been very heavy and holders have had no trouble in disposing of well handled, well-cut stock at a range of prices giving a good margin of profit. Export conditions are showing a slight tendency toward improvement, though the percentage of lumber exported from this city is below the average for this time of year by a considerable margin. Poplar is in good demand in the higher grades, with offerings reported rather more limited.

Ashland District.

The demand for poplar lumber, especially in the higher grades, and oak in all grades, continues very good, and sales are being made at full list prices. Owners of mills in this section are becoming very much alarmed over the log situation, having received, up to this time, but a very small proportion of their log supply for this year's cut.

New Orleans.

Men in this section who are well posted declare the prospect in building for the coming summer to be the greatest that the section has ever seen. Thus the demand for interior fittings, furniture and other high-grade and manufactured hardwood will surpass anything that this immediate vicinity has seen in some time. New Orleans will build more houses of the better class during this summer than ever before. The same is true of every town in this section.

The hardwood men of the section are preparing to fit the houses with what they need—and hence they look for good market conditions. The outlook is reflected in the present.

While the demand for staves has fallen off with the close of the sugar season the outlook for the future is brighter than ever, and is also reflected. During the past month it has developed that the cane acreage and the consequent demand for oak staves will be ten per cent greater next season than this.

General conditions in domestic and export circles are reported excellent.

Kansas City.

The demand for hardwoods of various kinds and of all grades seems to be fully as active here as reported from other markets. The demand is probably not as urgent as it has been, as buyers placed liberal orders early in the season, and are now hurrying shipment of stock already bought. The inquiry, however, is strong, and the consumers of hardwood lumber evidently are well acquainted with the mill situation and know that present and prospective stocks are not any too plentiful. In this territory the spring demand has not only been satisfactory, but considerably in excess of that of last spring.

A year ago there was a hesitancy in placing orders, and quite a scramble on the part of man-

ufacturers and wholesalers for business. This season the business seems to be coming in without much solicitation, as is evident from the fact that representatives of hardwood concerns in Memphis, St. Louis and other markets have paid infrequent visits to this section this spring looking for business.

The Arkansans will men have had more than their share of trouble from wet weather this season, and the accumulation of stock has been slow. It was very wet all through April, and for a greater part of the time the woods in the low country were about waist deep in water. A few weeks ago there was trouble in getting cars, but this has been obviated and the car situation is easy, so that shipments are coming forward more promptly than they have been. All mills report a decided shortage of plain oak, and in the wholesale centers this has been the scarcest article in the hardwood line. The mills are cutting as much plain oak as possible, and there will be an improvement in the supply in sixty or ninety days. However, the difficulty in getting logs has been so great this season that plain oak will be scarce through the year, and if the demand continues as active as promised it will continue the firmest item in the way of hardwoods. There is a fairly good demand for quartered oak, but it is being supplied without trouble. Dealers here report a stronger demand for gum than during past seasons for finishing purposes, and architects are recognizing the fact that when properly handled this wood makes a good finish at a very moderate price. Uppers of other kinds are selling fairly well and the demand is fully up to normal. It is the opinion here that prices on the better grades of hardwoods will continue as now quoted throughout the spring and summer.

The demand for factory stock of all kinds is active, as it has been since early in the year. Probably wagon stock is in more urgent demand than anything else, and it is bringing higher prices, as the mills are behind on orders and orders accepted for prompt shipment command a premium. The furniture factory trade is good, and considerably more active than at this time last year. There has never been a heavier demand for railroad stock of all kinds than this season. It started in January and the inquiry has been strong ever since. The railroad mills have been getting orders much faster than they could take care of them, and now are several months behind. The demand for bridge stock has been good for the past few weeks, and there is a satisfactory inquiry.

The local demand for uppers has never been better. Kansas City is doing a large amount of building this season, which is running to the better class of residences requiring more or less hardwood for floor and interior finish. Dealers here have not only been busy since the building season began, but are figuring on an active demand throughout the summer and fall.

St. Louis.

The brisk business which has been for some time reported from this market continues and the only impediment is the scarcity of dry lumber. So far as some items are concerned this scarcity is very pronounced and of late it has been spreading to such an extent that the whole country reports a shortage. For some time there has been practically no inch plain red oak to be found in St. Louis in a shipping dry condition and the small holdings have been reserved for mixed car orders. The trade, under these conditions, naturally turned to inch plain white oak and the shortage of this is now fully as pronounced as that of plain red. One and a quarter inch cypress and inch poplar are also among the short items and considerable business has, therefore, been refused because of this condition. Every effort is being made to better stock conditions in St. Louis and buyers in the southern country are absorbing whatever they can find. Since January the southern pro-

duction has been limited by adverse weather conditions and many buyers have not much more than made expenses, so that the St. Louis receipts have been much lighter than is normal at this season of the year. These buyers, however, are so anxious to secure lumber that they are paying higher prices than formerly prevailed, showing a very firm condition at initial points. It is probably a fact that mill prices have advanced more rapidly than have those in the wholesale centers and this condition lends strength to the situation.

All of the local wholesalers, because of the strength of the market and the scarcity here noted, predict a much busier summer than is usual and believe that the period of dullness will scarcely be apparent. They also have strong ideas concerning the fall trade, as is exemplified by the fact that they are buying freely of green lumber at good prices, whereas this lumber will not be available for consumption before fall.

As yet the gum situation has not improved and little change is expected so long as the mills are as easily taking care of the present market requirements. A fairly large volume of this material is changing hands, but prices are lower than those prevailing last year and a number of manufacturers are decreasing their output. As has been stated in the foregoing, inch plain oak, both red and white, occupies a stronger relative position than any of the other hardwoods, but quartered oak may be considered on a firm basis, although prices have not advanced thus far this year as rapidly as many would have liked. Upper grades of poplar are strong, which can also be said of cypress and cottonwood, although the last named is not moving with great freedom so far as the lower grades are concerned. All of the other woods handled in St. Louis are about as they have been for several weeks and show a hardening tendency.

Evansville.

The hardwood situation in this locality is about the same as the past few weeks and if anything is slightly better. The heavy rains have somewhat retarded shipping, but all the sawmills and factories are running and several new industries have been started. Logs are still plentiful.

Chattanooga.

There is still a very active demand in this section for high-grade lumber, but stocks are very short. There is scarcely any plain oak on the market, and although the demands for quartered oak are somewhat dull at this time there is not a very great supply on hand. The supply of logs is also running short. This is particularly true of the river mills. None of these mills have a very great stock of hardwood material on hand. These conditions are prevalent on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers and in fact in this whole section. Lumbermen are confident that prices will continue to advance.

Oak and poplar have advanced rapidly in price in the last three months. As the supply of high-grade hardwoods is becoming exhausted there is a greater demand for the lower grades. Building conditions are very active throughout the South. In this city contractors cannot secure sufficient labor to carry on their contracts. The outlook is better than it has been for years and although lumbermen are not realizing the business they expected they have a very rosy view of the future.

Minneapolis.

Locally the demand for hardwood stocks is quiet, as the sash and door factories are not getting out much finish work as yet, and will not have use for much hardwood before a month or more. The furniture people are buying in small quantities and waiting for new stock before laying in a large supply. They are espe-

cially shy of oak, which is pretty near cleaned up. There is no inch stock of northern red or white oak to be had, and customers who want inch oak are compelled to buy southern oak. Thicker cuts of northern oak can be had in small quantities, but only a few dealers can supply orders of any size, and the price of all oak lumber has been advanced within the last fortnight from \$2 to \$5 a thousand. Northern stock gets a premium of \$4 to \$5 a thousand over southern oak.

Birch is also very scarce, but there is not so much doing just now in birch stocks. Prices are rather uncertain, and vary according to stocks, good grades bringing higher than the list price without difficulty. Elm and ash are not in lively demand just at present. Basswood is selling steadily, but is still weaker than the trade would like to see it. It is generally understood that new stocks will be light, but there is quite a little dry lumber left, and some winter-sawed stock has been kiln dried lately and placed on the market, which provides ample offerings of basswood.

The retail yard trade is still the liveliest feature of the market. It is calling for wagon stock in oak, elm and maple, with some odd lines of hardwood for building purposes, or dored in mixed cars. There is still a fair demand for maple flooring. Building is extremely active in the cities, and Minneapolis building permits for April exceeded \$1,500,000 in value, an increase of seventy-five per cent over the same month last year. The influence of this heavy building record will be felt in the hardwood trade in a few weeks. The retail lumber trade in the country is slow, as farmers are putting in their crops and have no time for hauling.

Grand Rapids.

The hardwood situation remains practically unchanged. In maple, dry inch stock is scarce. The Michigan Maple Company has cleaned up all this flooring stock. With the local furniture manufacturers mahogany is being used liberally this season. Southern gum is finding its way in northern markets more and more, to take the place of elm and basswood, and though an inferior wood, it is made very serviceable by intelligent handling.

Louisville.

While no boom pervades the local hardwood market, business is surprisingly good for even this season of the year, especially when the dull conditions which have prevailed for the past six months are taken into consideration. All branches of the raw and finished trade report material and products moving in large and steady volume. Even poplar, which was considered an almost unmarketable commodity, has shown signs of awakening, and during the past two or three weeks has developed a pretty fair demand. The oaks continue to be the central figure in demand, furniture manufacturers taking pretty much all they can carry. The car shops have also placed large orders. These shops had been shut down for more than six months, until the first of the year, when operations were again resumed. Walnut is in strong demand, but the supply is very short and dealers have almost despaired of securing any at prevailing prices, which are unusually high. Hickory has been in strong demand and the market supply is only fairly good. The recently established organ and piano factories have done a great deal to advance the interests of the local hardwood market. They take considerable raw material, and attract to this center sellers who expect to find an outlet for their holdings.

Prices, generally, are steady to up, especially on the oaks and the finer grades of wood. Poplar is showing considerable improvement. Hickory is steady to up. Ash, which has been in good demand, is about steady. Altogether the market is in a satisfactory condition.

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4/4 qtd. Red Oak—dry, common and better.
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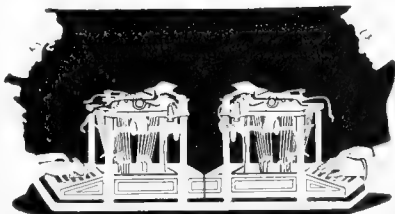
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 Lumber per year for export and domestic
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Also Quartered and Plain Polished Oak
 Flooring, kiln dried, end matched, hollow
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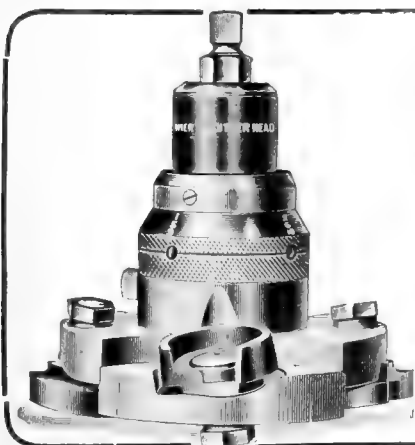
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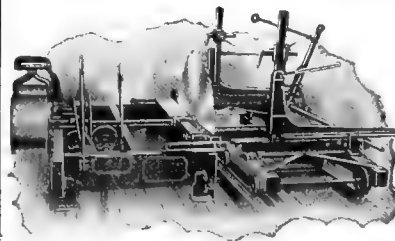
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are by far the cheapest tools in the world for tonguing and grooving lumber. The underlying principles covering their peculiar construction have been carefully studied. This accounts for their good and lasting qualities found and appreciated when put to practical use on your machine.

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In every way possible and you are bound to reach the conclusion that the easiest way to avoid "saw troubles" is to use the

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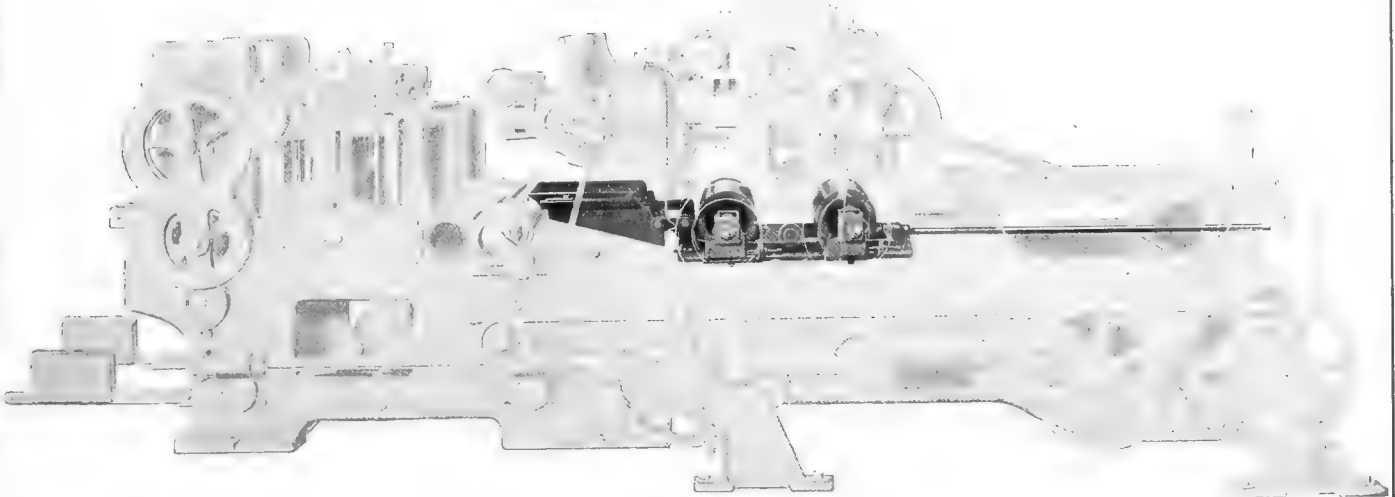
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Especially valuable in a hardwood machine, where the stock is not uniform, which makes a difference in the amount of cut absolutely required to produce a true surface.

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When you have to Wait for Steam
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Your men loaf.
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are idle.
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stops.
Your produc-
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HERE IS YOUR
REMEDY



The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate.

No waiting for steam to rise with **THIS** grate. Burns your wet, green or frozen sawdust or refuse, generating every ounce of power your boilers are capable of developing. Will give you from 80 to 100 per cent steam pressure where you have been unable to obtain more than 60 or 70 per cent. It thus makes two boilers do the work of three.

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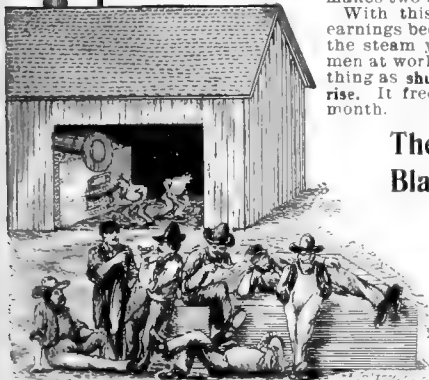
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Established 1889.

The largest manufacturer
of **BLAST GRATES, EDGERS
and TRIMMERS** in the
world.

Send for Catalogue F.



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ADJUSTABLE

For all sizes and kinds of
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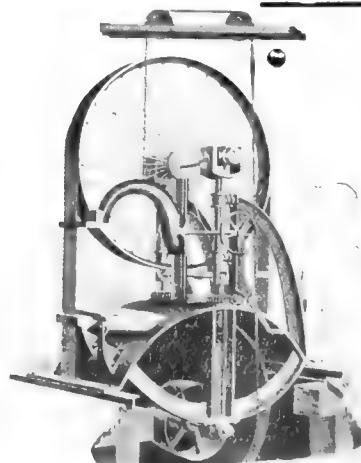


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Ten per cent More Profit

The profits of a saw mill can readily be increased ten per cent by using a band mill instead of a circular. The price of this mill with 84 foot wheels for saws eight inches wider than any within the reach of an ordinary mill is only \$2,000. It cuts smooth and perfect lumber and has a capacity of 2,000 feet to 2,500 feet per day. It runs with less expenditure of power than a rotary and puts out a finished product of higher quality than the ordinary mill.

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INVESTIGATE the Hardwood Lumber opportunities in Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina. The territory tributary to the

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offers exceptional openings for the manufacturer of Pine, Gum, Oak, Poplar and other soft and hard wood timber, excellent shipping facilities and markets for these and for Wooden Ware, Crates, Baskets, Box Shooks and other material.

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If You Are Seeking a Location for a Sawmill or Wood Working Factory, or for Timber or Coal Lands.

The line of the Tennessee Central R. R. offers the finest opportunities in the South for the investor or manufacturer. It is a new line, running through a rich and undeveloped country, accessible by rail to all parts of the United States. The section is especially rich in hardwoods.

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It's a nice thing to have a little farm to send the family out on when summer comes and it's a nice thing to have a few hundred invested in something that increases in value every day. Let me tell you about the fruit belt of the east shore of Lake Michigan and the pleasure and profit that you can realize from a small investment. Many Chicago business men have invested.

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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

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We make a Specialty of Quartered-Sawed White and Red Oak. All Thicknesses. We also handle all Kinds of Plain Oak, Poplar and Other Hardwoods. All Shipments Made Direct From Mill. WRITE FOR PRICES

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Manufacturers of Kentucky

Yellow Poplar

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY.

OUR stock for 1905 is sawed from the largest and finest Yellow Poplar Logs in the District, and from timber felled in 1904, insuring lumber free from sap stain and boring.

Four competing railroads entering our yards enables us to secure prompt car service and make quick shipments.

Wide and thick stock specialties.

We solicit your inquiries.

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Is what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

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Basswood, Birch, Soft Elm, Ash,
Maple, Hemlock, Pine.

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MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OF ALL KINDS OF

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OUR SPECIALTIES:

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HARDWOOD LUMBER 235 CHERRY AVE.
CHICAGO, ILL.

The Following is a Partial List of Dry Lumber Piled in Our Chicago Yards

BLACK ASH.
19,000 feet 2 inch first and second.

BASSWOOD
90,000 feet 1 inch first and second.
35,000 feet 1 inch first and second, 10 in. and up wide.
6,000 feet 1x4 inch first and second.
24,000 feet 1x6 inch first and second.
36,000 feet 1 1/4 inch first and second.
16,000 feet 1 inch No. 1 common.
30,000 feet 1 1/4 inch No. 1 common.
70,000 feet 1 inch No. 2 common.
16,000 feet 1 1/4 inch No. 2 common.
3,000 feet 1 1/2 inch No. 2 common.
33,000 feet 2 inch No. 2 common.
3,000 feet 2 1/2 inch No. 2 common.
23,000 feet 1 inch No. 3 common.

BEECH
40,000 feet 1 inch log run.
17,000 feet 1 1/4 inch log run.
13,000 feet 1 1/2 inch log run.
3,000 feet 1 inch No. 2 common.
7,000 feet 1 1/4 inch No. 2 common.
16,000 feet 1 1/2 inch No. 2 common.
66,000 feet 1 inch No. 1 com. and bet.
22,000 feet 1 1/2 inch No. 1 com. and bet.

BIRCH
18,000 feet 1 1/4 inch first and second.
10,000 feet 1 1/2 inch first and second.
23,000 feet 2 inch first and second.
25,000 feet 2 1/2 inch first and second.
16,000 feet 3 inch first and second.
9,000 feet 4 inch first and second.
13,000 feet 4 inch common and better.

35,000 feet 1 inch No. 1 common.
18,000 feet 1 1/4 inch No. 1 common.
12,000 feet 1 1/2 inch No. 1 common.
15,000 feet 2 inch No. 1 common.
6,400 feet 2 1/2 inch No. 1 common.
90,000 feet 1 inch No. 2 common.
16,000 feet 1 1/4 inch No. 2 common.

RED BIRCH
6,500 feet 1 inch first and second.
4,000 feet 1 1/4 inch first and second.
15,000 feet 1 1/2 inch first and second.

CHERRY
1,000 feet 1 inch common.

CYPRESS
14,000 feet 1 1/2 inch select.

MICHIGAN SOFT GREY ELM
30,000 feet 1 inch No. 1 com. and bet.
90,000 feet 1 1/2 inch No. 1 com. and bet.
16,000 feet 2 inch No. 1 com. and bet.
66,000 feet 3 inch No. 1 com. and bet.
23,000 feet 1 inch No. 2 common.
11,000 feet 1 1/2 inch No. 2 common.
120,000 feet 2 inch No. 2 common.
5,000 feet 3 inch No. 2 common.

ROCK ELM
20,000 feet 2 inch No. 2 common.

MAPLE
3,000 feet 1x4 inch first and second.
3,100 feet 1x6 inch first and second.
19,000 feet 1 inch first and second.
95,000 feet 1 1/4 inch first and second.
15,000 feet 1 1/2 inch first and second.
17,000 feet 2 inch first and second.
97,000 feet 2 1/2 inch first and second.
145,000 feet 3 inch first and second.

25,000 feet 3 1/2 inch first and second.
42,000 feet 4 inch first and second.
3,000 feet 1x6 inch No. 1 common.
190,000 feet 1 1/4 inch No. 1 common.
100,000 feet 1 1/2 inch No. 1 common.
75,000 feet 1 3/4 inch No. 1 common.
50,000 feet 2 inch No. 1 common.
40,000 feet 2 1/2 inch No. 1 common.
45,000 feet 1 inch No. 2 common.
200,000 feet 1 1/4 inch No. 2 common.
70,000 feet 1 1/2 inch No. 2 common.
140,000 feet 2 inch No. 2 common.
100,000 feet 2 inch No. 2 com. planking.
35,000 feet 3 inch No. 2 com. planking.
5,000 feet 2 1/2 and 3 inch No. 2 com. planking.

QUARTER-SAWED MAPLE
25,000 feet 1 1/4 inch No. 1 com. and bet.
43,000 feet 1 1/2 inch No. 1 com. and bet.

MAPLE STEPS
25,000 feet 1 1/4 inch first and second.
10,000 feet 1 1/2 inch first and second.
2,000 feet 1 1/2 inch No. 2 common.
13,000 feet 2 inch 11 inch and up wide.
6,700 feet 2 inch 14 inch and up wide.

POPLAR
8,000 feet 1 inch No. 1 common.
2,880 feet 1 1/4 inch No. 1 common.
7,800 feet 1 1/2 inch No. 1 common.
4,500 feet 2 inch No. 1 common.
1,900 feet 2 1/2 inch common and better.
750 feet 3 inch common and better.
8,700 feet 4 inch first and second.

Attractive prices to large and responsible buyers of Hardwoods.
Direct car shipments from Southern mill points a specialty.

MAY

Below is partial list of stock on hand ready for shipment

1905

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

50,000' 1" 1s and 2s.
25,000' 1 1/2" 2s.
35,000' 1 1/2" 2s.
26,000' 2" 2s.
85,000' 1" common.
20,000' 1 1/2" common.
25,000' 1 1/2" common.
15,000' 2" common.
4,500' 1 3/4" cull.
20,000' 1" strips, 2 1/2 to 5 1/2.
5,000' 1 1/2" strips, 3 to 5 1/2.
10,000' 1" common strips.

QUARTERED RED OAK

25,000' 1" common.
15,000' 1" 1s and 2s.
2,000' 1 1/2" 2s.
8,000' 1" strips.
5,000' 1" cull.

PLAIN WHITE OAK

20,000' 1" common.
35,000' 1 1/2" common.
8,000' 1 1/2" common.
10,000' 1 1/2" 1s and 2s.
1,500' 1 1/2" 1s and 2s.
6,000' 2" 1s and 2s.
2,000' 2 1/2" 1s and 2s.
7,000' 3" 1s and 2s.

WALNUT

7,000' 1" 1s and 2s.
6,000' 1 1/2" 2s.
1,500' 1 1/2" 2s.
2,000' 2" 2s.
1,000' 2 1/2" 2s.
7,000' 3" 2s.
15,000' 1" s, p and mill cull.

WHITE ASH

8,500' 1" 1s and 2s.
8,500' 1 1/2" 2s.
5,000' 2" 2s.
2,500' 1" 2s.
20,000' 1" common.
14,000' 1 1/2" common.
12,000' 1" cull.

QUARTERED ASH

20,000' 1" common and better.

HICKORY

300' 1" 1s and 2s.
500' 1 1/2" 2s.
4,500' 1 1/2" 2s.
13,000' 2" 1s and 2s.
2,000' 2" common.
5,000' 2 1/2" 1s and 2s and common.
5,000' 3" 1s and 2s and common.
1,500' 1 1/2" cull.

CHERRY

3,000' 1 1/2" 1s and 2s.
5,000' 1 1/2" 2s.
1,000' 1 1/2" 1s and 2" common and cull.

POPLAR

27,000' 5/8" 1s and 2s.
50,000' 1" 1s and 2s.
7,000' 1 1/2" 1s and 2s.
12,000' 1 1/2" 1s and 2s.
6,000' 2" 1s and 2s.
2,000' 3" 1s and 2s.

QUARTERED SYCAMORE

9,000' 1" 1s and 2s, 6" and up.
5,000' 4 1/2, 5 1/4, 6 1/4 and 2" 1s and 2s, 12" and up.
3,000' 1" common.
350' 5/8" 1s and 2s, Pln.

BUTTERNUT

52,000' 1" common and better.

ELM

50,000' 2" common and better.
20,000' 5/8" crating.

LINN

30,000' 1" common and better.

Piled at EVANSVILLE, IND.

PLAIN RED OAK

125,000' 1" common.
20,000' 1 1/2" common.
10,000' 2" common.
20,000' 1" shipping cull.

QUARTERED RED OAK

7,000' 1" 1s and 2s.
3,000' 2" 1s and 2s.
30,000' 1" common.
2,000' 2" common.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

20,000' 1" 1s and 2s.
33,000' 1" common.
18,000' 1" strips.

PLAIN WHITE OAK

12,000' 1" 1s and 2s.
21,000' 1" common.

GUM

25,000' 1" common and better.

Piled at TALLEGA, KY.

QUARTERED WHITE AND RED OAK

15,000' 1" 1s and 2s, white.
8,000' 1" common, white.
5,000' 1" 1s and 2s, red.
3,500' 1" common, red.

PLAIN WHITE OAK

10,000' 1" cull.

ASH

12,000' 1 1/2" 1s and 2s.

OAK TIES

10,000—7x8—5' 6".
8,000—6x8—8 ft.

We are continually manufacturing and adding to our holdings, and would be pleased to have your inquiries.

C. & W. KRAMER CO.

RICHMOND, IND.

JAMES THOMPSON & CO.

—WHOLESALE SOUTHEARN HARDWOODS—

100 M. ft. 4 4 Gum
490 M. ft. 4 4 Cottonwood.SHIPPING DRY STOCK.
250 M. ft. 4 4 Common Cypress.
250 M. ft. 4 4 to 12 4 Shops, Selects and 1s and 2s Cypress.

232 Randolph Bldg., : : MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

"ACORN BRAND" OAK AND BEECH FLOORING

The "Aristocrat" of Its Kind.

Made in Nashville, Tenn., the Home of Oak Flooring.

NASHVILLE HARDWOOD FLOORING COMPANY**RED GUM**

OUR SPECIALTY FOR 25 YEARS.

Let us give you the benefit of the best methods of manufacture and treatment which a seasoned experience has taught us.

ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES, AIR AND KILN
DRIED, ROUGH, DRESSED OR WORKED-TO-ORDER.We also Manufacture White Oak, Red Oak,
Ash, Cypress and Elm.**Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Co.,****MOREHOUSE, MO.****Ferguson & Palmer Co.**

Paducah, Ky.

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

Hardwood LumberPLAIN RED
AND WHITE OAK.QUARTERED RED
AND WHITE OAK.

POPLAR.

Always in Stock.

Our Specialty.

OAK TIMBER

AND

FLITCHES

up to 60 feet long

CUT TO ORDER.

Marshfield VOLLMAR & BELOW Wisconsin

BASSWOOD, BIRCH

and other Wisconsin Hardwoods

Let us know what you are in the market for

BALTIMORE, E. E. PRICE BUYER AND
MARYLAND EXPORTER OF

HARDWOODS

POPLAR and LOGS

I am always in the market for nice lots of dry and well manufactured
lumber. I inspect at point of shipment. Correspondence solicited.

Now sawing at our Crandon, Wis., mill a fine lot of

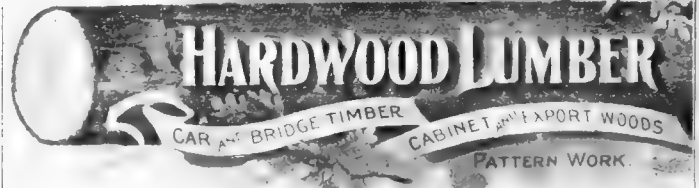
BASSWOOD

Will cut about 5,000,000 ft. this winter.

Stock runs exceptionally fine

WHITE COLORHave in pile a well-assorted stock of dry lumber in both
Northern and Southern Hardwoods.**Page & Landeck Lumber Co.**

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A. B. Nickey & Sons.MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN**Finely Figured Quar-
tered Oak Our Specialty**Plain White and Red Oak, Poplar, Ash,
Hickory, Walnut, Cherry, Elm and GumAn opportunity to serve you with quotations will con-
vince you we mean business and can produce the goods.

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INDIANA

ST. LOUIS, MO. HARDWOOD DEALERS

THE LARGEST HARDWOOD LUMBER MARKET IN THE WORLD.

Eighty Million Feet
Dry Stock Piled
in St. Louis yards
ready for immediate
shipment.

Ash,
Birch, Red and White
Cherry
Cottonwood
Cypress
Gum, Red and Tupelo
Hickory
Mahogany
Poplar
Red Oak, Plain and Quartered
White Oak, Plain and Quartered
Walnut

The St. Louis whole-
sale dealers invite
correspondence with
manufacturers and
consumers of all
varieties of Hard-
wood Lumber.

MASSENGALE LUMBER COMPANY

Office and Yards, 2500 N. Main Street
Specialties: QUARTERED RED and WHITE OAK and POPLAR

THE F. H. SMITH COMPANY

Commercial Building
MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWOOD LUMBER

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Seventh and Victor Streets
HARDWOOD LUMBER DEALERS

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WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

A. J. LANG

Hardwoods Only
Specialty: WAGON STOCK

LOTHMAN CYPRESS COMPANY

Foot of Angelica Street
LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS. Air-dried

Chas. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lbr. Co.

Largest Manufacturers and Buyers of all Kinds of Lumber.
RED GUM OUR SPECIALTY. Office and Yards: 148 Carroll Street

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Office: Main and Chambers Streets
HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

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Hall Street between Branch and Dock
POPLAR, CYPRESS AND ASH

STEELE & HIBBARD

Wholesale Yard Dealers
HARDWOOD LUMBER

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD
DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF
NORTHERN OHIO

WANTED

Plain, White and Red Oak.

Sound Wormy Chestnut.
ALL THICKNESSES.

Common and Better Chestnut.
ALL THICKNESSES.

The Robert H. Jenks
Lumber Co., CLEVELAND, O.

BUYERS OF HARDWOODS

Can avail themselves of the stock we are cutting from large virgin timber in West Virginia, eastern Kentucky, eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina. We have a full list of Hardwoods on hand and shall be glad to have your inquiries.

THE ADVANCE LUMBER CO.

THE KING & BARTLES LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Northern and Southern
HARDWOODS

We want to move some 1", 1½" and 2" Birch.
We have a nice, dry stock of Winter-sawn Northern Basswood.
We have a good assortment of Soft Yellow Poplar and want to move particularly some 4¼", 5¼" and 8¼" 1sts and 2nds, bone dry stock, good widths and lengths. Send us your inquiries.

WE WANT TO BUY
FOR CASH

Cypress, Poplar and Hardwoods
SEND LISTS OF STOCKS AND PRICES

THE CENTRAL LUMBER CO.

PUTNAM & SAVIDGE

263 The Arcade

HARDWOODS AND CYPRESS

ON COMMISSION.

LISTS OF SURPLUS STOCK WANTED

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Importers and Manufacturers
MAHOGANY
AND FINE
HARDWOODS

INDIANA HARDWOODS

Henry Maley Lumber Co.

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

— Manufacturers of —

Quarter Sawed Oak

Large Stock 38, 12, 58 and 44

Quartered White Oak.

The Walnut Lumber Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Wholesale Hardwood Dealers.

Always in the
market for choice
lots of hardwoods.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Inspection at Mill Points.

MALEY & WERTZ

EVANSVILLE, IND.

— Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Exporters of —

Hardwood Lumber

Specialties: Quartered and Plain Oak, $\frac{3}{8}$ to 5 in.
thick. Dimensions in Rough Quartered Ash and Poplar.

S. BURKHOLDER LUMBER CO.
INDIANA HARDWOODS

If you want to buy or sell WRITE US.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, :: INDIANA

Wood - Mosaic Flooring Company

400 STYLES
ORNAMENTAL **Hardwood Floors**

— Write for Catalogue —

Rochester, N. Y. New Albany, Ind.

YOUNG & CUTSINGER

INDIANA HARDWOODS

Mill and Office:
Morgan Ave. and Belt R. R. EVANSVILLE, IND.

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Manufacturer of

Band Sawed Hardwoods

Quarter Sawed Indiana White Oak a Specialty.
GREENCASTLE, INDIANA.

J. V. STIMSON

— ALL KINDS OF —

Hardwood Lumber Manufactured

HUNTINGBURG, INDIANA

C. P. WHITE LUMBER COMPANY

— BOONVILLE, INDIANA —

— Manufacturers and Wholesalers of —

Hardwood Lumber

Specialties: Pure Indiana Quartered White Oak, all Thicknesses. Send us your inquiries.

LONG - KNIGHT LUMBER CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Plain and
Quartered

OAK

White Ash
Cypress

QUARTER SAWED WHITE and RED OAK A SPECIALTY

MANUFACTURERS ARE INVITED TO KEEP US POSTED ON STOCKS FOR SALE.

D'Heur & Swain
Lumber Co.

— MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALEERS OF —

Hardwood Lumber.

Indiana Quartered Oak and
Sycamore Our Specialty.

SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD
DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF
PENNSYLVANIA

J. H. Lindsay Lumber Co.

WHOLESALE
BUILDING AND

HARDWOOD
LUMBER

Babcock Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PENNSYLVANIA
HARDWOODS
19,000,000 FEET ANNUALLY

LONG ON 6-4
HARD MAPLE

MILLS AND OFFICE
ASHTOLA, PA.

A. M. Turner
Lumber Company

EVERYTHING IN LUMBER
HARDWOODS A SPECIALTY

Flint, Erving & Stoner

WHOLESALE

LUMBER

Northern and Southern Hardwoods

D. L. GILLESPIE
AND COMPANY

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O A K

LINEHAN LUMBER
COMPANY

Hardwoods

SPECIALTIES--OAK
POPLAR AND CHESTNUT

The Nicola Brothers
Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run, or sold
on grade. Bone dry; band
sawed. Send your inquiries.

LUMBERMEN

*If you will furnish us a reliable STOCK
LIST each month with reasonable prices ex-
tended, the result will surprise you. TRY IT.*

American Lumber and
Manufacturing Company



MICHIGAN



W^M. H. WHITE AND COMPANY

BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN

MANUFACTURERS OF

HARDWOODS

MAPLE, SOFT AND ROCK ELM, BASSWOOD, BIRCH, BEECH AND HEMLOCK, CEDAR POSTS AND TIES

ANNUAL CAPACITY

30,000,000 FEET OF LUMBER :: 10,000,000 CEDAR SHINGLES

RAIL OR WATER SHIPMENTS CARGO SHIPMENTS A SPECIALTY

McCLURE LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office and Yards: 520 to 530 FRANKLIN STREET

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Saw Mills: EUTAW, ALA.

Correspondence invited on all hardwoods.

DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
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MILLS AT: Heaters, W. Va. Valley Bend, W. Va. Diana, W. Va. Parkersburg,
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HARDWOOD
LUMBERMEN

— AT —

Best Goods—Prompt Shipment.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO THE

HARDWOOD RECORD, 355 Dearborn Street.

J. S. GOLDIE
MICHIGAN LUMBER

SPECIAL OFFERINGS FOR MAY

400 M feet 1" to 3" dry maple, 25 M feet 1" dry cherry, 35 M feet 4x5
and 4", 5" and 6" green maple squares for rail shipment. 120 M feet
1" to 3" dry maple lumber, largely thick, on dock at Cheboygan.

Cadillac, : : : : : Michigan.

FOR SALE BY

The R. G. Peters Salt & Lumber Co.
SOFT ELM AND ROCK ELM

EASTLAKE, - - - - - MICHIGAN

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

BOYNE CITY

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE
and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY PROMPT SHIPMENTS RAIL OR CARGO

A. F. ANDERSON

Manufacturer and Wholesaler of

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Thick Maple (lengths piled separately), and White Maple, end-piled under
sheds, our specialties.

CADILLAC, - - - - - MICHIGAN

THE SICKLESTEEL LUMBER COMPANY

DETROIT, MICH.

WANTED

300,000 Feet 2 in., 2 1/4 in., 2 1/2 in. and 3 500,000 Feet Oak Car Stock.
in. Green Oak. 6 to 14 Feet Long. 100,000 Ft. 1 in. Red Oak Common and Better

Ann Arbor Railroad and Car Ferry Line

Direct Route from the West and Northwest to the East and South, via MANITOWOC,
WIS., KEWAUNEE, WIS., MENOMINEE, MICH., and MANISTIQUE, MICH., across Lake
Michigan, via Frankfort. Passenger fares lower than via any all rail route.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE FOR LUMBER SHIPPERS.

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W. H. BENNETT, General Freight Agent, Toledo, Ohio.
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LEADING HARDWOOD LUMBER MARKET
OF MICHIGAN

REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURERS OF
WHOLESALE OF

HARDWOODS

DENNIS BROS.

Manufacturers of Michigan and Southern

HARDWOODS

AND MAPLE FLOORING

Prompt shipments from our own mills by rail or water.
Cash buyers of Oak, Ash, Hickory and other Hardwoods.

MAIN OFFICE: 207-209 MICH. TRUST CO. BLDG

Thompson Lumber Co.

LIMITED

WE WANT PLAIN RED OAK

AND QUARTERED WHITE OAK

FOR SALE

Complete Stocks of

Michigan Elm, Birch, Ash and Basswood

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern **Hardwood Lumber**

MAIN OFFICE:

MICHIGAN TRUST CO. BUILDING

WE WANT TO CONTRACT FOR PLAIN AND QUARTERED

Red and White Oak

LONGFELLOW & SKILLMAN LBR. CO.

Correspondence Solicited. Our Motto: "Prompt Shipments."

"Cornfield Philosophy" Some quaint writings by Chas. D. Strode. Tastily bound and illustrated.

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NICHOLS & COX LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS

Northern & Southern
HARDWOODS



CASH BUYERS OAK, WALNUT, ASH, POPLAR, ETC.

GIBBS & HALL, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Hardwood Lumber

WE WANT YOUR INQUIRIES FOR

1 inch to 4 inch Hard Maple.	1 inch Black Ash
3 inch, 3 1/2 inch and 4 inch Soft Maple	1 inch and 1 1/2 inch Beech.
1 inch and 2 inch Soft Elm.	1 inch to 4 inch Birch.

QUOTATIONS MADE PROMPTLY.

J. F. Quigley Lumber and Land Co.

We carry Complete Stock, all Kinds, Grades and Thicknesses in our Grand Rapids yards.

MIXED CARS AND PROMPT SHIPMENTS SPECIALTIES

WAGNER & ANGELL

WANTED

Oak, Elm, Ash, Birch, Bass, Hemlock and Pine Lumber and Lath.

FOR SALE

All of the above items and Red Cedar, Redwood and White Cedar, Shingles and Posts

VAN KEULEN & WILKINSON LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

HARDWOOD LUMBER and CRATING STOCK

Dry Stock For Sale

1, 1 1/2, 2 and 3 inch Basswood.	1, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2 and 3 inch Beech.
1, 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 inch Birch.	1 1/4 and 1 1/2 inch No. 2 com Black Ash.
1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 inch Hard Maple.	3 cars 2 inch Rock Elm.

The Keith Lumber Company

Office and Yard: Fourteenth and Wood Sts., Chicago

MAHOGANY

REDWOOD

RED CEDAR



CYPRESS

CHESTNUT

SPRUCE

HARDWOOD, POPLAR AND SOUTHERN PINE LUMBER
Maple Flooring, Oak Timbers and Wagon Stock

HAYDEN & LOMBARD

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

HARDWOOD LUMBER

RAILWAY EXCHANGE, CHICAGO.

SPECIALTIES

Poplar, White Ash, Birch and Oak

FINK-HEIDLER CO.

CHICAGO

Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWOOD LUMBER

We Carry a General Line of Hardwoods.
Kiln Dried Lumber Constantly in Stock.

Telephones 744
Canal 763

YARDS { Ashland Ave.
South of 22nd St.

CLARENCE BOYLE LUMBER CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWOODS YELLOW PINE and CYPRESS

319 West Twenty-Second Street,

CHICAGO

Southern Hardwoods OF ALL VARIETIES

Lumber on Stick at Smithfield,
W. Va. Mill, May 1, 1905.

1 car 44 No. 2 common poplar.
2 car 44 No. 3 common poplar.
1 car 84 No. 1 and No. 2 common poplar.
1 car 44 1st and 2nd basswood.
1 car 44 No. 1 and No. 2 common basswood.
1 car 84 1st and 2nd maple.
2 car 84 No. 1 common maple.
2 car 84 No. 2 common maple.
1 car 84 1st and 2nd beech.
2 car 84 No. 1 common beech.
2 car 84 No. 2 common beech.
1 car 44 log run beech and maple.
2 car 44 No. 1 common oak.
2 car 44 sound wormy oak.
1 car 84 sound oak planking.
2 car 84 No. 3 common oak.
1 car 84 No. 2 common hickory.
1 car 12 4 1st and 2nd white oak green.

PILED AT JACKSON, ALA.

50,000 feet 44 No. 2 common plain oak.
100,000 feet 44 No. 3 common plain oak.
10,000 ft. 1 in. clear strips.
17,000 ft. 1 in. 1st and 2nd oak.
15,000 feet 84 1st and 2nd oak.

16,000 feet 84 No. 1 common oak.
25,000 feet 44 No. 1 common quartered oak.
35,000 feet 44 No. 2 common quartered oak.
9,000 feet 34 1st and 2nd quartered oak.
1,400 feet 64 84 10 4 1 and 2 quartered oak.
60,000 feet 44 clear sap gum.
500,000 feet 44 No. 1 common sap gum.
195,000 feet 44 No. 2 common sap gum.
140,000 feet 44 No. 1 common cottonwood.
120,000 feet 44 box common cottonwood.
20,000 feet 1 1 1st and 2nd Tupelo.
75,000 feet 44 No. 1 common Tupelo.
20,000 feet 44 No. 2 common Tupelo.
12,000 feet 44 No. 3 common Tupelo.
18,000 feet 44 common and pecky cypress.
14,000 feet 44 log run sycamore.
14,000 feet 44 No. 3 common ash.

PILED AT DEKALB, ILL.

6,000 feet 4 1 9 inch and up red gum.
6,000 feet 4 1 9 inch and up, 1st and 2nd Tupelo.

MANUFACTURED BY

NATIONAL LUMBER MFG. CO.

ASHLAND BLOCK, Telephone Central 1553, CHICAGO.

STONEMAN-ZEARING LUMBER COMPANY

HARDWOOD LUMBER

76 West Erie Street,

CHICAGO

MILLS: DEVAL BLUFF, ARKANSAS

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

40,000 ft. 1 in. 1st and 2nd.
60,000 ft. 1 in. com.

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

80,000 ft. 5/8 in. com.
85,000 ft. 1 in. com.

PLAIN RED OAK.

2 cars 5/8 in. 1st and 2nd.
5 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nd.
1 car 1 1/2 in. 1st and 2nd.
2 cars 5/8 in. com.
10 cars 1 in. com.
2 cars 1 1/2 in. com.

GUM.

8 cars 1x12 to 17 Box Boards.
7 cars 1x13 and up 1st and 2nd Saps.

8 cars 1x6 to 12 1st and 2nd Saps.
15 cars 2 in. Log Run (will sell on grades.)

15 cars 1 in. cull.
10 cars 1 in. com. red.

COTTONWOOD.

1 car 5/8 in. com. and cull.
10 cars 1 in. com. and cull.

ELM.

2 cars 1 1/2 in. log run.
5 cars 2 in. log run.

We have two million feet selected Gum logs, also 300,000 feet White Ash logs. Our Gum logs were all cut when the sap was down. All our logs are rafted. Gum handled in this way is much better than any other. We should be pleased to have your inquiries.

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET
IN THE WORLD

REPRESENTATIVE

HARDWOOD DEALERS

W. O. KING & COMPANY

::: WHOLESALE :::

HARDWOOD LUMBER
LOOMIS STREET BRIDGE

I AM IN THE MARKET TO BUY HARDWOOD LUMBER

Can handle the cut of one or two good mills on a cash basis. Send me your stock list.

CHAS. DARLING

Room 409, Merchants' Loan and Trust Building.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWOOD LUMBER

We are Buyers of both Northern and Southern Hardwoods

134 Monroe St.,

FRANK R. CRANE

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWOOD LUMBER

OFFICE AND YARDS: 440-462 N. BRANCH ST.

Will pay cash for all kinds of Hardwood Lumber and dry stock, and make inspection at point of shipment if desired. Send Us Your Stock List.

R. A. WELLS LUMBER CO.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR

HARDWOOD LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

WRITE US BEFORE SELLING.

CLARK AND 22nd STREETS

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HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS

GREAT AND SMALL?

THE HARDWOOD RECORD

WILL DO IT FOR YOU

RYAN & McPARLAND

ALL KINDS OF

HARDWOOD AND WAGON STOCK

Write us before selling. If in the market to buy we can interest you.

Office and Yards: Corner Robey Street and Blue Island Avenue

F. S. HENDRICKSON LUMBER COMPANY

1509 Masonic Temple,

Wholesale Southern Hardwoods,
Cottonwood, Gum, Oak, and Ash,

Always ready to contract for cuts of Southern Mills.

CRANDALL & RICHARDSON

WHOLESALE

HARDWOOD LUMBER

YELLOW PINE AND CYPRESS

33RD ST. AND CENTRE AVE., - - - CHICAGO

FRANK M. CREELMAN, RAILWAY EXCHANGE.

WHOLESALE

Northern and Southern Lumber

CAR LOTS, BARGE LOTS, CARGO LOTS OR MILL CUTS FOR FUTURE SHIPMENTS,
ANNUAL CONTRACTS OR IMMEDIATE REQUIREMENTS.

EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY

North Branch and Blackhawk Streets

In the market for Cherry, Oak and Chestnut

Send Us Your Stock List

JOHN S. BENEDICT

135 North Halsted Street

HARDWOOD LUMBER

In the Market to buy Hardwoods. Kiln Dried Stock on Hand.
Telephone, Monroe 268.

W. A. DAVIS

HARDWOOD LUMBER

1612 Marquette Building, - CHICAGO, ILL.

In the market for Plain and Quartered Sawed White and Red Oak.
Make me prices F. O. B. your shipping points.
Will send inspector to receive lumber.

LESH & MATTHEWS LUMBER CO

1005 Marquette Building

Solicit correspondence with mill men. We are especially in need of
some Plain Sawed Red Oak. Send us a list of what you have in all kinds
of HARDWOODS.

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THE GATEWAY OF THE
SOUTH

IN THE MARKET FOR

OAK—ASH—POPLAR

ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

Office:
219 West Sixth Street

Yards:
Sixth Street, below Harriet

**MAHOGANY AND QUARTERED OAK LUMBER
AND VENEER**

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR
BLACK WALNUT LOGS

The
Maley, Thompson & Moffett Co.

BENNETT & WITTE

CASH BUYERS OF . . .
WELL MANUFACTURED

Poplar, Cottonwood, Gum,

**OAK, PLAIN AND QUARTERED—WHITE AND RED,
ASH, ELM AND CYPRESS.**

Cable Address: "BENNETT," Cincinnati Memphis.
Branch: 28 Southern Express Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

MAIN OFFICE: 222 WEST FOURTH STREET

L. W. RADINA & COMPANY

Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of

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Wanted for cash -desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, especially 1½-inch stock, for immediate shipment.

CLARK STREET AND DALTON AVENUE

HARDWOOD TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

In tracts of from five hundred to fifty thousand acres, also pine and cypress. All original growth, convenient to transportation facilities. Sold either in fee or on stumpage basis, at from \$1.00 to \$10.00 per acre, depending upon cut, etc. Write for list of specific tracts, stating acreage and kind of timber preferred.

J. W. WHITE GENERAL INDUSTRIAL AGENT, PORTSMOUTH, VA.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

WANTED OAK, ASH, CHERRY and
other HARDWOODS

PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES AND
SEND THE INSPECTOR TO RECEIVE

LELAND G. BANNING

OFFICE: 5th and Main
CINCINNATI

Poplar, Oak,
Ash, Chestnut,
Sycamore,

W. Va. Spruce,
Pine and Elm

C. Crane & Co.

Hardwood Lumber

MILLS AND YARDS
CINCINNATI, O.
YEARLY CAPACITY
100,000,000 FT.
LONG BILL STUFF
A SPECIALTY

B. A. KIPP & COMPANY Dealers

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office and Yard: 816 to 828 W. Sixth Street

CASH BUYERS Poplar, Walnut, Cherry, Quartered Oak, Plain Oak
Ash and other Hardwoods Correspondence Solicited

WE WANT ALL GRADES

OAK—BASSWOOD

DUHLMEIER BROTHERS

WM. H. & G. S. STEWART

Buy and Sell

**OAK, ASH, POPLAR, BASSWOOD, CHEST-
NUT, WALNUT AND YELLOW PINE.**

Can furnish stock cut to special order. We invite correspondence.

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QUICK CASH RETURNS FOR LUMBER At Highest
Market Prices

Liberal terms to shippers desiring to utilize our distributing yards, planing mills and warehouses. Send for handsome illustrated folder setting forth the superior advantages of Cincinnati as a wholesale lumber market. We turn your mill products quickly into cash at a minimum cost.

Bring your lumber to Cincinnati to obtain best results. If you can't come, write

THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER COMPANY

Branch Office, Randolph Bldg., Memphis.

WESTERN LUMBER CO.

WILL PAY CASH FOR DESIRABLE LOTS OF

**WALNUT, PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, ASH,
MAPLE, SYCAMORE, ETC.**

MILL MEN ARE INVITED TO SEND STOCK LIST.

Office and Yards: **Richmond Street and McLean Avenue.**

FERDINAND BOSKEN

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CINCINNATI HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

Finely Figured Quarter Sawn Oak . . . **VENEERS** A Specialty . . .

MAHOGANY THIN LUMBER VENEERS

WRITE US BEFORE SELLING. IF IN THE MARKET TO BUY WE CAN INTEREST YOU

BUFFALO, N. Y., HARDWOOD DEALERS

THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST.

**ATTENTION, Members,
National Hardwood Lumber Association**

**Annual Convention at Buffalo, N. Y.
May 18-19, 1905**

We desire to meet you on this occasion.

ANTHONY MILLER,
893 Eagle Street,
HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS.

TAYLOR & CRATE,
Prudential Building,
EVERYTHING IN HARDWOODS.

SCATCHERD & SON,
1055 Seneca Street,
HARDWOODS ONLY.

G. ELIAS & BRO.
955 to 1015 Elk Street,
Buy and Carry Large Quantities of All Kinds of Hardwoods.

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.
1075 Clinton Street,
OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT.

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.
940 Seneca Street,
Specialty: PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK.

EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY,
OUR QUARTERED OAK IS WIDE, LONG AND OF EVEN COLOR
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR.

ORSON E. YEAGER,
932 Elk Street,
Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR.

I. N. STEWART & BRO.
892 Elk Street,
Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK.

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER CO.
940 Elk Street,
Specialty: INDIANA WHITE OAK.

VAN SANT, KITCHEN & CO.

=====Old Fashioned=====

YELLOW POPLAR

Old Firm=====New Mill=====Correct Grades

5-8 and Wide Stock Specialties.

ASHLAND, KY.

Eastern Office: John L. Cochran, 33 East Twenty-Second St., New York City

YELLOW POPLAR

Manufacturers

**BAND SAWED
POPLAR LUMBER**

ALL GRADES

DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath and Squares

Specialty, Wide Stock.

LUMBER CO.

COAL GROVE, OHIO, U. S. A.

W. M. RITTER LUMBER CO.

Main Office: COLUMBUS, OHIO

YELLOW POPLAR

White Oak, Basswood, Chestnut, Ash, White Pine and Hemlock

Stock All Band Sawed,
Square Edged,
Equalized.

We Want Your Business

Dry Kilns, Planing Mills,
Dressed Stock, Bevel
Siding, Drop Siding.

Hardwood Record

Tenth Year.
Semi-monthly.

CHICAGO, MAY 25, 1905.

Subscription \$2.
Single Copies, 10 Cents.

E. Sondheimer & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

MAIN OFFICE:
Randolph Building. ❧ ❧ Memphis, Tennessee

BROWNLEE & COMPANY
DETROIT MICHIGAN

Three-Inch Soft Elm
BEECH FOR WATER SHIPMENT

WE ALSO HAVE A GENERAL STOCK OF ALL THE
NATIVE MICHIGAN HARDWOODS.

"The Thick Maple Folks"

The Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston, Massachusetts

NET ASSETS
April 30, 1905,
\$646,352.94



ECONOMY
Dividends to Policy-Holders,
33½ Per Cent.

MAIL EXPIRING POLICIES WITH YOUR ORDER.

"Now is
the Time." **POPLAR** Is cheaper now than
it will be in 30 days

**Don't Let Us Go,
B U Y ! !**

Poplar Beveled Siding
"our long suit." Our
"Century" Oak Floor-
ing. (Lasts 100 Years)

Cincinnati **The M. B. Farrin Lumber Co.** Ohio, U.S.A.

THE KENOVA POPLAR MFG. CO.

KENOVA, W. VA

D R Y . S O F T
YELLOW POPLAR
ROUGH OR DRESSED

POPLAR BEVEL SIDING, MOLDINGS, FINISH, ETC.

Quality of Stock and Mill Work
the Best

Prompt shipments
Be friendly, write us

There are Special Inducements for Hardwood Yards in the Way of Low Insurance Rates

We are fully familiar with prevailing rates and know exactly the conditions under which
we can save you money. Write us describing your risk and we will quote a rate promptly.

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS, :: :: 66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

LOUISVILLE

DISTRIBUTING CENTER FOR
INDIANA, KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE
HARDWOODS

The Norman Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

HARDWOODS

Quartered White and Red Oak, Plain Red
and White Oak, Chestnut, Black Walnut

Yards and Office: Third Street between Southern and L. & N. R. Rs.

Edward L. Davis & Co

MANUFACTURERS OF
WAGON STOCK
WHOLESALEERS OF
HARDWOOD LUMBER

NINTH AND OAK STREETS

DRY LUMBER

AT OUR

LOUISVILLE YARDS

PROMPT DELIVERY

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.
100,000 ft. 1 in. firsts and seconds.
18,000 ft. 1 1/2 in. firsts and seconds.
5,000 ft. 1 1/2 in. firsts and seconds.
9,000 ft. 2 in. firsts and seconds.
20,000 ft. 2 in. 3/4 and 4 in. firsts and seconds.
150,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 common.
50,000 ft. 1 1/2 in. No. 1 common.
40,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 common.
22,000 ft. 2 in. No. 1 common.
20,000 ft. 2 in. 3/4 and 4 in. No. 1 common.
10,000 ft. 1 in. cull.

QUARTERED RED OAK.
14,000 ft. 1 in. firsts and seconds.
18,000 ft. 1 1/2 in. firsts and seconds.
8,000 ft. 1 in. firsts and seconds.
5,000 ft. 2 in. firsts and seconds.
38,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 common.
12,000 ft. 1 1/2 in. No. 1 common.
7,000 ft. 1 1/2 in. No. 1 common.
5,000 ft. 2 in. No. 1 common.

PLAIN WHITE OAK.
80,000 ft. 1 1/4 firsts & seconds.
3,800 ft. 1 1/4 firsts & seconds.
4,900 ft. 6 1/4 firsts & seconds.
12,000 ft. 8 1/4 firsts & seconds.
6,000 ft. 12 1/4 firsts & seconds.
127,000 ft. 1 1/4 No. 1 common.
8,000 ft. 5 1/4 No. 1 common.
20,000 ft. 6 1/4 No. 1 common.
11,000 ft. 8 1/4 No. 1 common.

PLAIN RED OAK.
2,000 ft. 12 1/4 in. No. 1 common.

PLAIN RED OAK.
47,000 ft. 1 in. first and seconds.
9,000 ft. 1 1/4 in. firsts and seconds.
11,000 ft. 1 1/2 in. firsts and seconds.
7,000 ft. 2 in. firsts and seconds.
1,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 common.
24,000 ft. 1 1/2 in. No. 1 common.
14,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 common.
7,000 ft. 2 in. No. 1 common.

BLACK WALNUT.
5,000 ft. 1 in. firsts and seconds.
8,000 ft. 1 1/2 in. No. 1 common.
6,000 ft. 1 in. cull.
14,000 ft. 1 1/2 in. 2 1/2 in. 3 1/2 in. and 4 in. cull.
8,000 ft. 1 1/2 in. 2 1/2 in. 3 1/2 in. and 4 in. cull.

POPLAR.
12,000 ft. 1 1/4 firsts & seconds.
24,000 ft. 5 1/4 firsts & seconds.
17,000 ft. 6 1/4 firsts & seconds.
24,000 ft. 8 1/4 firsts & seconds.
1,000 ft. 10 1/4 firsts & seconds.
17,000 ft. 12 1/4 firsts & seconds.
5,000 ft. 16 1/4 firsts & seconds.
18,000 ft. 1 1/4 No. 1 common.
14,000 ft. 5 1/4 No. 1 common.
9,000 ft. 6 1/4 No. 1 common.
4,000 ft. 8 1/4 No. 1 common.
1,500 ft. 10 1/4 No. 1 common.
1,000 ft. 12 1/4 No. 1 common.

ALL THICKNESSES IN CULL POPLAR, ASH, CHESTNUT
YOUR INQUIRIES WOULD BE APPRECIATED

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

W. P. BROWN & SONS LUMBER CO.

IF YOU WANT **PLAIN WHITE OAK** WRITE US
YELLOW POPLAR

OHIO RIVER SAW MILL COMPANY

YOU KNOW WHERE WE ARE - LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

GOOD GRADES

DRY STOCK

STOTZ LUMBER COMPANY

INCORPORATED

MANUFACTURERS : WHOLESALEERS

513, 514, 515 KELLER BUILDING, : LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Southern Office. No. 304 N. Spring Street, Pensacola, Fla. In charge of C. W. Oliver, Vice-Pres.

OUR SPECIALTY: Quarter-Sawed White and Red Oak, all Thicknesses. We also handle all Kinds of Plain Oak, Poplar and other Hardwoods. : Shipments made direct from mill. : Write for Prices.

CADILLAC

CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD
OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK.

Without Question

Michigan Hardwoods

are superior to all others when properly manufactured and taken care of, and that is just what we do. We have the following in stock:

29,000 ft.	4 4	End Dried Basswood
100,000 ft.	4 4	1st and 2nd Basswood
65,000 ft.	4 4	No. 1 Common Basswood
170,000 ft.	4 4	No. 2 Common Basswood
114,000 ft.	4 4	1st and 2nd Gray Elm
43,000 ft.	4 4	No. 1 Common Gray Elm
78,000 ft.	4 4	No. 2 Common Gray Elm
111,000 ft.	4 4	No. 3 Common Gray Elm
9,000 ft.	6 4	1st and 2nd Gray Elm
42,000 ft.	8 4	1st and 2nd Gray Elm
9,000 ft.	8 4	No. 2 Common Gray Elm
89,000 ft.	4 4	Superior End Dried White Maple
13,000 ft.	5 4	Superior End Dried White Maple
40,000 ft.	8 4	Superior End Dried White Maple
100,000 ft.	4 4	1st and 2nd Maple
7,000 ft.	5 4	1st and 2nd Maple
49,000 ft.	6 4	1st and 2nd Maple
117,000 ft.	8 4	1st and 2nd Maple
41,000 ft.	10 4	1st and 2nd Maple
64,000 ft.	12 4	1st and 2nd Maple

We would be pleased to have your inquiries and orders for any of the above stock. Our grades and prices are right.

Mitchell Brothers Company

Cummer, Diggins & Co.

MANUFACTURERS

"CUMMER" MAPLE
AND BEECH FLOORING

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech, Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Michigan Hardwoods

Uniform Grades. Perfect Mill Work.
Ask for Dry Stock List and Prices.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

. . . Band Sawn . . .
Michigan Hardwoods

40,000 4 4 No. 2, common and better Basswood.
16,000 1 1/2" Maple, 42" long, runs largely 1st and 2nd.
25,000 8 4 Soft Elm—fine stock—largely 1sts and 2nds.
3 cars 4 4 No. 3 Maple, dry.

GOOD FURNITURE

REQUIRES GOOD LUMBER

When you want

Michigan Hardwoods

Send For Our Stock List. We
Cut The Trees, Saw The
Lumber And Sell It On The
N. H. L. A. Inspection Rules

BE FRIENDLY — WRITE US.



COBBS & MITCHELL
(INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN



MEMPHIS

THE HUB
OF THE
HARDWOOD WORLD

BLANTON-THURMAN CO.

"The Yellow
Cypress People"

The kind that cuts up best, works easily and finishes elaborately.

Hoyt & Woodin Cypress Co.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CYPRESS LUMBER

James E. Stark

William A. Stark

JAMES E. STARK & CO.

WHOLESALE

Hardwoods and Cypress Lumber

MEMPHIS, TENN.

GOODLANDER-ROBERTSON LUMBER CO.

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Poplar, Oak, Ash, Hickory and Walnut

We solicit orders for mixed cars rough or dressed.

Memphis, Tenn.

F. W. GILCHRIST, President
F. R. GILCHRIST, Vice President
W. E. SMITH, Sec'y and Treasurer

W. E. SMITH LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of
HARDWOOD LUMBER

Mills, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi
Distributing Yards, Cairo, Illinois
General Office, Scimitar Building

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY COTTONWOOD

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Three States Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mills:
Missouri
Arkansas
Tennessee

**Hardwood Lumber
Cottonwood and Gum**

Office
Scimitar
Building

GET OUR PRICES, TRY OUR LUMBER
WE SHIP ROUGH, DRESSED, RESAWED

COTTONWOOD GUM

THOMPSON & McCLURE

MANUFACTURE AND HANDLE
:: THE BEST QUALITY OF ::

Southern Quartered White Oak

ALSO

Quartered Red Oak—Plain White Oak
Plain Red Oak—Ash—Red Gum

ANDERSON - TULLY COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS
COTTONWOOD AND GUM
LUMBER AND VENEERS

J. W. DICKSON CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

OAK, ASH, GUM, Etc.

:: Thin Stock a Specialty. ::

Mill and Office, Wolf River, Memphis, Tenn.
N. B. We cut crating stock to order.

UPHAM & AGLER

Bedford Building
CHICAGO

Wholesale Northern and Southern
HARDWOODS

Distributing Yard
CAIRO, ILL.

REMEMBER

There is no wood which shows such a wide contrast as to usefulness, according to its proper or improper manufacture and treatment as . . .

RED GUM

OUR SPECIALTY FOR 25 YEARS

Air and Kiln-dried — rough, dressed, resawed, or worked to order. 25,000,000 ft. per year.

Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Co.
Red Gum Specialists
Morehouse, Mo.

CHATTANOOGA

No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Common
Poplar, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4. For Sale by

The Loomis and Hart
Manufacturing Company

WRITE FOR PRICES

Williams & Voris Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Hardwood Lumber and
Quarter Sawed Oak Veneer

WE GUARANTEE OUR OAK TO BE EQUAL TO
INDIANA OAK IN QUALITY AND FIGURE

The Ferd Brenner Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF
Hardwood Lumber
For Home and Export Trade

WE ARE IN THE MARKET TO BUY ALL SOUTHERN
HARDWOODS. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Case Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardwood Lumber

HIGH GRADE BAND SAWED QUARTERED OAK AND POPLAR
OUR SPECIALTY. WRITE US, WE HAVE THE LUMBER

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF

THE LUMBERMEN'S MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

MANSFIELD, OHIO

APRIL 30, 1905

ASSETS:—

U. S. and Municipal Bonds (Market Value)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 67,771.25
Stocks and Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,495.00
First Mortgage and Collateral Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,347.44
Bank Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,559.67
Cash in Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199.42
Premiums Due	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,998.68
Accrued Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,270.64
									<u>\$217,642.10</u>

LIABILITIES:—

Losses Unadjusted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 3,800.00
Re-insurance Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,137.04
									<u>\$85,937.04</u>
Net Cash Surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131,705.06
Contingent Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	492,822.24
Total Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$710,464.34</u>
Losses Paid Since Organization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$167,149.39
Dividends Paid Since Organization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,122.02
Total Paid Policy Holders Since Organization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$282,271.41</u>

The strongest and the only lumber Mutual Fire Insurance company confining itself strictly to the lumber trade.

Annual rate of dividend to Policy Holders 33 1/3 per cent.

Are you a Policy Holder?

R. E. WOOD LUMBER CO.

MAIN OFFICE

Continental Building

BALTIMORE, MD.

The following is a partial list of dry stock at our various mills which we want to move. Tell us what you can use. If not listed here, tell us what you are in the market for. We make good grades and prompt shipments:

AT SANDY HUFF MILL.

1 car 5/8 Poplar firsts and seconds.
1 car 4/4 Poplar firsts and seconds.
2 cars 4/4 Poplar clear saps.
5,000 ft. 4/4 Poplar stained saps.
2 cars 4/4 Poplar No. 1 commons.
1/2 car 4/4 Poplar ripping culls.
2 cars 4/4 Poplar shipping culls.
3 cars 4/4 quarter sawed Poplar shipping culls.
1/2 car 5/4 Poplar clear saps.
1/2 car 5/4 Poplar shipping culls.
1/2 car 6/4 Poplar No. 1 commons.
1/2 car 6/4 Poplar shipping culls.
1 car 8/4 Poplar No. 1 commons.
1/2 car 8/4 Poplar shipping culls.
1,500 ft. 12/4 Poplar shipping culls.
5 cars 4/4 sound wormy cull Chestnut.

AT HUNTTDALE MILL.

2,500 ft. 4/4 Poplar firsts and seconds.
1,000 ft. 5/4 Poplar clear saps.
1 1/2 cars 4/4 quartered Oak No. 1 commons.
1/2 car 4/4 quartered Oak culls.
7,500 ft. 4/4 White Ash firsts and seconds, 8 and 10 ft. long.
1 car 4/4 White Ash No. 1 commons.
2 cars 5/4 White Ash No. 1 commons.
2 cars 5/4 White Ash shipping culls.
1,000 ft. 6/4 White Ash No. 1 commons.
3,000 ft. 8/4 White Ash No. 1 commons.
2 cars 4/4 Chestnut sound wormy culls.
7,000 ft. 6/4 Chestnut firsts and seconds.

2 cars 8/4 Chestnut firsts and seconds.

1 car 8/4 Chestnut No. 1 commons.
2 cars 8/4 Chestnut sound wormy culls.
5,000 ft. 4/4 Basswood firsts and seconds.
4,000 ft. 4/4 Basswood No. 1 commons.

AT HOT SPRINGS MILL.

4,000 ft. 4/4 Poplar shipping culls.
2,000 ft. 5/4 Poplar shipping culls.
3 cars 6/4 Poplar shipping culls.
1 car 8/4 Poplar shipping culls.
4,500 ft. 4/4 Chestnut sound wormy culls.
2,500 ft. 5/4 Chestnut sound wormy culls.
1,000 ft. 6/4 Chestnut firsts and seconds.
1 car 6/4 Chestnut No. 1 commons.

AT WOLF CREEK MILL.

4,000 ft. 5/4 Poplar clear saps.
4,000 ft. 5/4 Poplar shipping culls.
1 car 6/4 Poplar shipping culls.
1,000 ft. 8/4 Poplar shipping culls.
1,000 ft. 8/4 Poplar clear saps.
1,000 ft. 8/4 Poplar shipping culls.
500 ft. 10/4 Poplar firsts and seconds.

1 car 5/4 Chestnut sound wormy culls.

AT BOONFORD MILLS.

1 car 5/4 Poplar shipping culls.
1 car 6/4 Poplar shipping culls.
4,000 ft. 6/4 Chestnut No. 1 commons.
2,000 ft. 6/4 Chestnut sound wormy culls.
18,000 ft. 6/4 Oak shipping culls.
16,000 ft. 5/4 Oak shipping culls.
5,000 ft. 5/4 sound wormy Chestnut culls.

We have in all thicknesses and sizes the following kinds and amounts of Lumber at places designated. Kindly send us your inquiries.

At BERCLAIR, MISS.

Quartered Red Oak.....	4,728 feet
Plain Red Oak.....	28,431 "
Cypress.....	259,761 "
Ash.....	3,592 "
Quartered White Oak.....	12,702 "
Plain White Oak.....	13,879 "

At SELMA, ALA.

Poplar.....	965,567 feet
Cypress.....	848,215 "
Tupelo.....	332,474 "
Ash.....	9,009 "
Quartered White Oak.....	7,693 "
Plain White Oak.....	13,752 "

At SELMA, ALA.

Red Gum.....	1,733 feet
Hickory.....	631 "

At MEMPHIS, TENN.

Quartered Ash.....	21,855 feet
Plain Ash.....	874,705 "
Quartered White Oak.....	13,938 "
Plain White Oak.....	34,559 "
Quartered Red Oak.....	119,406 "
Plain Red Oak.....	4,790 "
Cottonwood.....	495,610 "
Cypress.....	791,505 "
Poplar.....	509,723 "
Gum.....	29,763 "
Walnut.....	4,060 "

J. W. Thompson Lumber Co.

Office and Yards: Randolph Road and I. C. R. R.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

===== GARDNER I. JONES, *Treasurer.* =====

JONES HARDWOOD COMPANY

===== INCORPORATED =====

147 Milk Street,



BOSTON, MASS.

Hardwoods, Cypress and Whitewood MAPLE AND YELLOW PINE FLOORING

Wholesale Distributer to New England Dealers and Consumers

*Long Distance Telephone,
Main 1445*

*Call me by Phone and Reverse
the Charges*

Ash _____ 950,000 feet of Southern Cane Ash, also Michigan and Wisconsin Brown Ash.
Basswood _____ Michigan and Pennsylvania.
Birch _____ Red and Sap—Pennsylvania and New York States.
Cherry _____ Pennsylvania and Michigan.
Chestnut _____ Pennsylvania and West Virginia.
Cypress _____ Gulf Stock—Louisiana and Florida.
Gum _____ Missouri and Arkansas.
Maple _____ Pennsylvania and Michigan.
Plain Oak _____ 800,000 feet—West Virginia and Mississippi.
Quartered Oak _____ 1,200,000 feet—Indiana and Mississippi.
Whitewood _____ 750,000 feet—Tennessee and West Virginia.

Maple Flooring—From the Best Michigan Mills
 Yellow Pine Flooring—Georgia Rift a Specialty

Mention the HARDWOOD RECORD.

We Lead the World in Walnut

We have the largest and most complete
assortment of

WALNUT LUMBER AND LOGS

in the world—five to seven millions always ready for shipment. Annual output nineteen to twenty-five millions. We confine ourselves exclusively to walnut, consequently, we excel in that line. Uniform grading and fair treatment accorded our customers.

Send your inquiries to

AMERICAN WALNUT CO.
KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.

J. N. PENROD, Pres.

M. KOSSE, Sec'y

"DEFIANCE" WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS OF
HIGH GRADE TOOLS

✱ FOR MAKING ✱

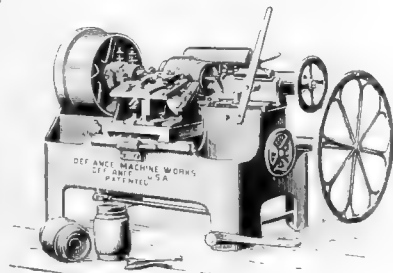
Hubs, Spokes, Wheels,
Wagons, Carriages,
Rims, Shafts, Poles,
Neck-Yokes,

Single Trees, Hoops,
Handles, Bobbins, Spools,
Insulator Pins and
Oval Wood Dishes.

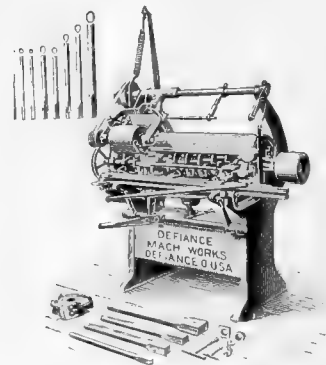
INVENTED AND BUILT BY

The DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS
DEFIANCE, OHIO.

—Send for 500 Page Catalogue—



NO. 1 AUTOMATIC HUB LATHE.



32 INCH AUTOMATIC SPOKE LATHE.

The Tegge Lumber Co.

MILWAUKEE
WISCONSIN

BUYERS OF
ALL KINDS OF

HARDWOOD LUMBER

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS—DRY STOCKS

MAPLE		BIRCH		BASSWOOD	
1 in.	500,000 ft.	1 in.	100,000 ft.	1 in.	200,000 ft.
1 1/4 "	100,000 "	1 1/4 "	25,000 "	1 1/4 "	200,000 "
1 1/2 "	100,000 "	1 1/2 "	60,000 "	1 1/2 "	100,000 "
1 3/4 "	100,000 "	2 "	60,000 "	1 in. Cull	200,000 "
2 "	500,000 "	2 1/2 "	30,000 "	Dry BASSWOOD	
2 1/2 "	100,000 "	ROCK ELM		8x4	1st and 2nds.
3 "	100,000 "	2 in.		50,000 ft.	
3 1/2 "	100,000 "	WHITE MAPLE		6x4	1st. and 2nds.
4 "	100,000 "	Being Manufactured		78,000 ft.	
BEECH		GRAY ELM			
1 in.	200,000 ft.	1 in.	100,000 ft.		
1 1/2 "	100,000 "	1 in., 1 1/4 in., 1 1/2 in.,			
2 "	100,000 "	2 in., 500,000 ft.			
2 1/2 "	200,000 "				

KELLEY LUMBER & SHINGLE CO., Traverse City, Mich.

Fine West Virginia Timber and National Inspection

Make a combination that is **Hard to Beat** That is what you get when you order
Cherry River Lumber

**Bass, Oak, Chestnut, Maple
Poplar, Birch and Clear Spruce**

The Product of the Mills of the

Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co.

Mills:
Richwood, West Va.

C. E. LLOYD, JR.,
Manager Sales

Offices:
Philadelphia, Penna.

YOU
CAN
REACH

THE BONSAK LUMBER CO.
WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

ST. LOUIS
BY
RAIL, MAIL
WIRE OR
PHONE

HICKORY

100,000 ft. 1" to 4" 1sts and 2nds and Common.

150,000 ft. 1" Common Plain White Oak.

100,000 ft. 1" Common Chestnut.

A few million feet of Quartered Red and White Oak,
all bone dry. Wire us if in a hurry.

LOVE, BOYD & CO.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

BEYER, KNOX & COMPANY

Manufacturers & Wholesalers of

HARDWOODS

WANTED—OAK, POPLAR, CHERRY, ASH, ELM, ETC.

OFFICE AND YARDS
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President

FRANK W. TUTTLE

Sec-Treas.

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General Market Conditions.

As will be noted by the individual market letters from the numerous correspondents of the HARDWOOD RECORD, from the leading hardwood trade centers of the United States and abroad, general market conditions do not look quite as well as they did a couple of weeks ago. There seems to be a little hesitation about placing orders on the part of buyers and several trade centers in the middle West and South report a slight diminution of demand.

In all the eastern trade centers, however, the situation looks very well indeed. Orders are increasing and prices are strengthening on all leading woods. There seems to be a veritable building boom throughout the country and such materials as enter into house finishing have a large call, and the factories consuming hardwoods generally are very busy and their requisitions are large. With continued easy money it is safe to assume that the slight lull is only temporary and not a forerunner of a dull summer trade.

In Chicago there has been a remarkable falling off of buying demand from the large jobbers, as strike troubles which have prevailed for about six weeks, still unsettle all business and, while it is only recently that the strike has actually assailed the lumber business, the general effect has been to reduce the volume of trade materially.

The demand for oak still continues strong in nearly all directions, with values ranging high.

The short stock of first and second poplar is stimulating purchases in that grade of the wood, and is giving a reflected impetus to the value of the good end of basswood.

Maple is strongly holding its own, and notwithstanding the large output is commanding perhaps the highest average prices in its history.

The cypress demand is strong and increasing in all directions, and it is already known that the dry lumber available during 1905 will be insufficient to compass the requirements of the trade.

White ash, black ash, hickory and rock elm, all woods of comparatively light production, are generally in excellent demand.

Chestnut is one of the leaders of the market, while cherry and walnut maintain the even tenor of their way with no accumulation in first hands or in the yards.

The immense demand for box material is making heavy inroads in the available stock of cottonwood and the good end of the wood is taking care of itself nicely. Although in increased call, red and tupelo gum seem to be in full supply for prospective demands at satisfactory prices.

Both the oak and maple flooring business is reported excellent at full list.

Mahogany seems to be in better call in this country than on the other side of the Atlantic, and there is an increased employment of the wood in the finishing of high class office buildings.

The manufacturers of furniture, coffins, wagons and agricultural implements seem to be busy, and are all cutting up large quantities of lumber.

The veneer people are making no complaints. However, some plants are extremely busy, while with others business is somewhat slack.

There seems to be an increasing number of small plants being put into commission in various parts of the country, for the manufacture of small wooden articles.

Living On Our Capital.

An English timber merchant, in commenting on American affairs recently, said to the editor of the HARDWOOD RECORD that it appeared to him that the lumber business of the United States was conducted on lines which in ordinary commercial parlance would mean that it was "living on its capital."

Unfortunately the Englishman's estimate of lumber conditions in this country is but too true. We are extravagant and wasteful users of our forests. We not only use twice as much wood per capita as any other nation, but in many instances we use five, ten, fifteen and even twenty times as much lumber as any other people on earth. Again, to a large extent we not only supply our own real and artificial needs for forest products, but we are extremely generous in supplying a large portion of the civilized world with our lumber. The fact is well known to practically every student of lumber economy, that the United States is at the beginning of the end of its forest supply, and the cry that has gone up and the effort that is now being made to reforest considerable areas of our lands should also be supplemented by measures to restrict the immense waste that is now going on. In other words, means should be adopted to economize in wood consumption and such forest areas as are penetrated should be cut on lines looking toward preservation of the small timber unsuitable for sawmill purposes.

For argument's sake, at least, it may be conceded that when the last lumber tariff was enacted by the American Congress, imposing a duty of two dollars a thousand feet on Canadian lumber, that the measure was just and reasonably necessary. The law was enacted at a time when the markets of the country were overflowing with coarse lumber, and the imposition of this duty was a relief to the manufacturing element of the trade in that it excluded to a con-

siderable degree the coarse end of Canadian forest products. Today the situation is reversed. There is no menace to any lumberman in any possible competition with Canadian lumber. With the approaching denudation of our forests we need all the lumber we can secure from Canada to supplement our own diminishing supply. Before very long, many of the men who were so insistent that a tariff on Canadian woods be imposed, will be equally solicitous in their demands that the lumber tariff law be repealed.

While the lumber industry is entitled to its full share of any possible protection that may accrue from a high protective tariff, it very likely will soon be the spirit of American lumbermen that for the sake of a general reduction in tariff duties against many articles of American production, it will waive all rights and claims to having the lumber industry protected by a duty on lumber manufactured in Canada.

The foregoing features of lumber tariff sentiment will soon be augmented by a large number of American operators who will seek the now very little encroached upon hardwoods of Canada as a base of future lumber operations. Canadian hardwood forests are of large extent, and are as yet scarcely touched from an operating standpoint. Canada is particularly rich in red birch, elm, maple, basswood and beech. All the remaining stands of these woods within the United States are now under operation, and it may be wise for American lumbermen to put themselves in a position to be able to negotiate for Canadian timber lands, with an idea of speedily putting them under tribute for a future source of hardwood timber supply.

The Recent Meeting.

The members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, which held its eighth annual meeting at Buffalo, May 18 and 19, may be congratulated on the spirit of harmony that prevailed at this meeting, as well as the general advance made in association work for the hardwood industry. The correction of incongruities in its inspection rules and the advance made in methods of application of these rules, is a marked step toward the eventual desideratum of universal hardwood inspection.

The convention was also very wise in its hearty endorsement of a plea made for forestry enactments and in its promised coöperation with the American Forestry Association in carrying forward the work of rehabilitation.

On the whole, the association made more marked advance in its work at this meeting than ever before in its history, and it is therefore with pleasure that the HARDWOOD RECORD congratulates it.

FORESTRY

Recognizing the rapidly approaching extinction of the area of hardwood growth of the United States, and the essential value and necessity of measures being taken to perpetuate the lumber industry, and to provide for a future timber supply of this nation, I desire to recommend to this association and the individual members thereof that they interest themselves in the problems of practical forestry and reforestry.

The first value to be considered in our lands is the fruits of agriculture—the raising of crops whereby the nation may be fed. The next most important feature is the growing of timber, by means of which the nation may be housed.

It has been a matter of public notoriety for years that the coniferous growth of the United States lying east of the Rocky mountains has become disseminated to an extent that the possible supply was insufficient to the demands of commerce, and today the reserve lying within Canada and on the Pacific coast is being very largely drawn upon to cover the needs of the eastern part of the continent. Little has been said about the lessening supply of hardwoods, but as a matter of fact the hardwood timber supply of this country, which grows almost in its entirety east of the Missouri river, is much nearer extinction than that of white pine, hemlock, the yellow pines and the Pacific coast woods. The beginning of the end is in sight for American hardwoods. The hardwood timber area of the east is now confined to small patches on the map in Northern New Hampshire, Northern Vermont, the Adirondack region of New York, and the heights of the Alleghenies in Pennsylvania. Maryland and Virginia are well nigh exhausted, while West Virginia is practically under complete operation today. The magnificent hardwood forests of a century ago, that covered a large portion of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Southern Michigan and Southern Wisconsin, are practically a legend, and comparatively little virgin forest remains in the upper portions of Michigan, Wisconsin, or the great states of Kentucky and Tennessee. In fact, about all of the virgin forest remaining in this United States is in the section of the country that we know as the Lower Mississippi Valley, and in some of the heights of lands along the Lower Appalachian range.

This situation is well worthy of the consideration of this association, if it would do its duty toward itself and future generations. It is time that lumbermen became conservators of the remaining hardwood forest area, and leave the minor growth of the forest in such shape that it might recuperate itself, and form the basis of a new forest for future generations.

Again, it is time that the legislatures of the several states be appealed to to enact laws whereby both the states and individuals might engage in reforesting abandoned lands unfit for agriculture and only suitable for the regrowing of timber. It has been demonstrated that this work is perfectly practical for the state, and would be practical for the individual did the state enact laws exempting from taxation for a period of years lands that individuals might undertake to reforest.

In this work I would commend that this association and individual members thereof ally themselves with the American Forestry Association, and, with their practical knowledge of forest conditions and needs, contribute to the sum of knowledge necessary to carry out this great and most desirable work.

M. M. WALL.

Forest Economies.

There seems to be a general impulse on the part of hardwood manufacturers to institute plans looking toward economy of woods waste, manufacturing such that may possess a value above the cost of production, into various small articles. During the past year there has been a marked increase of the number of wood chemical plants

producing wood alcohol, acetate of lime and by-products, and many hundreds of plants have been installed for the manufacture of staves and heading from materials that a few years ago would not have been deemed worthy of handling for this purpose. Again there are numberless small plants being erected throughout the country, notably at mill points where raw material is cheap, for the production of small turned novelties, spindles, dimension chair stock, dowels and other minor articles of hardwood, which formerly were cut out of good lumber.

Reforestry in California.

Even California is paying no little attention to the growing of trees. At Redlands and Oak Glen Park there have been established large coniferous nurseries. One ranch owner at Ford is planting 120,000 pine trees this season, and another concern will plant an equal number. It is planned during the next few years to plant fully a half million cone-bearing trees in this section. It is said that very little effort has yet been made in an attempt to grow oak and other hardwoods on the Pacific coast, and it would seem that hardwoods should, for the present at least, constitute an important part in the reforestry work of the Pacific coast.

New Forestry Association.

The newly organized Michigan Forestry Association, the permanent organization of which will be perfected in July by a mammoth gathering at Mackinaw Island, sets forth that its objects are to institute, promote and foster:

1. A business-like and conservative use and treatment of the forest resources of Michigan.

2. The initiation and advancement of legislation to this end in this state, and such assistance as can be rendered kindred legislation in the Congress of the United States, and the extension of practical forestry by all proper methods.

3. The diffusion of knowledge regarding conservation, management and renewal of forests and woodlots, and the relationship of reforestation to wood-working industries, the conservation of our

water power, the protection from erosion of the soil, and the maintenance of Michigan's reputation as a state remarkable for its beauty.

4. To aid in every possible way the Michigan Forestry Commission in its work, and to act cordially with the American Forestry Association.

The work of this association is well worthy the coöperation of every citizen of the state of Michigan. Thornton A. Green of Ontonagon is the provisional secretary of the association.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

Early History.

"Yes, that is America, sure enough!"
Said Columbus to his crew,
As the happy band beheld the land
Rise out of the ocean blue.
"Is it North or South America, Chris?"
Inquired a sailor chap;
And the answer was: "I think it is,
But we'll know when we see the map."
—THE HISTORIAN.

The Frog.

Our laws protect each one of us
From loss of life or limb,
The frog's legs are not made safe thus -
The law protects not him!
Of his flesh (neither fowl nor fish)
We are extremely fond—
A frog's leg in the chafing-dish
Is worth two in the pond.
— WALTER KING STONE.

What Followed.

Mary had a little lamb
The story is not new,
What happened in her later years
Is known to very few.
She met a man who wanted her
To wed him, and she did.
They lived together happily,
And Mary had a kid.

Silence.

Silence often covers
a bunch of ignorance.

Foolish Worm.

If the worm hadn't
been up at an unreasonable hour, he
couldn't have been
caught by the early bird.

In the Game of Life.

Diamonds are
rumps in the game
of life only when a
man gets a good deal.

Faith.

Even those who
have infinite faith in
mankind rarely leave
their umbrellas in the
church vestibule.

The Rider.

The man who rides
his hobby thinks he is
entitled to the middle
of the road.

It's True.

Chicago men spend
about two-thirds of
their time in catching
cold and trying to
cure it.

Up to Date.

It's not ordinarily
part of the pride of
an up-to-date woman
that her husband is
the latest thing out.

Very Few.

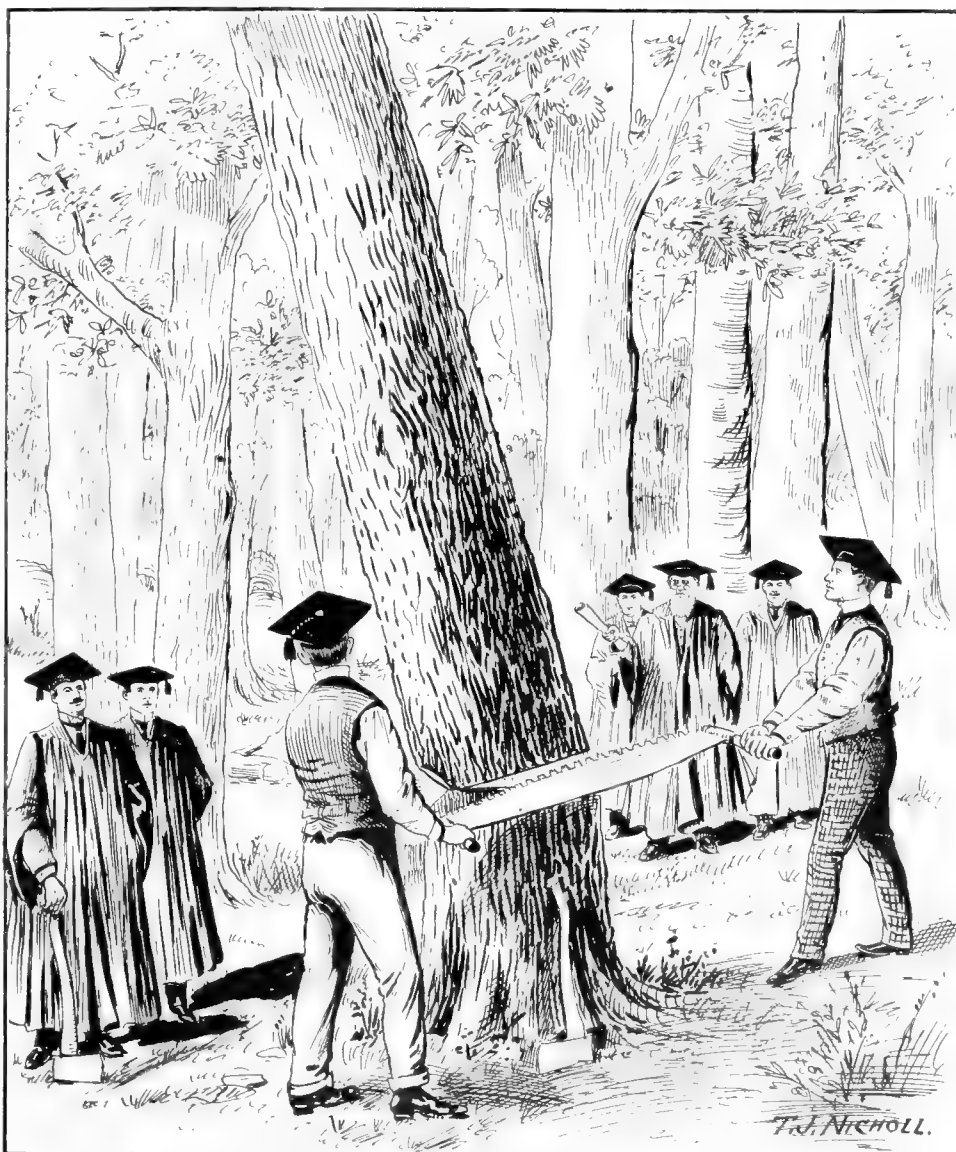
Few men are
shamed of their acts
often as they
could be.

Good Gospel.

No timber should be cut that does not
realize a profit to all concerned; no tree
should be cut for which there is no market
for all its products. There will come a time
when every tree and each and every part
of the tree will be needed, and sorely

THE NEW SCHOOL OF LUMBERING.

[At the annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, held at Chicago on May 9 and 10, it was resolved to lend its aid to the endowment of a chair of lumbering at Yale University.]



PRACTICAL WOODS WORK.

Professor—Now, young gentlemen, when the angle of declination of the bole of this
perennial woody plant reaches—never mind the scientific exposition—scoot!

Not Proof.

You can't always
judge a man's worth
by what a woman
values it at in a
breach of promise
suit.

Marvelous.

It is indeed strange
that there are so
many great men living
today whose
fathers' wives never
had an opportunity
to attend a mothers'
congress.

Bad Evidence.

You can't most al-
ways tell what a wo-
man thinks of a man
by what she says to
him or about him.

Kindred.

It is a peculiar
thing that highballs
are regarded a panacea
for low spirits.

Which?

It is just as liable
to be cautiousness as
consideration that
debars a man from
ever speaking harshly
to his wife.

A Long Felt Want.

A lumber associa-
tion that would give
a banquet at ten
cents a plate would
fill a long felt want.

The Air Ship.

Everything is high-
er than it was ten
years ago except the
air ship.

needed. That time is not so far distant as
some think. HOQUIAM WASHINGTONIAN.

The True Wisdom.

Childhood must pass away and then
youth, as surely as age approaches. The
true wisdom is to be always reasonable, and

to change with a good grace in changing
circumstances. To love playthings well as
a child, to lead an adventurous and honor-
able youth, and to settle when the time ar-
rives, into a green and smiling age, is to
be a good artist in life and deserve well of
yourself and your neighbor.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

TENTH PAPER.

Cypress.

Taxodium distichum (Linn.)—Rich.

The commercial wood that is known as cypress in this country is also commonly called bald cypress. The name cypress has been chiefly applied to trees of the genera *Chamaecyparis*, *Cupressus* and *Taxodium*. Most species of the genus *Chamaecyparis* are known as cypress. The *Cupressus*, while true cypresses, have no significance in America, but are important in Europe.

The single species of the genus *Taxodium*, which is known in this country as cypress, is not cypress, but supplies the "cypress" wood of commerce. In other words commercial cypress is of the genus *Taxodium*. It is of the pine family. In shape it is conical, with spreading branches. In height it ranges from sixty to one hundred and fifty feet, and its time of bloom is in April.

The range of growth of bald cypress is from southern Delaware to Florida, westward to the Gulf coast region of Texas, north through Louisiana, Arkansas, eastern Mississippi and Tennessee, southeastern Missouri, western Kentucky and sparsely in southern Illinois and southwestern Indiana.

It is commonly known as bald cypress in Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana; white cypress in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi; black cypress in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and Texas; red cypress in Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas; swamp cypress in Louisiana; cypress in Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Kentucky, Missouri and Illinois; deciduous cypress in Delaware, Illinois and Texas; southern cypress in Alabama. Of the genus *Taxodium* there are twelve other varieties distinguished in cultivation in this country, but none of commercial importance.

The bark of the bald cypress is reddish brown and furrowed; the branches are slender; the leaves are light green; simple; growing closely in two ranges along the branches; half an inch long; needle shaped; pointed; deciduous. The flowers are monœcious, yellowish, and appear some time before the leaves. The staminate flowers grow compactly in terminal drooping panicle spikes; the pistillate ones grow in round clusters; the cones are light brown; globular; the several angular scales forming a closed ball until mature.

Varying with locality or growth the heart wood of the bald cypress varies from a light yellow to a very dark brown, while the sap wood is nearly white. The grain is close and straight, and is often in mature trees, pitted by a disease commercially known as "peck." In structural qualities the wood is light, soft, and not very strong but extremely durable. The green wood is very heavy and

cypress and black cypress, according to the difference in age and environment. The older and darker growth is more inclined to have the peck effect than the lighter and younger growth, which shows a preponderance of shake defect in its butt cuts. The fungous disease known as peck does not increase in the wood after the tree is felled.

The American or bald cypress is a tree of considerable importance in lumber commerce. It grows on submerged land or in deep swamps, which makes unusual logging methods necessary. Owing to the great weight of the green wood, it will not float unless killed by being girdled for a year or more in advance of its being felled. In the older logging methods utilized, cypress was girdled and snaked out to waterways and floated to the mills. Lately many large cypress operations are carried on by the building of railroads through the swamps, which are largely built on piling and stringers, although occasionally earth fills are utilized. The timber grows to an unusual size, and trees at the base showing a growth of twenty to thirty feet are not infrequent. The cypress trunk here-with pictured has a diameter of eight feet at the point of girdling. The lighter colored seasoned wood resembles white cedar in that it is soft, light and very durable. At one time specimens of the wood in the markets of the world were known as black or white cypress, according as they sunk or floated. Much of the dark cypress wood is now known as black cypress in the foreign markets, where it is chiefly employed for tank and vat building. Individual specimens of the wood in some localities are tinted in a variety of shades and some of the natural designs are extremely beautiful.

The bald cypress was so called from the leafless appearance of the tree in winter. The roots, which frequently project above the surface of the swamp surrounding the tree, are known as cypress knees. The bald cypress in winter is a funereal looking tree, draped, as its branches almost invariably are,

with Spanish moss. Its grim stateliness, with its drapery of moss, make it extremely picturesque and it possesses qualities of a distinct charm. The tree is often completely surrounded by water from which its bole rises, bulging at the base, but straight as an arrow, to its great canopy top.

Alice Lounsherry, in "A Guide to the Trees," makes this charming descriptive



TYPICAL SPECIMEN LOUISIANA CYPRESS GROWTH. SHOWING GIRDLING.

dries out naturally with great slowness.

The representative uses of the wood are for carpenter work, construction, cooperage, railway ties, tank building, and shingles, and its use is very extensive in horticultural architectural work. The recorded weight of the dry wood is twenty-eight to twenty-nine pounds per cubic foot. The wood is commercially divided into white or yellow

note of the woods' growth of bald cypress:

"There is a strangeness in the ways and majestic aloofness of the bald cypress. It is not as other trees. In the Atlantic and Gulf states, where it sometimes forms extensive forests, few can enter without feeling a desire to know its history. It is ingenious, too. That it may prevent the escape of moisture and resist the violence of autumnal gales is thought to be the reason that its leaves, which may have been slender and spread out from the branches, sometimes become close and scale-like. At the time of pollina-



TYPICAL CYPRESS TREE. LOUISIANA.

tion, when it is shequing its golden dust, and with its leaves in various positions, it is represented by the illustration.

"But more interesting than all else about the tree are the so-called cypress knees, a feature that has baffled the theories and explanations of many. Dr. Charles Mohr, who has studied the subject most profoundly and is an authority on the formation and usefulness of these knees, has been most kind in contributing the following account of them to 'A Guide to the Trees.' In his letter he says: 'The following information has been taken as concisely as possible from the statements made in the manuscript of my monograph on *Taxodium distichum*, and

transmitted to the forestry division of the United States Department of Agriculture:

"The pyramidal or conical excrescences of the roots of the cypress known as cypress knees and which form such a striking peculiarity of the trees are always produced under water, or in a constantly water-soaked soil. They are produced often in great number within a radius of from twenty-five to forty feet or more from the trunk, varying from two to six feet and more in height, and always rise above the water. They are simple or with several tumid divisions and normally bare of leaf-bearing sprouts. In the trees approaching their fuller growth they are most frequently hollow, perfectly smooth on the inside of the shell, with its wood compact and firm.

"The opinion about the uses these knees serve in the household of the tree is divided, and their import to its life is not yet perfectly understood. On one side, it is contended that their purpose is purely mechanical, to serve the tree as an additional means for the support of the enormous weight of the tree in the loose ground, and to increase its resistance to the strain to which it is subjected under the pressure of heavy winds. On a close study of the root system below ordinary water mark, accidentally laid bare, the conclusion can scarcely be avoided that the function of the knees is chiefly mechanical. As an acute observer states, "to strengthen the roots that the tree may anchor itself safely in a yielding soil, acting as trusses to increase their capacity for holding the tree firmly to the soil." This opinion finds confirmation in the fact that scarcely any other tree of our forests offers a greater resistance to the force of storms, under the most unfavorable soil conditions.

"On the other hand it is held that the function of the knees is principally physiological by acting as organs of aëration. The exposed parts of the knees effect the absorption, and by their chlorophyll-bearing tissue, the partial decomposition of atmospheric gases under the influence of light, and their transmission to the sap of the roots, promote the process of assimilation in parts of the tree debarred from a sufficient supply of the same.

"With the decay of the tree, the knees rot and finally disappear; the same is said to take place after the drainage of the swamp. Not being needed they are not present in the trees grown on high land.

"From the fact that the knees serve the tree mechanically by increasing the force of the tree to maintain its foothold in a yielding ground and that further by their physiological function the processes involved in its nutrition and growth are promoted, it appears clearly that in the peculiar development of the root system the cypress possesses the means of adapting itself perfectly to the conditions of its immediate surroundings."

The tree cypress (*Cupressus*) was once important in the East and is thought by

many to have been the gopher wood of which the ark was built. Horace Smith in his "Gayeties and Gravities" says: "The gates of St. Peter's at Rome, made of this wood, had lasted from the time of Constantine, eleven hundred years, as fresh as new, when Pope Eugenius IV ordered gates of brass in their stead. Some will have it that the wood gopher, of which Noah's ark was made, was cypress."

Pliny mentions cypress doors that were good after four hundred years' use, and a cypress statue that was sound after having stood the suns and rains of six hundred years. Herodotus and other ancient authors often refer to it. Authorities in the middle ages thought that cypress would never decay. The Oriental cypress was much prized for mummy cases, and living trees long figured as funeral emblems, and to this day are planted over graves in Italy and Turkey. The common or evergreen cypress is the common European species, while the true cypress seen in this country is used almost exclusively for hedges and ornamentation.

In this country cypress has attained a commercial output largely along the Missis-



FOLIAGE OF BALD CYPRESS.

sippi river and Gulf coast and Atlantic lower coast, of approximately 750,000,000 feet annually. In the locality of its growth it has long been esteemed as desirable building material for frames, siding, flooring and shingles, but it is only within the last decade that the wood has achieved commercial importance throughout all parts of the United States. New England, New York, Pennsylvania and the entire middle West are large consumers of cypress, where it is employed in house finish and almost exclusively in horticultural work, being utilized not only for the frame work of the immense green-houses under which flowers and early vegetables are grown, but entering very largely into the construction of the interior

woodwork of these structures. Its lasting qualities for this purpose, where it is subjected to alternate dry and wet, make it almost indispensable. The beautiful veining of the wood and rich coloring give it such a decorative character that the ordinary builder of a good house invariably finishes one or more rooms in cypress.

In tank and vat building it stands preëminent as the best material in the world and is generally adopted by railroads and manufacturing institutions for these purposes. The large proportion of all cypress stumpage

is now in the hands of operators, and from this time forward the total output will doubtless gradually decline in volume. While prices of the wood have now attained a satisfactory and profitable stage, the increasing demand for the material will probably tend to strengthen values materially as the years go by. New Orleans is the commercial center of cypress production for Louisiana, although Memphis, St. Louis, Jacksonville, Louisville, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia and Boston are also large distributing centers.

Strode's Stuff.

The World for the Strong Man.

A very active and competent young man was employed in a certain printing shop where we used to have a lot of work done. This young man received \$22.00 a week for his services. The employer, however, did not run a union shop. All his life he fought for the rights of paying men according to what they were worth to him. He built up a great business. When he died, his widow was unable to continue the fight, and this young man was active in unionizing the shop. When the young man came to draw his salary on the Saturday night following, he received, instead of \$22.00, only \$18.00 for his week's work, which was the usual union schedule. A number of inferior men had been getting \$12.00 and \$15.00, but they too received \$18.00 under the new arrangement.

That shows the fundamental weakness of the labor union. It would make all men equal by the simple process of running a mower over humanity and cutting off the heads of the tall ones. It will not do; the tall men object; neither is it fair to the small man to put him on an equality with the great man. There are men that an employer would retain at \$12.00 or \$15.00 a week, which is all they can earn. If he is forced to pay them \$18.00, he wants to get rid of them, and will do so at the first opportunity. True, it is not the small man's fault; he would be worth more money if he could. Every man does his best according to his lights. If a man is slow about his work, it is because he does not realize the necessity for being fast.

I should dearly love to receive a salary of \$20,000.00 or \$50,000.00 a year as some men do, if I could earn it and still go my present gait. If I were willing to work hard about sixteen hours a day, every day, and were content to go my way with no time to devote to friends or family, I could earn more than I do, I suppose, but I fail to see the necessity of it. I would rather have my eight hours of good sleep every night; my game of cards with my daughters in the evening; some time to spend with my friends, and to otherwise enjoy myself as I go along. Of course, I should not object to receiving the remuneration of the man who

works until twelve o'clock at night, and who has no time for anything except that, but I am not going to kick very hard if I don't get it.

What I would rather do would be to inherit a lot of money or something of that sort. The only trouble with inherited money is that it doesn't last. Probably some enterprising young fellow who had laid awake nights studying up a get-rich-quick scheme, while I was sleeping like a little child, would come around and talk all my money away from me. The trouble about money one comes by in an easy manner, is that it is more bother to take care of it than to earn it in the first place. As far as saving money is concerned, a man has but a short time to live at best, and we have no proof that it is of value to him in the next world. If there was a guaranty with every dollar a man laid up that he would live to enjoy it, it would be worth while. But to work hard to lay up money with no guaranty that one will ever live to use it or be able to take it with him when he dies is too risky. I won't do it. I'm no gambler. If I make a dollar I spend it before I earn another, and thus make sure that I will get the good of it.

It is customary to judge a man's strength by his ability to accumulate money. This, it seems to me, is very just, for what most men want is money, and more of them want to get it simply as a means of showing their strength than for the mere love of the cash itself. However much we may philosophize over the fact, one thing is certain, if we are strong enough to get money together, we usually do so. The power to create wealth and the power to keep it are two essentially different things. A man may have one without the other. I have reached a point in my life where my only hope of acquiring great wealth lies in the possibility of running across a gold mine, or of inventing something—something everybody must have, and which I alone can supply. Thus, if removed from the reach of competition, I am reasonably sure I could build up a good business and make money.

I do not like to scramble for anything. To scramble is vulgar. Competition is more

or less of a scramble and therefore vulgar. I do not like it. I would change my business and start in one in which there is no competition, if I knew how.

But, as I said, the world is for the strong man, and I give it as my opinion that they earn all they get out of it. John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie can, with the good digestion, which I understand they enjoy, consume as much as the poor man; and in the end that is all they get out of it. They must endure an awful lot of trouble and do twice as much work as the poor man. What's the use?

Before the Time of Indiana.

When Julius Cæsar was a young man he made up his mind to be the greatest man in the world. So he borrowed money of his father-in-law and paid it to his creditors in order that he might be allowed to leave Rome. He went over into Gaul, leaving his wife and family among a pretty tough bunch, and spent ten or a dozen years subduing the country, having epileptic fits, writing history, etc. Then he divided all Gaul into three parts, and finally crossed the Rubicon, making Pompey, who had been the greatest man up to that time, look like thirty cents. What was his reward? Just when he had all his competitors killed off and was ready to settle down to the serious business of being the greatest man in the world, he was assassinated. So he said "*et tu, Brute!*" folded his cloak about him, and fell dead at the foot of Pompey's statue. What a sad ending for a great man! All the ten hard years in Gaul were wasted. He might better have stayed at home in peace and comfort.

When man was in his primitive state, the strong dominated all competition with a club, and levied tribute. They do the same today, although their methods are much improved. I do not deny or dispute the fact. I merely say that it seems scarcely worth the trouble, as they get but little more out of life than anybody else. It sounds very well to say that all men are born free and equal, but it isn't so. They are unequal and in spite of labor unions, trusts and lumber associations, which are all devices to aid the weak, the strong man will not be denied.

Carnegie did not organize a steel trust. He didn't care a thing about it. He could meet and beat the world in open competition. But the hundreds of little fellows, who were being pressed to the wall by his competition, did care. The steel trust won't last, however. Carnegie knew it couldn't, and when he was offered twice or thrice what his plant was worth, he took it. He wanted to retire anyhow, and be a philanthropist. When the steel trust goes to pieces he can buy his property back at his own price, as Schwab did in the ship-building trust. If he doesn't, some other strong man will get it. Trusts are but devices of the little to unite and stifle competition which otherwise will stifle them; but they



OLIVER O. AGLER,
CHICAGO.

will fail, and in so far as the labor unions endeavor to make all men equal, they will fail. For men are not equal, and no enactment, legal or otherwise, can make them so. The world belongs to the strong, and they will have their own, by hook or by crook.

Occasionally a strong man arises who is impressed by the fact that all men are equal, and he labors sincerely to remove the handicap under which many labor. Such a man does not usually pursue his course very

far. He finds that his motives are being questioned, even by those whom he seeks to benefit. He learns the "plain people" have no regards to distribute. They are liable to be led astray and turn against him. So he joins the strong men in their heavy work of making the rule of the strong stronger.

For that is the rule of the world, it was made for the plaything of the mighty.

CHARLES L. S. ROBE.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Stands With the Record Policy.

CINCINNATI, May 16. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Your cartoon on page 11 of the issue of May 10 is all right. While we appreciate that it might make some of your narrow minded constituents a little peevish, we think it is a very practical way of bringing before the lumber world the true situation. After it is all over they will want to build a monument to you for aiding in bringing about what is a most sane and businesslike up-to-date basis for conducting one of the largest industries of the country.

There is no sane reason why universal inspection should not be put into effect by competent lumbermen and maintained by the American Hardwood Lumber Association (yet to be formed) and based on a fair construction of the fact that there is a buyer and a seller in the case of every earload of lumber that moves over the road, and that each fellow's interests ought to be properly guarded and respected. Such an association would enable any lumberman to take a bill of lading, accompanied by its inspector's signed certificate, to a bank and secure at least ninety cents on the dollar of the mill value of his shipment.

Were universal inspection rules put into effect, backed by an association of honorable lumbermen, I will venture the statement that I could within thirty days get the Ohio Re-

tail Association to pass resolutions of approval and acceptance of such rules and recommend that buyers specify them in their orders. —HARDWOOD JOBBER.

Commends the Hardwood Record.

DETROIT, MICH., May 12. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We wish to thank you for the very effective display given our announcement on first page of the RECORD in your issue of May 10. We have also read with much interest your remarks on page 14, under the head of "Good Advertising." You certainly have the correct theory, and so far as your advertisers are willing to co-operate with you, are using the correct practice in your columns. In the matter of effective typographical arrangement of advertising the writer believes the HARDWOOD RECORD stands very close to the top of the list among trade papers.

BROWNLEE & COMPANY.

The foregoing is a specimen of scores of letters that are reaching the office of this paper, commendatory of not only the advertising display and methods employed by the publication, but of nearly every feature embraced within it. It is not ordinarily the policy of the HARDWOOD RECORD to print the kind and laudatory things said of it by its patrons, but it wishes to thank them for their encouragement in the attempt being made to make the paper the most valuable publication that exists to the lumber trade, and it will be the earnest attempt of the management to improve the quality of the paper in every way as time progresses, and eventually to make it an invaluable adjunct to every manufacturer, jobber and consumer of hardwoods.—Editor.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER X.

Oliver O. Agler.

In its regular series the HARDWOOD RECORD presents a portrait supplement in this issue of the round, fresh physiognomy of Oliver O. Agler of the wholesale hardwood firm of Upham & Agler, Chicago.

Mr. Agler was born on a farm near Plymouth, Ind., July 15, 1869. At the age of fifteen he engaged in teaching school, which occupation he followed for several years. In 1888 he secured employment at Marshfield, Wis., as stenographer for the Upham Manufacturing Company, a concern which at that time was engaged largely in the production of white pine, but which

Jan. 1, 1890, the company was reorganized into the partnership of Upham & Agler, and the business given to the care of the most important hardwood and southern hardwood firms of Chicago, as in the country. Headquarters of the firm, population 50,000, 600 feet. The company maintains a construction yard for their yards at Cairo, Ill., and carries on its stocks at large yards at various points in Wisconsin.

Mr. Agler is connected and interested in association work, and is first vice president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, a member of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, a member of the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, a member of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and of the Chicago Hardwood Exchange, of which latter organization he was president for two years. He is also prominent in Masonic affairs, being a Knight Templar, and is allied with several leading clubs, including the Union League, Athletic and Mid Day clubs of Chicago and the Minneapolis Club of Minneapolis, Minn. He is married and occupies a pleasant home in Chicago, and has a daughter eight years old.

The foregoing is a brief sketch of a man who has won his spurs in the hardwood industry at a very early age, and it is with undisguised pleasure that the HARDWOOD RECORD presents this brief résumé and his portrait, that such of the trade that is not already acquainted with Oliver O. Agler may know more of him.

As a man, Mr. Agler is the personification of indefatigable industry, fair dealing and upright character, with personal attributes of good fellowship. He is one of whom everyone speaks kindly and approvingly. His modesty is proverbial and his advance in commercial life and in connection with the various business and social organizations with which he is allied has come to him entirely without his own seeking. In every case the place has sought the man. With the marked success that already has been achieved by him much more in the future can confidently be expected. The Indiana farm boy, who starts out at fifteen to earn his own living, and at the age of thirty-six has achieved the distinction of being one of the foremost hardwood lumbermen in the country, is certainly a man worth while.

Swift & Althausen of Greenbrier, Tenn., have recently purchased 1,600 acres of hardwood timber consisting largely of white and red oak, which it is estimated will cut 7,000,000 feet. They have bought a band mill and will have a sawmill plant in operation within a few weeks. They will make a specialty of both plain and quartered oak. The timber tract is about twenty-eight miles north of Gallaway, Tenn., on the L. & N. railroad and is in the vicinity of Memphis.

Parker & Morris of Silas, Tex., who are using several Tower Edgers, manufactured by the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, Greenville, Mich., are very enthusiastic in their praises of these machines.

Cypress Manufacturers' Ass'n.

At a meeting held at the St. Charles hotel, New Orleans, May 10 and 11, thirty-three cypress manufacturers of Louisiana perfected an organization to be known as the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association. The combined output of the concerns identified with the organization is 460,000,000 feet of lumber and 130,000,000 shingles. The association follows very closely the Southern Lumber Manufacturing Association which has been invaluable in forwarding the interests of all connected with it.

The subjects of uniform gages, terms of sale and the advisability of collaborating with the Louisiana Immigration Association in increasing the supply of labor for the South were thoroughly looked into and afterward referred to the proper committees. In scope the association intends including manufacturers of cypress lumber, shingles and lath everywhere.

The Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association starts out with a list of thirty-three of the prominent cypress manufacturers of Louisiana, which includes:

F. B. Williams Cypress Co., Limited, Patterson.
A. Wilbert's Sons Lumber & Shingle Co., Plaquemine.
Burton-Swartz Cypress Co., Burton.
Lyon Cypress Lumber Co., Garyville.
Bowie Lumber Co., Limited, Bowie.
Cowl Bayou Cypress Co., Limited, Strader.
Des Allemands Lumber Co., Limited, Des Allemands.
Kyle Lumber Co., Limited, Franklin.
R. Lee Riggs Co., Limited, Patterson.
St. Louis Cypress Co., Limited, Houma.
Albert Hanson Lumber Co., Limited, Franklin.
Brownell Drews Lumber Co., Limited, Morgan City.
Dibert, Stark & Brown Cypress Co., Limited, Donner.
Cotton Bros. Cypress Co., Limited, Morgan City.
Jeanerette Lumber & Shingle Co., Limited, Jeanerette.
Iberia Cypress Lumber Co., Limited, New Iberia.
Louisiana Cypress Lumber Co., Limited, Harvey.
Ramos Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Limited, Ramos.
Southwestern Lumber & Box Co., New Orleans.
Levert Lumber & Shingle Co., Limited, Plaquemine.
Baker Wakefield Cypress Co., Limited, Plattenville.
Whitcomb Lumber & Shingle Co., Limited, Whitcomb.
Schwing Lumber & Shingle Co., Limited, Plaquemine.
Baldwin Lumber Co., Limited, Baldwin.
Lake Arthur Lumber Co., Limited, Lake Arthur.
Litcher & Moore Cypress Lumber Co., Limited, Litcher.
Norgress Menefee Cypress Co., Limited, Berwick.
Napoleon Cypress Lumber Co., Limited, Napoleonville.
Gibson Cypress Lumber Co., Limited, Gibson.
Opdenweyer Cypress Lumber Co., Limited, New Orleans.
Bayou Sara Lumber Co., Limited, Bayou Sara.
Robert Shingle Co., Limited, New Iberia.
Salmen Brick & Lumber Co., Limited, Slidell.

The meeting adjourned until June 14, when reports of the various committees will be received and the work of organization perfected.

A constitution was adopted and signed by all the firms represented. Nine standing committees will be sustained. The following officers were elected:

President, P. Willett of A. Wilbert's Sons Lumber & Shingle Company, Plaquemine.

First vice president, R. H. Downman, New Orleans.

Second vice president, S. M. Bloss, Lyon Cypress Lumber Company, Garyville.

Secretary and treasurer, George W. Dodge of Dodge & Sunbury, Napoleonville.

Directors: F. B. Williams of F. B. Williams Cypress Company, Patterson; John Dibert of Dibert, Stark & Brown, Donner; E. G. Swartz of E. G. Swartz Company, Ltd., Swartz; H. L. Baker; John A. Bruce; H. B. Hewes, Jeanerette Shingle & Lumber Company, Ltd., Jeanerette; J. A. Peterman; Joseph Rathborne, Louisiana Cypress Lumber Company, Ltd., Harvey; L. H. Price; J. C. Tevis; J. F. Wiggington; A. T. Gerrans.

During the last few years, the need for such an association has been so apparent that it is somewhat remarkable that it was not organized long ago. The new association is launched with an abundance of support, and with its efficient officers will promote the cypress industry of the South as a whole and will be effective in conserving the interests of all affiliated with it.

Hardwoods in New Hampshire.

All that part of New Hampshire lying north of Squam Lake and east of the low agricultural lands along the Connecticut river is for the most part covered with forest growth. It contains more than 30 per cent of the total area of the state, or nearly 2,000,000 acres.

In the winter of 1903 the state legislature appropriated \$5,000 for an examination of this region by the Bureau of Forestry. The region comprises two timber areas of varying characteristics. The part south of the White mountain region, which contains approximately 812,000 acres, is very rough and rugged, with numerous broken mountain ranges intersecting it, and with deep, narrow valleys, steep slopes, rapid streams and all conditions which invite soil erosion and permanent denudation of forest growth on the higher slopes. It requires careful lumbering and that fires be kept out of it. In the extreme southern part of this region the second growth white pine forms a valuable part of the forest on the lower lands, but spruce is the leading commercial species.

The region north of the White mountains is characterized by hills and wide valleys and contains many lakes. Spruce and balsam form the greater proportion of the growth, more than in the White mountain region. This section is admirably suited to continued timber production, and, owing to its inaccessibility, forest fires are not severe.

Until 1863 the greater part of the White mountain region was owned by the state. Since then the state has sold large and small tracts at nominal prices, until today all the forest land is in private hands, most of it being held by large lumber and pulp companies. Seven companies own nearly all the timber land and three of them cut annually about 75,000,000 feet, mostly from virgin forests. To this must be added the tremendous loss by fire. In 1893 nearly 85,000 acres were destroyed by fire, with a loss of over \$200,000.

Of the total area examined, approximately 2,000,000 acres, nearly 1,000,000 are covered with soft woods, nearly 35,000 acres with pine, and nearly 500,000 with hardwoods.

The paramount forest menace in New Hampshire, as elsewhere, is fire rather than lumbering, and but for the seemingly infallible rule that fire always follows lumbering, the cutting

could doubtless be more conservatively done. The lumberman naturally argues: Why leave standing seed trees or trees of even smaller dimensions only to be destroyed by fire?

It is argued that if the state would throw around the forest but a tithe of the fire protection furnished business enterprises of the cities, lumbermen would immediately respond with methods suitably adjusted to the better business risk.

Hardwoods in Mexico.

The hardwood industry in Mexico is materially hampered by the lack of transportation facilities. J. A. Gillies, head of the J. A. Gillies Brothers' Lumber Company of Brantford, Ontario, recently made a trip through Mexico looking over timber lands and making purchases for his concern. His investigations were principally confined to the states of Vera Cruz and Michoacan.

In speaking of conditions in Mexico, Mr. Gillies said that he is of the opinion that it will be some time before Mexico can compete with Cuba in the hardwood industry. Most of the hardwood tracts in Mexico are so situated as to make the expense attached to placing the product on the market enormous. The very best hardwoods are to be found in forests in which the sound of the axe has never been heard, and until railroads are built or other means of transportation provided, the hardwood industry can not progress to any great extent.

There is considerable railroad building in prospect in Mexico, and the demand for ties and bridge timbers is always good. The greater portion of these materials come from the United States. The survey of the proposed extension of the Parral & Durango Railroad is practically completed, and the work of construction will soon be commenced. James F. Long, manager of this road, owns large tracts of timber land along that road and its extension will pass through one of the richest timber sections of Mexico.

Lumber Insurance Companies.

Within this number of the *HARDWOOD RECORD* will be found the announcements of several of the leading lumber insurance companies of the country. All of these companies have had a successful and enviable record, and it is just dawning on the minds of the average lumberman that the insurance offered by these companies is not only the best that can be secured, but guarantees them in the event of fire, absolutely fair treatment and prompt adjustment of loss, and besides effects an economy in cost, of from twenty-five to fifty per cent.

These companies comprise the Manufacturing Lumbermen's Underwriters of Kansas City, Mo.; the Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Company, of Mansfield, O.; the Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.; the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pa.; the Toledo Fire & Marine Insurance Company, the Lumber Underwriters, and the Lumber Insurance Company of New York, under the management of the Lumber Insurers' General Agency, at 66 Broadway.

In this connection two very able papers on the subject of lumber fire insurance will be found incorporated in the proceedings of the annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, held at Buffalo last week. These papers were by E. S. Neil, president of the Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Company, Mansfield, O., and by R. H. McKelvey, secretary of the Lumber Insurers' General Agency, controlling the business of the three New York lumber insurance companies. The documents are especially worthy the careful reading of every lumberman.

National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

Promptly at 10 o'clock on May 9, in accordance with the program, the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association was called to order in the Green Room of the Auditorium Annex, Chicago, by President N. W. McLeod. Every amiable association was represented by its respective delegates, and there were present other gentlemen prominent in lumber affairs.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association is the foremost lumber organization in the country and includes in its membership some of the wealthiest stumpage owners and lumber manufacturers in the United States whose knowledge of the lumber industry and keen business insight make the association properly fitted to take up for discussion and settlement questions pertaining to the ethics of the trade. Probably never before have they demonstrated this ability in such an able manner as at this meeting. The many important subjects brought up for consideration were adequately discussed and acted upon satisfactorily in a remarkably brief and business-like way. After the roll call of delegates and enrollment of visiting associations, President N. W. McLeod, who has been called the ideal presiding officer, addressed the association substantially as follows:

In the fall of 1902 a large and representative body of lumber manufacturers met in St. Louis to consider the advisability of organizing an association of lumber manufacturers to handle all matters of association work that could be properly handled by a national association. The purposes of the organization were set forth as follows:

First—To promote uniformity in the methods of manufacture and sale of lumber.

Second—To unify as far as possible conflicting interests and eliminate those elements of friction that have so long served as a barrier to the elevation of the trade to that high place of dignity and usefulness to which its importance entitles it.

Third—To gather and disseminate reliable statistics showing the annual production and consumption of the various kinds of lumber manufactured in this country, cooperating with and aiding other associations along this line.

Fourth—To gather, compile and distribute information as to general trade conditions in lumber and kindred interests throughout this country.

Fifth—To take up for discussion and action any and all questions of mutual interest that are national in their character and application, leaving to the territorial associations for final adjudication those matters and questions peculiar to their respective localities.

Sixth—To strengthen the bonds of fellowship and inculcate more friendly relations among those engaged in the same calling and occupation, whose interests are common and lay almost along parallel lines, and for the uplifting of our industry, to which many of the manufacturers are giving the best efforts of their lives.

With the declaration of purposes of the association before you you are to review the work the association has undertaken and determine the policy of the future.

The active cooperation of our entire membership in the work of the association is earnestly desired.

It is desirable to know when lumber ordered or shipped becomes the property of the buyer. In case of a dishonest solvent buyer desiring to cancel an order after shipment on account of decline in the market or for any other reason we have one condition; in case of information reaching shipper of the insolvency of the buyer we have another condition. Cases like these have been adjudicated in court and on account of the diversity of decisions of the courts as to what is meant by delivered prices—sold delivered, less freight—and similar terms, confusion has resulted and in many cases our members have sustained a loss that was considered unjust.

In the first case, of course, a shipper feels that the contract should be enforced.

In the second case, where the shipper has been unable to stop delivery of the lumber, he has in some cases had to advance freight charges as well as refund freight charges on all cars unsettled for before he could participate in a distribution of the assets.

There is no doubt, however, that the buyer and seller can make a contract that will clearly set forth just what the rights of the contracting parties are and what is meant by "delivered prices, less freight," and obviate a miscarriage of justice by a court not understanding the usual way in which lumber is sold or the actual contract between a buyer and seller of lumber when a delivered price is made.

It may be a contract formally entered into between buyer and seller on the initial order that specifically provides that the terms as set forth in the contract shall cover all subsequent transactions between the parties could be made and thus avoid repetition or the necessity of making a separate and distinct contract for each transaction. If this is not practicable it is suggested that a uniform order blank be adopted that will cover the agreement between buyer and seller and become a binding contract.

The importance of equitable and fair trade ethics between members of this association and the retail trade is admitted by all; the past demands of the retail trade without the manufacturers being represented having caused friction and loss to both branches of the trade.

During the past two years there has been an evident desire on the part of the retail trade to recognize the principles of reciprocity, and joint committees representing retail associations and some of our territorial associations have entered into reciprocal relations. In view of the developments during the past two years I recommend that this association go on record in the matter of reciprocity and provide a standing committee of three to act with similar committees representing retail associations; the joint committee to formulate rules of trade ethics; the chairman of such committee, together with a president of a retail association, to be a committee of arbitration to settle all disputes that may arise between members of retail associations, with the understanding that said committee is to act only for such of our territorial associations as desire representation through the committee, any association desiring to act independently reserving the privilege of doing so.

It has been suggested that this association should take up the question of credit indemnity for its members. If we are ready to act credit indemnity could be inaugurated in one of two ways: From a mutual company among our members and to conduct a credit indemnity department for such of our members as desired to avail themselves of credit indemnity; or to authorize our credit rating department, which is a duly incorporated body, to arrange with some indemnity company to write all of the credit indemnity business that our members placed with the department—that is, the credit department would be authorized to issue credit indemnity bonds which would be written by some credit indemnity company with which the department had a contract for that purpose.

The matter is worthy of careful consideration and I believe it should be referred to a committee for investigation.

The original plan of this department contemplated furnishing to members of this association a credit rating book.

Our membership as a whole did not give the support to the department that would permit the original plan to be carried out and we were therefore obliged to adopt an annual charge or subscription for the credit rating department during the formative period.

The work of the department in compiling the credit rating book, together with special reports and organizing the department for effective service, is about complete. After careful thought I recommend for your consideration the following:

The credit rating department to be continued under the present plan with a charge or subscription for service until April 1, 1906, with no contracts or subscriptions to be taken for services after April 1, 1906, and that the April, 1906, edition of our credit rating book and all issues thereafter be furnished to all members free of charge; that trade reports and collections be charged to all members at a uniform rate, and that after April 1, 1906, the dues from territorial association be changed from 50 cents a million feet to \$1.50 a million feet, which amount it is estimated will pay expenses of conducting the business of the association in all departments.

The debt of the department to the members on account of loans made at our last annual meeting is \$15,590. In my opinion this debt should be refunded by an issue of bonds, giving the department relief from a temporary loan. The assets of the department on a conservative estimate are worth \$25,000 and I believe can

be sold for an amount so that the bond issue would be a profitable investment.

I recommend that this matter be referred to a committee to investigate and report to this meeting at a later date.

The association is in a position to demonstrate its credit rating work only by the fact that its members are not only protected but are enjoying services in the past.

Which I believe is the progress that has been made in the work of the association, it is due to our secretary, George K. Smith, to state that the work of the department has been brought to its present state of condition without the contribution he has made of hard persistent work, together with his exceptional ability in association work.

Secretary George K. Smith's report, which will give a good idea of the work carried on by this great association, will be found in full in the last issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD. Before reading his report Mr. Smith called attention to the relative character of the three credit rating books, the ideal book containing 713 pages and the names of lumber dealers in forty-three states and territories.

J. A. Freeman, treasurer of the association, submitted his report on the condition of the finances, which was duly seconded and ordered filed.

C. I. Millard, chairman of the transportation committee, delivered a very comprehensive address touching on the equipment of open cars, treatment of freight claims, and uniform terms of sale. It was decided that this address be printed in pamphlet form and distributed by the secretary among members where it would do the most good.

An abstract of the address delivered by Gifford Pinchot, forester of the United States Department of Agriculture and chief of the Bureau of Forestry follows:

I have, instead of one topic, two subjects about which I will speak, but I shall be very brief. No man present this morning can doubt that certain phases of the lumber business are being treated upon a high plane; a high degree of intelligence is being applied to them, and altogether the business is being handled in certain directions as it ought to be; but certain other phases of the lumber business have not reached anything like the high standard, and I want to speak about one of them very briefly.

One of the sacrifices which the lumberman who undertakes to practice forestry is always called upon to make is that of leaving some of his trees uncut as a basis for future timber crops. This means that he must give up a small immediate profit so as to insure a larger gain in the future. The first thing he wants to know is exactly what these small trees are worth and how does the profit he could get out of them now compare with the profit they would yield when they have reached a larger size.

The bureau of forestry is able to answer these questions with precise information. We are not satisfied with the old method of calculating the amount of timber left and then applying a stumpage value; we have gone into the matter far more thoroughly. For about eighteen months we have been conducting experiments at saw mills in different parts of the country. These experiments consist of marking a great many trees as they are felled in the woods, then following the logs through the mill to see what each saws out. Our measurements in the woods tell us how many logs each numbered tree contains. The total amount of each grade of lumber is computed for each diameter of tree and the results are averaged. Values are then determined on the basis of what the lumber is worth at the mill. In this way we are able to tell the amount of money which each tree represents and the amount of each grade of lumber it contains.

As a tree grows older its value increases in two directions. First, there is an increase in the quantity of wood, and second in its quality. As you all know, a large tree produces a higher proportion of the good grades than does a small tree. When a lumberman is advised to leave a stand of small trees uncut he is asked to sacrifice

not for the present its least valuable timber in order that it may become more valuable. Such trees are worth very little to him now. In some cases they are worth nothing at all and it is rarely he has been cutting them for a return which is below U. S. average expenses.

Take, for example, the case of Adirondack hardwoods, for which we have some excellent figures. A 17-inch yellow birch at the Adirondack saw mill where we made the experiment yields lumber of an average value of \$10.92 a thousand feet. In that country the cost of stumping, logging and manufacture not often is under \$11, usually it is considerably more. If \$11 represents what it actually costs to handle Adirondack hardwoods (exclusive of fixed expenses, such as road building and camps) it is apparent that lumbermen had better leave the small sizes alone.

All of you are aware that the increase in value of a tree with its growth is a rapid one, but until now no figures on the subject have been available. The average value of the timber from 13-inch birch was found to be \$9.32 a thousand feet; from a 16-inch tree the lumber is worth \$10.41, from a 20-inch tree it is worth \$12.24, from a 25-inch tree \$15.66 and from a 31-inch tree \$17.75. Thus the difference in value of the lumber from a 13 and 31 inch tree was found to be \$8.43 a thousand feet.

We have similar figures from longleaf pine in Alabama and Louisiana, and we have now under way an experiment with yellow poplar in Virginia and Tennessee which will be completed within a few weeks.

The figures secured by these experiments put us in a position to answer other questions of much importance to lumbermen. One of the questions frequently asked is "How does the amount of lumber actually sawed out of a log compare with the log scale?" Here again we are able to give you figures, not only for the average output of your mill but for each individual tree and log.

A few figures comparing log scale with mill scale for Adirondack hardwoods follow:

A 13-inch birch scales, according to Doyle, 53 feet. It saws out 59 feet; at 16 inches the log rule credits it with 105 feet but it saws out 146 feet. The log scale is below the actual product of the tree until we get to the 29-inch tree and beyond, where the situation is reversed, the log scale crediting the tree with a greater amount of lumber than it actually contains.

Timber has got to be worth so much that there is need of a better method of estimating tracts. The rough and ready way of cruising land and then putting a stumping value upon the estimated amount of timber is too inaccurate. The bureau's method is first to make stand tables showing the number of trees of each diameter on the average acre. Our tables secured at the mill show what each size of tree represents in money, and what is the average value of a thousand feet of the lumber that comes out of it. When we know what the expenses of handling timber are, including fixed expenses and those which depend on the amount of timber removed, we prepare tables showing the profits per acre in lumbering a tract.

I have given you in a very brief way some of the main directions which these mill experiments are taking in order that you may have an idea of the practical uses to which they may be put. A northern lumberman recently made the prediction that the big successes in the lumber business would come in the future to those men who were able to figure most closely on all their operations. The work we are doing now furnishes the precise information necessary for very important calculations. We shall use figures of this kind at every opportunity in our own work, for they are in many cases the strongest possible argument in favor of the conservative management of forest lands.

These things have yet to be considered, as it seems to me they ought to be, and until we can get the actual logging, the managing of the timber lands down to the basis of dollars and cents in this way we shall have failed to do business in the best possible way.

The figures I have given you are just sample figures, simply to illustrate a method, but we hope to go ahead and work out tables of this kind in different parts of the United States so that the lumber manufacturer who owns stumps, age will have definite and specific information. This leads me directly to the second thing I want to speak about. If forestry can be of value to lumbermen in specific matters of this kind in the woods there is no question but that every forester ought to have certain definite information about lumber, a statement which is uncontradicted. If a man is going to work in the woods he must be a lumberman as well as a forester and the forestry schools have begun to take that point of view, and the best steps that have been made in that direction were the admirable lectures given by Mr. Millard at the Yale forestry school last winter. I want very much to see lumbering put on its proper basis as a subject of consideration in forestry schools. We have never yet taken up logging, never yet given logging its character, its proper weight I should say as an art. We have never yet given instructions in lumbering in any forestry schools,

either in this country or elsewhere in the world, on anything like the proper basis.

What I should like to see would be an association like this take up this question and provide instruction in lumbering in forestry schools. It would have a good many definite benefits. In the first place, unless I am greatly mistaken, every large logging concern is going to be forced before long to have a forestry of its own timber; it is going to be worth too much to have it treated in any other way; you have got to take up the logging question along the lines I have indicated, and many other questions, and you will need educated men to do that as much as a railroad needs an educated man as superintendent of motive power.

There is that side of it then—the forestry man needs tremendously to be educated in lumber and he needs not only to be taught something about logging in the woods but he has got to be taught these questions so ably treated here this morning. A good forester must be a good all around lumberman and no instruction has been given anywhere that would enable a man who is a student in forestry to deal intelligently with such topics as Mr. Long and Mr. Millard have taken up here today.

Lumbering has made you rich; forestry has made the country rich. The forests have made this country prosperous more than has any other single factor. The forest must be perpetuated. It can be perpetuated only through the action of men like yourselves taking an intelligent interest in these questions and I think of no other way in which your interests can find so effective an expression as providing that the men whose business it is to perpetuate forests, who handle them on the ground, should have also that completely rounded information on the topic they are treating that would make them masters of the subject and give you the benefit of their information. And I think the time is coming, and it is very near, when every one of you who handles large tracts of timber land will as naturally have a forester to help you as a railroad company has an engineer. Gentle men, that is very briefly what I wanted to say.

The program of the second day's session included a report of the committee on credentials; report of the committee on trade relations; reports of the new committees; new business; election of officers, and appointment of standing committees. A meeting of the board of governors was held at the close of the second day's session.

The committee on odd lengths and widths, of which W. A. Holt is chairman, reported as follows:

The past customs and methods employed in the production of all kinds of lumber in even stock widths and in even lengths causes considerable waste of the material and a hardship to produce.

After carefully considering the question of the kind of timber which we now saw, and to obtain the greatest widths and lengths from it, we recommend to the affiliated associations the early and careful consideration of the adoption for all material except framing dimension and timbers as standard widths 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 inches and wider and as standard lengths the addition of the odd foot lengths between the minimum and maximum lengths now in use in the various associations.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The association appointed a permanent committee to solicit a fund to endow a chair of practical lumbering in the forestry school of Yale university. Gifford Pinchot and his family have given besides a great deal of time and thought to this school the sum of \$250,000.00.

The officers of the past year, N. W. McLeod, president; C. A. Smith, vice president, and J. A. Freeman, treasurer, were re-elected by a unanimous and vigorous vote. The various committees and the members thereof are as follows:

Transportation and terms of sale—C. I. Millard, chairman.

Statistics—E. C. Fosburgh, chairman; W. J. Wagstaff, R. M. Weyerhaeuser; secretaries of affiliated associations, J. E. Rhodes, John R. Walker, E. G. Harrell, Victor H. Beckman, Lewis Foster, George K. Smith and R. C. Schulz.

Insurance—William Irvine, chairman; R. A. Long, E. C. Fosburgh, C. M. Carrier, W. C. Miles.

Trade relations—J. A. Freeman, chairman;

C. A. Smith, V. H. Beckman, L. K. Baker, W. A. Holt, Dan Cain, C. I. Cross.

Credit indemnity—Drew Musser, chairman; J. T. Deal, I. C. Enochs, W. B. Stillwell, L. K. Bissell.

Credit rating department—R. A. Long, chairman; Thomas Wilkinson, John R. Davis, Victor H. Beckman, John R. Walker.

Resolutions—J. T. Barber, chairman; H. H. Foster, J. W. Kitchen.

Finance—J. B. White, chairman; R. H. Vansant, C. A. Smith.

Credentials—R. H. Vansant, chairman; N. H. Clapp, J. E. Long.

Odd lengths and widths—W. A. Holt, chairman; Lewis Foster, H. H. Tift, Dr. L. S. Blades, H. L. Scarborough.

Aid to forestry—William Garson, chairman; R. M. Weyerhaeuser, I. C. Enochs.

North Carolina Hardwood Association.

It was decided at a meeting of the committee on permanent organization and constitution of the recently organized Western Carolina Lumber Association held at Asheville to change the name of the association to the North Carolina Hardwood Association. The organization will hold quarterly meetings, the next gathering of the entire membership being fixed for the second Tuesday in June, when the committee on constitution and by laws will make its report and matters affecting the organization considered.

Thus far the list of charter members is as follows: W. T. Mason Lumber Company, Asheville Lumber Company, Quinlan Munroe Lumber Company, Hardwood Lumber Company, Kanawha Hardwood Company, W. H. Woodbury, Three "M" Lumber Company, J. M. English & Co., J. S. Coleman Lumber Company, J. E. Hawthorne, McEwen Lumber Company, H. W. Fry, Craggy Lumber Company, Buck Creek Lumber Company, S. G. Uptegraft & Co., J. M. Bernhardt, Hutton & Bourbonnois, Piedmont Lumber Company, George A. Murray, C. A. Schenck and W. D. Martin.

The association starts under most favorable circumstances and lumbermen in the vicinity will undoubtedly be greatly benefited by uniting in a permanent organization.

Big Hickory Factory for the South.

It has been definitely announced that Foley Bros. & Larson of St. Paul, Minn., will establish at Jackson, Miss., what will undoubtedly be the largest hardwood factory in the South. They have purchased several thousand acres of land in the Pearl river valley containing an abundant supply of some of the best hardwoods in the country, which is in a practically undeveloped condition.

The planing mill will be modern, complete in every detail, and managed by practical mill men with years of experience. Over \$100,000 will be expended on the mill alone.

The construction of a road up the valley of the Pearl river to Carthage, and perhaps to Columbus, has been decided upon, but it is not yet determined whether the Illinois Central, which is also interested in the proposed road, will build it or Foley Bros. & Larson. The road will be used only for logging purposes at first, but will undoubtedly be extended in the near future. The territory through which it will pass is rich farm land and the road will thus develop one of the finest sections of the South.

Experiments with nut-bearing and other trees have been made by Leo M. Geismar, superintendent of the upper peninsula experimental station at Chatham. During the past season some 600 trees, including butternuts, oaks, white ash, mulberries, catalpas, tulip poplars, locusts and others, have been planted at the station. After the severe winter of 1903-1904 the butternuts came out in perfect condition and the mulberries blossomed last summer. The favorable climatic conditions of the upper peninsula were demonstrated by the success of the experiment.

The Fayetteville Wagon & Lumber Company of Alpena, Ark., has shipped 176 cars of oak, ash, hick and cherry timber during the sixteen months of its existence.

Eighth Annual Convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

The eighth annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association was held in Buffalo, N. Y., on Thursday and Friday, May 18 and 19, and was by far the most successful meeting ever held by this organization.

The number of participants was larger than ever before in the history of any of its annual meetings, and, in character and commercial worth, was made up of the best element of the hardwood trade connected with the association.

The proceedings of the convention and the legislation enacted were marked by dignity and wisdom, and harmony prevailed throughout all the sessions. Due consideration was given to every element of the hardwood trade throughout the country, and all former differences of opinion apparently were adjusted on an entirely satisfactory basis.

The officers and directors elected are men of character and ability, and a great forward movement was made toward conciliating all factions of the hardwood industry into a mutual understanding of the necessities, rights and deserts of every branch of the trade.

Outside of the desideratum of harmony that prevailed during the meeting, the most important doings of the association lay in its enthusiastic reception and indorsement of M. M. Wall's brief analysis of forest conditions and forestry necessities, and the pledge of the association jointly and individually to aid in the movement of the American Forestry Association to the end of rebuilding the hardwood forests of America. Mr. Wall's address is reproduced not only within this report, but is given particular prominence on the second editorial page of this issue of the **HARDWOOD RECORD**.

The entertainment accorded to the visitors by the hardwood lumber dealers of Buffalo was most genuine in its hospitality and proclaimed the loyalty of the Buffalo hardwood dealers to the tenets of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. The hardwood fraternity of the city of Buffalo includes

about a dozen concerns, each one of high commercial standing, and for integrity and fair and successful dealing is exceeded by no community of lumbermen in the United States.

Buffalo.

In connection with this report, it is timely that a word should be said about the city

located as a special part of the Niagara frontier, which is at no very remote day expected to part hands as a single city from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario.

It was of its affluence of the Niagara river and Niagara Falls that gave Buffalo its head, for the first settlement was at Lewiston on the lower river, but that was before it was imagined that there was to be a

mighty lake trade that must stop short of Niagara river. Though Commodore Perry's fleet fitted out at the mouth of the Skajagwada creek, some feet below Lake Erie's level, it was soon found that there must be a port on that level, so Buffalo creek, the last stream to enter the lake before it flows into Niagara, was chosen. This

choice was given a great reinforcement by the completion of the Erie canal, in 1825, which also had to be brought up to the Lake Erie level before it could find the proper terminus. The growth of Buffalo from this time on was due largely to its water traffic.

Before the water traffic reached its height, railroads were taking the lead, and they at once sought the lakes as a link in what was soon to be a great through route to the West. The finishing of the Erie railroad to Dunkirk, in 1851, was the beginning of through business by rail and, but for the fact that Buffalo was soon found to be a better railroad center and forty-five miles further down the lake, it is likely that Dunkirk would have been the lower terminus of the lake trade instead of Buffalo. Buffalo has acquired prominence as a commercial center attributable to its transportation facilities. General merchandise, grain, live stock, lumber and iron ore pass

through the port in quantities sufficient to give it first place on the lakes and fourth or fifth in the ports of the world, without mentioning the equally large traffic by rail. Though the Erie canal has been distanced by the railroads through failure to maintain it properly, it is believed that the conversion of it into a thousand-ton barge canal, on which work has now begun, will restore the



**EARL PALMER, PADUCAR, KENTUCKY,
RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.**

of Buffalo, the place at which this most successful meeting was held.

The city of Buffalo has borne that title seventy-three years and has been a place of residence for white people about a century, during which time it has made steady growth, though to assert its superiority over its immediate neighbors it had to absorb Black Rock, still bearing its old name in a



JOHN N. SCATTERD, DIRECTOR, SCAT-
TERD & SON, BUFFALO.



O. E. YEAGER, TREASURER, BUFFALO.



J. B. WALL, BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER
COMPANY, BUFFALO.

old head in east bound water traffic and add it again to the western business by lake.

When the lumber of the vicinity which was used for the building of the early town was exhausted, small craft brought it from the shores of Lake Erie, in Canada, Ohio and Michigan. Oak dealers depended for awhile largely on the excellent stock to be had from Sandusky, and though that source of supply gave out some time ago, there is more coming in from Michigan of the cheaper grades of oak and of ash, elm, birch maple and bass wood than ever before. As the white pine disappeared, there was usually a considerable amount of hardwood left that have been overlooked by the pine cutters. Buffalo, being the lower end of the water route, became the natural depot of this hardwood, as it had long been of white pine.

When it was seen that there must be more hardwood to make the city the eastern head quarters of all varieties of hardwood, there

was enterprise and capital enough in the city to lay the south and the southwest under direct contribution. It was as a pioneer in this undertaking that F. W. Taylor of Taylor & Crate spent his last days, going down the Ohio and not stopping short of the Gulf states. He was soon followed by others. Scattherd & Son located at Memphis, and afterwards bought great tracts of timberland west of the Mississippi. Young lumbermen, who had been connected with the latter firm, soon pushed out on their own account, and we now have Hugh McLean and his brothers setting up mills in several southwestern states. The Empire Lumber Company and the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company are operating their own mills west of the Mississippi and have for some time controlled or operated mills south of the Tennessee. No sooner had O. E. Yeager established his own yard than he formed a company in Kentucky for cutting hardwoods. The Standard Hard-

wood Lumber Company has its own mills in Tennessee. I. N. Stewart & Bro., though for a time confining their operations mainly to Pennsylvania cherry, are now boasting also of their oak from the far south, and A. Miller is no longer content to buy southern hardwood, but will soon have a tract of his own. G. Elias & Bro. are best known as jobbers, but they handle a wide range of lumber from all parts of the country.

And so it happens that while Buffalo is the greatest eastern hardwood lumber depot, entering last winter's season with a stock of 75,000,000 feet, its dealers naturally find that there is no money in merely laying down lumber here to be handled again. They therefore sell as much as possible for direct delivery and handled 400,000,000 feet in that way last year.

First Session, Thursday, May 18.

The opening session of the convention was held in the convention hall of the Iroquois



M. M. WALL, BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER
COMPANY, BUFFALO.



THOMAS H. WALL, BUFFALO HARDWOOD
LUMBER COMPANY, BUFFALO.



HORACE C. MILLS, TAYLOR & CRATE,
BUFFALO.



HORACE F. TAYLOR, TAYLOR & CRATE,
BUFFALO.



WILLIAM A. PERRIN, TAYLOR & CRATE,
BUFFALO.



SHIRLEY G. TAYLOR, TAYLOR & CRATE,
BUFFALO.

Hotel. The convention was called to order by President Earl Palmer at 10.30 a. m.

Mr. O. E. Yeager of Buffalo, in welcoming the members of the association to Buffalo and introducing the president of the board of councilmen, Mr. Thomas Stoddart, said:

Mr. President, officers and members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association: On behalf of the lumber trade of Buffalo it becomes my duty to welcome you to our beautiful city—not so beautiful today, but before you leave we shall have the clouds part and sunshine come again, in order that your last impression may be better than your first. We are glad to have you with us upon this, the occasion of your eighth annual convention. Many of you come from a long distance, but you all come for one purpose, namely, to improve the working apparatus of the National Association. We want to extend to you a warm greeting and we wish

you to feel at home in our city. Anything that we have is yours.

We have with us the representative of the mayor of the city of Buffalo, whom I have pleasure in introducing to you at this time, the president of the board of councilmen, Hon. Thomas Stoddart.

Mr. Stoddart—Mr. President and gentlemen of the National Hardwood Lumber Association: At a late hour last evening I received a telephone message from his honor, the mayor, to appear before you this morning to extend to you a cordial greeting in behalf of the city of Buffalo. I feel honored to come before so representative a body as the hardwood merchants of the United States to extend this greeting and to turn over to you the keys of the city of Buffalo because I know they are in good, honest hands. (Applause.)

I am a great believer in associations, par-

ticularly associations of this kind, because they bring you face to face with each other, and you brush up against each other's shoulders, which otherwise you would not be able to do, and possibly by so doing you may be able to exchange checks, drafts, or some other things of that kind. This is an era of conventions. Conventions are growing as the years grow, and representatives from all over the country come to this city, and our citizens are glad to extend a cordial, glad hand of welcome, and give to you the privileges of our city.

We have a beautiful city here, and some of your representatives in the hardwood trade of the city of Buffalo are amongst our best citizens—in fact, they represent the wealth of our city—and there is but little for me to give to you because they control the city of Buffalo to a large degree themselves. (Laughter and applause.) Within the past



FRANK W. VETTER, EMPIRE LUMBER COM-
PANY, BUFFALO.



I. N. STEWART, I. N. STEWART & BRO.,
BUFFALO.



HUGH STEWART, I. N. STEWART & BRO.,
BUFFALO.



HUGH McLEAN, HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY, BUFFALO.



ANGUS McLEAN, HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY, BUFFALO.



W. A. McLEAN, HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY, BUFFALO.

few years one of your leading members nearly controlled the state of New York, and it was unfortunate for the city of Buffalo and I think it was a mistake on the part of the citizens that they did not elect him mayor of our city at that time. (Applause.) It may have been fortunate for him but it was very unfortunate for the people. Mr. Wall and the chairman of the entertainment committee will undoubtedly show you smooth asphalt pavements, more than can be shown in any other city in the world, and as you pass through these beautiful avenues of ours, with the large and spacious lawns and beautiful houses, you will find love and contentment within the homes. They will undoubtedly show you our beautiful parks, which stand second to none in this country. Many of our people are well versed in some of the manly sports, such as polo, golf, baseball and various other things, conducted in these parks. We feel that the city of Buffalo is a great city and we are proud to wel-

come you here and we hope that your deliberations will be of such a character and of such importance to your convention that you will ever remember the Queen City of the Lakes.

I have been informed since I came into this room, and I believe it is true, that Buffalo, with Tonawanda—which of course we include in Buffalo—is the second largest lumber market in the world. I presume it is proper that we should give credit first to the great western city of Chicago, but Buffalonians do not hold themselves only to Buffalo. They are very aggressive, which you see as they take you through our beautiful streets and into our beautiful surroundings. They go beyond Buffalo. They are largely interested in some of the best wooded timbers in the south and the west, and I presume that they will introduce you to some of their great holdings in these districts before you leave the city. We live in a great city and in a great state and in a great era of progress.

both in the city and state. The world is looking to this state for the best fruits of brain and knowledge and genius that the world possesses. The railroads find this state with every section by bands of steel. Our manufacturers in this state are sending their products everywhere, our vessels go everywhere and come from everywhere, and we in this state feel that it is an honor to be a citizen of the great Empire State. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, again in behalf of the city of Buffalo I extend to you a cordial welcome, so where you please in our beautiful city, you will find a glad hand extended to you by Buffalo and Buffalonians, and they will not extend it only this year but for many years to come. Gentlemen, I hope that your convention will be a successful one, and I trust that it will bring forth fruit which will cause you to ever remember the Queen City of the Lakes. (Applause.)

President Palmer, Mr. Stoddart and Mr.



ROBERT D. McLEAN, HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY, BUFFALO.



A. J. ELIAS, G. ELIAS & BRO., BUFFALO.



G. ELIAS, G. ELIAS & BRO., BUFFALO.



WILLIAM F. WENDT, STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BUFFALO.

Yeager: It is my privilege to express to you the thanks of every visiting member of the National Hardwood Lumber Association for the courteous words of welcome which you have uttered. We are glad that you came over to talk to us this morning, because some of us were beginning to feel a little bit lonely on account of the condition of the weather and being so far away from home, and as we supposed, in a city filled with strangers, but since listening to your gracious expressions of hospitality we find that the clouds of homesickness are all dispelled, and we don't believe that Buffalo contains a single stranger within its limits.

We lumbermen are wayfaring men, and as we travel up and down the world buying and selling the commodity that constitutes our stock in trade, we become judges not only of lumber and its qualities, but of men, and their sentiments as well. We have looked upon the representatives of this great lumber market who have come out to us from



ARTHUR W. KREINHEDER, STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BUFFALO.

the West and from the South for many years and have pronounced them good. We have participated in business deals with them and have discovered their honor bears the sterling home mark. We have mingled with them socially at the banquet board and have proven their fellowship to be of the quality that stands the test of time. Therefore, Mr. Stoddart, when your distinguished fellow citizen, Mr. M. M. Wall, the Apollo Belvedere of the hardwood trade (laughter and applause) gracefully mounted a chair at our Cincinnati meeting one year ago and in a rich voice of Celtic eloquence proclaimed the fact that Buffalo desired to entertain us one year hence, we unanimously resolved to accept the invitation. (Applause.) We did so because we foresaw in this occasion our opportunity of securing a return from, or in part at least, the many meals that the Buffalo men have eaten at our expense during the past ten or fifteen years. (Laughter and applause.) And that is why, sir, that we



EDW. J. KREINHEDER, STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BUFFALO.

are here today. (Laughter.) We believe deeply in the principles of reciprocity and, while some of us may intend paying our hotel bills when we leave the city, we don't intend to spend very much money for anything else while we remain within your gates. (Laughter and applause.) We realize that a grave responsibility attaches to our position as guests of this rich and magnificent city of Buffalo, but we are accustomed to cope with great emergencies (laughter) and we intend to discharge every obligation due from guests to hosts while we remain with you. (Laughter and applause.)

It is my pleasure to again thank you in the name of this association for your very cordial welcome. (Applause.)

President Palmer—The first business that will come before the meeting in the regular order will be the roll call. The roll call is a long and tedious process and we will leave it to the meeting to decide whether the roll will be called or not. If it is the desire



R. F. KREINHEDER, STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BUFFALO.



ANTHONY MILLER, BUFFALO.



F. M. SULLIVAN, T. SULLIVAN & CO., BUFFALO.



FRANK A. BEYER, BEYER, KNOX & CO.,
BUFFALO.



JOHN F. KNOX, BLAIR, KNOX & CO.,
BUFFALO.



FERD BRENNER, FERD BRENNER LUMBER
COMPANY, CHATTANOOGA.

that the roll be called, we will have the secretary call the roll.

O. O. Agler—Inasmuch as there are other means to be used to get the names of those present, I move that the roll call be dispensed with.

Motion seconded and carried.

President Palmer Cards will be circulated for the members to write their names and that will be a more satisfactory way to get the list of those present.

Report of President.

President Palmer—The first business coming before you is the report of the officers. The president's report heads the list, so I will now read my annual report.

Gentlemen: One year ago the National Hardwood Lumber Association, by its membership, conferred upon me the highest honor within the gift of that organization. That was the hour of gracious liberality. Today that membership is again assembled and awaits a report as to the manner in which its trust has been maintained. This is the hour of critical account and as stands the account so shall your judgment be as to whether the honor was worthily or unworthily bestowed.

In the conduct of the affairs of an association, as well as in the operation of matters of interest to the individual, the passage of a year must either make for progress or result in retrogression. Between a forward and a backward movement there is no middle ground for a stationary attitude. Therefore, if I am unable to demonstrate to your satisfaction that during the past year the interests of the National Hardwood Lumber Association have been advanced, I am reduced to the painful acknowledgment that under my administration ground has been lost that was won under the administrations of my predecessors.

Before entering upon the details relative to the occurrences of the past year or submitting my views regarding the future policy of this association I shall briefly outline its history from the date of its organization and contrast conditions prevailing in the hardwood lumber trade prior to that date with conditions existing today, as a thorough understanding of what has been done is a condition precedent to a proper conception of that which still remains to be accomplished.

The National Hardwood Lumber Association was organized eight years ago for the purpose of establishing a uniform system for grading hardwood lumber, that should be accepted as a standard throughout the entire country. At that time and prior thereto from the inception of the hardwood lumber trade there had been no general standard of hardwood inspection applied to the entire field covered by operations in hardwood lumber, but instead each separate market was a law unto itself in passing upon the quality of grades of lumber bought and sold within its boundaries. That condition

led to much confusion, as it was impossible for a shipper of lumber to determine in advance what would result from the application of the local inspection of a market foreign to his voyage to any shipment of lumber that he might forward.

It is not necessary for me to recapitulate the many impediments to a free interchange of trade that were imposed by these conflicting standards of inspection, as I am certain that a distinct remembrance of many annoying circumstances remains with each lumberman present who was engaged in business during the period to which I refer.

Aside from honest differences of opinion between honest and reputable traders and manufacturers resulting from the absence of a general standard of inspection dishonest men were not slow to observe that the conditions were of the proper sort to warrant large returns upon their talents, when directed in the channels of the hardwood trade, and as a result that trade became infested with as grand a lot of rascals as ever went unboiled. And on account of their presence in such numbers it was difficult for a thoroughly reputable member of the trade to maintain his standing in the commercial world and at the same time continue his connection therewith.

Added to the disagreeable features hitherto mentioned a spirit of animosity had sprung up between different markets and between the individual members thereof. Each man doubted his neighbor, and there was a total absence of unity of effort and of fellowship in trade so essential to the best interests of those engaged in the same industrial and commercial line of business. With the advent of the National



W. J. K. DIRECTOR, BONSAK LUMBER COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.



F. H. SMITH, DIRECTOR, THE F. H. SMITH LUMBER COMPANY, ST. LOUIS.



A. J. LANG, ST. LOUIS.



J. W. THOMPSON, J. W. THOMPSON LUMBER COMPANY, MEMPHIS.

Hardwood Lumber Association a change for the better was soon apparent in these undesirable conditions. A set of inspection rules was prepared and each member of the new organization made it his business to procure their adoption by the local exchange of which he was a member. One by one the large markets fell into line and today there is no hardwood market of the United States, untrammelled by statute, that does not accept the standard of inspection prepared by this association. Nor is this all that has been accomplished. The miasma of doubt and distrust that for so long a time hung over the hardwood trade has been in a large measure dispelled. The manufacturer of hardwood lumber in any section of this country may now accept an order from a dealer or consumer in any market, based upon the inspection of this association, with the assurance that he will be fairly treated and the dealer or consumer may place his orders with the manufacturer regardless of locality with the certain knowledge that he will receive that which he buys if the order reads "National Inspection."

Those who were wont to thrive by dishonest practices, made possible by a confusion of standards, find themselves balked at every turn by the inspection of this association, and as a result the hardwood trade has never before been so free from rogues as it is at the present time.

A spirit of fellowship has sprung up between individuals, between markets and between widely separated localities that cannot fail to be productive of highly satisfactory results. These improvements in prevailing conditions began with the inception of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and have increased in proportion



R. J. DARNELL, MEMPHIS.

as the influence of the National Hardwood Lumber Association has expanded. I, therefore, believe that I am justified in the statement that the proximate cause for these highly satisfactory conditions of the trade today, which are clearly apparent to every intelligent lumberman, is the influence exerted by the National Hardwood Lumber Association. Therefore, if nothing more were accomplished by this organization and if the association were to disband its membership today, that which has been already achieved by its efforts during the past eight years would still remain a priceless heritage of the trade at large.

But as we approach finality in our original undertakings the horizon of opportunity for further effective action widens, and therefore this association is not content today with the realization of that which was its hope six or eight years ago. There is another work that properly follows in the train of that which has already been accomplished.

This association has wrought out a standard of inspection that is generally acceptable and accepted. It now assumes responsibility for the proper application of that standard. It has supplied a system wherewith the quality of lumber may be properly determined in every market. It now essays the task of directing the use of that system in a manner to eventuate in the complete protection of those who rely upon its efficacy to perform that function. The National Hardwood Lumber Association cannot do what the law has failed to accomplish these thousand years—make all men honest but it can and does afford a means of defense to its membership against dishonest aggression.

This now brings me to that part of my report



MAX SONDSHEIMER, E. SONDSHEIMER COMPANY, MEMPHIS.

that has to do with the occurrences of the past year that came under the supervision of the outgoing administration.

The policy of the executive, concurred in by the board of managers, was to abstain from any ostentatious advertisement of the work being performed, as it was the united judgment of those who had the work in charge that the affairs of a commercial organization were of a strictly business nature, and as such were entitled to the same discreet treatment that is usually accorded to the business transactions of individuals, firms or corporations. It would, however, be unfair on the part of this membership to assume, because of the absence of drum-beats and bugle blasts, that the interests of the association had been neglected, for, as a matter of fact, they have received the same vigilant attention from the officers and directors of the association that those gentlemen are accustomed to devote to affairs of a strictly personal nature.

The board of managers has assembled on four separate occasions during the past year, and at each meeting there has been present not only a quorum but a large majority of the board. At each of these meetings the condition of the association was exhaustively considered and any action necessary to its welfare was promptly taken.

MEMBERSHIP.

During the past year there has been a highly satisfactory addition to our membership regardless of the fact that there was no systematic effort towards proselyting new members. It has been the belief of the president that the



W. H. RUSSE, DIRECTOR, RUSSE & BURGESS, MEMPHIS.



GEORGE BURGESS, RUSSE & BURGESS, MEMPHIS.



E. E. GOODLANDER, DIRECTOR, GOODELANDER ROBERTSON LUMBER COMPANY, MEMPHIS.



R. E. WOOD, R. E. WOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BALTIMORE.



JOHN J. RUMBARGER, RUMBARGER LUMBER COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA.



CLEM E. LLOYD, JR., THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT, CHERRY RIVER BOOM & LUMBER COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA.

entire energy of the association be devoted to the work of increasing the efficiency of associated effort and in rendering the offices of the association indispensable to the hardwood trade, under the further belief that when this is accomplished it will not be necessary to urge lumbermen to join our organization, as the benefits to be derived from such a connection will be plainly apparent to all. The president has found his belief justified in this regard during the last few months of his term by the increase of applications for new memberships as well as by the action of old members in paying dues of from one to two years' standing. It is my belief that this association has never possessed a membership of a quality and a morale equal to that shown by the records of the secretary today.

While there have been a number of resignations from our ranks during the past year, they have not been of a nature to occasion concern on the part of those who possess faith in the entire stability of this organization, but are regarded rather as properly belonging to the sloughing process that invariably attends sound and permanent growth.

FINANCE.

During the past year there have been ample funds at all times with which to conduct the affairs of the association and it is the belief of the president that so long as this association shall continue to earn valuable returns upon the investments of its members no apprehension need ever be entertained as to any

difficulty arising from a scarcity of money with which to carry forward any practicable undertaking that may be proposed in the interests of its membership.

The secretary and treasurer follow me with detailed reports, which will show receipts, disbursements, cash balance on hand, etc.

INSPECTION RULES.

It is with much pleasure that I am able to announce to you the fact that the popularity of the inspection rules of this association is increasing at a rapid rate in all markets of this country. The reason for the favor with which these rules are received by all branches of the trade is on account of the fact that they are the composite product of the various divisions of the trade instead of one particular branch. As these rules stand today they are the product of a process of evolution rather than the result of the application of arbitrary and fixed ideas emanating from a selfish majority. These rules have been amended from time to time to conform more closely to the conditions under which hardwood lumber is produced, and at the same time to meet the requirements of the consuming trade as far as practicable. As a result of these efforts the rules as they now exist are more satisfactory to the manufacturer, dealer and consumer of lumber than any other rules that have ever been introduced in the trade.

The rules as amended at the Cincinnati meeting were issued December 1 in accordance with the decision arrived at at that meeting. While it is not the policy of this association to make

any radical change in its rules as they now exist, any effort that would result in improvement or in making the terms of any rule more explicit should not be viewed with disfavor by this meeting.

The only complaint that has reached the ears of the president during the past year regarding these rules has been that portion covering the inspection of cypress lumber, which portion of our rules was adopted as a whole from the rules of the Louisiana Cypress Association. These cypress rules are of much importance to our membership, owing to the fact that cypress lumber is coming into general use throughout the entire country, and for this reason our association has been frequently called upon during the past year to apply its inspection upon that class of lumber. It is, therefore, highly important that a satisfactory set of cypress rules be promulgated at an early date in order to protect the interests of the members of this association who manufacture and deal in that kind of lumber. I recommend that action be taken in the premises at this meeting.

Upon various occasions the question has arisen with regard to the expediency for the free distribution of the inspection rules of this association. It is my belief that conditions now demand a wider dissemination of knowledge regarding the inspection of the National Hardwood Lumber Association than has hitherto been deemed consistent, and that all restrictions of every nature surrounding the free circulation of its rules of inspection be removed. I, therefore, recommend that the secretary be instructed



WILLIAM L. LITCHFIELD, LITCHFIELD BROS., L. STON.



GARDNER I. JONES, DIRECTOR, JONES HARDWOOD COMPANY, BOSTON.



F. W. LAWRENCE, LAWRENCE & WIGGIN, BOSTON.



J. V. STIMSON, HUNTINGBURG, IND.



W. W. KNIGHT, LONG-KNIGHT LUMBER COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS.



J. M. PRITCHARD, LONG-KNIGHT LUMBER COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS.

to mail free to any manufacturer, dealer or consumer, upon application, copies of the inspection rules of this association.

INSPECTION.

The report of the chairman of the Inspection Bureau Committee will show a favorable comparison with other years in the amount of lumber inspected under the system of bonded certificates of this association. Just what the amount is I am unable to state, as I have ever been more interested in methods than in quantity. I would have more pride in the inspection of fifty million feet of lumber by this association, with the positive knowledge that every board had been intelligently, fairly and honestly graded, than I would have in the inspection of five hundred million feet regarding which there might exist some doubt as to the fairness and honesty of the grading.

This brings us face to face with the crux of the situation involving a proper application of the inspection of this association. When this problem is solved in a practical and satisfactory manner we shall possess the key to the solution of every other question connected with our associated labors.

In the sentiment expressed by President Roosevelt, we have a safe starting point: "A square deal to every man. No more, no less."

The inspection of this association must not be in the interest of any particular locality, of any particular branch of the trade, of any particular market, or of any particular individual. But it must be in the interest of every locality, of both branches of the trade, of every market and of every member of this association.

The inspection of the National Hardwood Lumber Association must not be converted into a selfish instrument for the advantage of any man or group of men. If any man expects to deliver a lower grade of lumber than that which he contracts to deliver upon the rules of this association, or if any man expects to obtain a better grade of lumber than that which he contracts to receive upon the rules of this association, such men are doomed to disappointment if they rely upon the assistance of this association for aid in such practices. But if a man desires to deliver the grade that he sells, or if another man desires to receive the grade that he buys, such men may rely to the uttermost upon the ability of this association for protection and assistance. It should be thoroughly understood that the National Hardwood Lumber Association only proposes to protect honest men in honest deals from loss resulting from ignorance or dishonesty on the part of others.

In order to guarantee the strict performance of the function outlined above, the efficiency of the inspection of the association must be maintained to such a degree as to inspire absolute confidence in the certificates of inspection issued by the association.

At the last annual meeting the chairman of the Inspection Bureau Committee recommended that salaried inspectors be installed in the various leading hardwood markets of this country as rapidly as the resources of the association would permit. This recommendation was concurred in by the membership, and during the past year inspectors drawing salaries direct from the association have been located at Buf-

falo, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans, and at a recent meeting of the board of managers the surveyor general was directed to place salaried inspectors in Grand Rapids, New York, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

It has been the endeavor of those who have had this part of the work in charge to secure for these salaried positions men entirely competent; in the ability, courage and integrity of whom implicit reliance can be placed; men who will not be swayed by any influence, either direct or indirect. It is gratifying for me to be able to report that in nearly every instance where those salaried inspectors have been in the employment of the association for a sufficient length of time to produce results they have been self-sustaining as a result of the fees accruing to the association from their services. But this feature of the matter is only secondary. It is my belief that this association can well afford to maintain these inspectors, even though no revenue whatever reverts to its treasury as a result of their labors. Their presence in the various markets is bound to exert a deterrent effect upon any who might otherwise presume to carry through an unfair inspection. Therefore, the cost of their maintenance, let it be what it may to the association, should be viewed in the light of protective insurance and should be cheerfully borne by the membership.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

During the past year it became apparent to those who have come into close connection with the executive work of the National Hardwood Lumber Association that in some particulars



B. F. SWAIN, DIRECTOR, D'HEUR & SWAIN LUMBER COMPANY, SEYMOUR, IND.



HENRY MALEY, EDINBURG, IND.



S. BURKHOLDER, S. BURKHOLDER LUMBER COMPANY, CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.



WILLIAM H. WHITE, WM. H. WHITE & CO.,
BOYNE CITY, MICH.



JAMES COOPER, BRIGGS & COOPER COM-
PANY, SAGINAW



EDWARD BUCKLEY, DIRECTOR, BUCKLEY
& DOUGLAS LUMBER COMPANY,
MANISTEE, MICH.

the present constitution and by-laws of this organization were inadequate in their provisions to cover the administration of the work that is now being prosecuted by the association; that some of the provisions contained therein have been inoperative from the inception of the organization, while others are conflicting in their terms, which results in a certain degree of confusion as to where certain powers are vested.

In order that dead provisions might be eliminated and those remaining might be freed from any conflicting interpretation the board of managers at a meeting in Cincinnati on March 15 appointed a committee to revise the constitution and by-laws, with the understanding that it was to submit its report at this meeting. The committee, consisting of Mr. M. M. Wall, Mr. A. R. Vinnedge and the president, has given the matter careful and conscientious attention and has prepared a revision to be submitted at the executive session of this meeting. I desire to recommend that this matter receive the careful attention that its importance demands.

GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

I should be guilty of base ingratitude if I failed to note upon the pages of this report the thanks of this association to those officers, directors and members of the several committees who have during the past year devoted so much energy, effort and thought to the advancement of the interests of this association, and to this I desire to add my personal thanks to all those who have so loyally and ungrudgingly supported the policy of the president at times when the storm clouds were flecking the skies of asso-

ciated harmony, and now, when nothing but the blue azure appears from horizon to zenith, all is forgotten save that loyalty.

In conclusion I desire to impress upon each member here present the fact that we have a good association, the achievements of which justify our pride and the purposes of which deserve our support,—an association that will not neglect the interests of any member while he remains true to the interests of the association,—an association that will be just what you, the membership, are willing to make of it. Its power does not rest in its by-laws, nor in its rules of inspection, nor in anything written or printed upon paper, but in its membership. We should bear in mind that we can serve our personal interests by serving the interests of the association. But we cannot promote the welfare of the association by seeking only to advance our personal welfare.

The good that comes from associated effort is not the result of chance; it is the product of wisdom in directing the potential forces thus brought together for the common good of all.

The keynote of my administration has been to secure to the membership the benefits that should justly accrue to it through the operation of the forces that result from organized effort when properly directed. If what has been accomplished in that direction meets with your approval I am amply repaid for the conscientious effort that I have devoted to the service of the National Hardwood Lumber Association during the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Report of Secretary.

President Palmer: The next in order is the secretary's report.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: The National Hardwood Lumber Association has enjoyed a prosperous year. Its field of active operation has been greatly enlarged and the duties and responsibilities of officers and members have increased. All demands upon its membership have been responded to promptly and cheerfully. Our financial condition is stronger than at any period in the history of the association. The growth in membership has been commendable both in numbers and character. Sixty-four new firms have been added to our membership roll this year.

A reasonable confidence in one's fellowman is necessary to satisfactory and agreeable business relations. In the territory which gave birth to the National Hardwood Lumber Association there was a feeling of distrust and selfishness abroad at the time of its organization, which made it almost a misadventure to be classed as a hardwood lumberman. This unfortunate condition in which the members found themselves has been of such insidious growth they were almost overwhelmed by it before realizing their danger. Others had taken advantage of the "let well enough alone" and "every man for himself" policy of the trade to form powerful combinations by which they sought to rule the trade, not in its own behalf but for selfish purposes. There was no organization to defend legitimate trade and to furnish protection



B. R. THOMPSON, THOMPSON LUMBER
COMPANY, LTD., GRAND RAPIDS.



W. N. KELLEY, KELLEY LUMBER & SHINGLE
COMPANY, TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.



GEORGE S. WILKINSON, VAN KEULEN &
WILKINSON LUMBER COMPANY,
GRAND RAPIDS.



W. A. BENNETT, DIRECTOR, BENNETT & WITTE, CINCINNATI.



T. B. STONE, T. B. STONE LUMBER COMPANY, CINCINNATI.



M. B. FARRIN, M. B. FARRIN LUMBER COMPANY, CINCINNATI.

against the unscrupulous. At such a time, and under these conditions, the National Hardwood Lumber Association came into existence. It brought together the divergent factors and began to rehabilitate the trade. We believe it may justly claim for itself a large share of credit for the re-establishing of confidence and good fellowship as we see it manifested today.

In order to maintain and foster what was gained by this organization it was necessary to institute certain rules and regulations for the future guidance and protection of its membership. These rules were very moderate and rather crude to begin with, but they have been amended from time to time until we believe them to be most creditable and worthy the support of the great hardwood industry. We are aware, however, there is some dissatisfaction to them and that we have lost some members in consequence thereof. This dissatisfaction is because of a feeling on the part of some members that all interests have not been equally protected. A prominent dealer resigns his membership because, as he says, the association is for the benefit of the manufacturers, and a leading manufacturer resigns because, as he says, it is for the dealers. Both are correct. It is for the manufacturer and dealer, and it gives equal rights to each of them.

The day is practically passed when it is possible to build a fence between the manufacturer and dealer. So many manufacturers are developing into dealers and the dealers in turn are taking on manufacturing departments, that it is impossible to separate these two branches of the trade. A large percent of the membership of this association is classed under the combined head of manufacturers and dealers. The real

cause of some of the defection from the ranks of the National association is prejudice and selfishness rather than an infringement of any rights. There is a duty of membership as well as a right of membership. We can not demand the one until we have given the other. The association is trying to do its part, and believes the membership will sustain its efforts. It feels keenly its duty to its membership, and it is sincere in trying to do that duty as it sees it. It has not attempted to abridge the rights of any of its members, and its policy has been always to harmonize and compromise in a way that would best serve the largest number of its members.

Its usefulness is not alone confined to its membership. One of the articles of its constitution stipulates that "its object is to promote the welfare and protect the interests of the hardwood trade." It looks back with pride upon its past record in complying with this article of its constitution. Our doors are open and we invite the co-operation of all members of the trade.

ANNUAL CONVENTIONS.

The annual conventions of the National Hardwood Lumber Association are functions of great interest and value to the hardwood trade. The pleasure of coming together once a year to renew old acquaintances and to make new ones is, of itself, well worth the maintenance of an association. It is evident most of our members appreciate the benefits derived from attendance at these annual conventions, as there are a large number present today who have attended each meeting since the organization of the association. And some of them are now favoring a

revival of semiannual meetings. The exchange of ideas and the free discussion of general trade topics by representative lumbermen, coming from widely separated parts of our country, engaged in different branches of the hardwood trade, and carrying on their operations under varied conditions of climate, labor and transportation, are a source of great information and value. The member who does not avail himself of the annual meetings is missing one of the best features of association work.

MEMBERSHIP.

We have reason to be gratified with our membership at the close of this year. We now have 322 firms on the membership roll, all of whom have paid their dues for one year, and each member has paid \$25. This is the first time in the history of the association that the published list of members have all paid the full fee and that delinquent members have been dropped from the list. A year ago the published membership list contained 420 names, as follows:

- 28 delinquent members.
- 41 five dollar members.
- 33 ten dollar members.
- 23 fifteen dollar members.
- 295 twenty-five dollar members.

We have, therefore, 37 more twenty-five dollar members than were enrolled a year ago. Our receipts from membership fees for the year are \$8,457.50, which are \$182.50 more than was received from this source in any former year.

FINANCIAL

About three years ago the association took on a traffic department, which came near put-



B. A. KIPP, B. A. KIPP & CO., CINCINNATI.



CHESTER F. KORN, FARRIN-KORN LUMBER COMPANY, CINCINNATI.



CHARLES SHIELS, CHARLES F. SHIELS & CO., CINCINNATI.



E. C. COLCORD, BOWMAN LUMBER COMPANY, ST. ALBANS, W. VA.



T. J. MOFFETT, MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT, CINCINNATI.



J. WATT GRAHAM, GRAHAM LUMBER COMPANY, CINCINNATI.

ting it out of business. It is not the intention to criticise the wisdom of the management of that department, but the result of the undertaking was decidedly disastrous. It loaded the association with a debt under which it staggered for two years, and from which it emerged only a year ago. During the first year of this traffic experiment the proceeds of the association were largely used in launching the enterprise and the second year they were consumed in getting back to shore. While our energies and money were being thus dissipated the other and more vital interests of the association were neglected. The money contributed and used in the traffic department was badly needed by the inspection department. Although this misfortune was a serious blow to the progress of the association, it did not stop to grieve over it, but went courageously to work at business it knew more about than it does about railroading.

This has been a year of recovery. We have again reached our normal condition and have ample funds to prosecute the work in hand. The statement of receipts and disbursements for the year is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From membership dues.....	\$8,437.50
From sale of inspection rules.....	444.99
From inspection fees.....	3,993.94
From reinspection fees.....	182.43
From cash deposits.....	1,465.00
	\$14,523.86

DISBURSEMENTS.

Remitted the treasurer.....	\$14,066.76
Incidental expenses.....	149.16
Checks and cash on hand.....	307.94
	\$14,523.86

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The board of managers and inspection bureau committee have held four joint meetings during the year. The first one was held in Chicago, August 1, 1904; the second one in St. Louis, September 12, 1904; the third in Chicago, November 10, 1904, and the fourth and last one was held in Cincinnati, March 15, 1905. These meetings were all well attended. The business coming before them pertained largely to the inspection bureau department and to matters relating to the surveyor general's office. At the Cincinnati meeting, held March 15, last, the business which had been awaiting the board and inspection bureau committee at each of its meetings during the year was finally disposed of in a manner that met unanimous approval.

INSPECTION BUREAU COMMITTEE.

The vital and most interesting work of the association is centered in the inspection department. The problem of inspection is as old as the lumber business, and no system has ever before been evolved which has solved it satisfactorily. This association, through its inspection bureau committee, has wrought a plan which has shown satisfactory results and which, by perseverance, it is believed will ultimately succeed to the gratification of the association and to the benefit of the hardwood trade generally. In this work it was necessary to survey and make the road as we proceeded. There was no precedent to guide us, and no experience of others by which we might learn and profit. The inspection bureau committee of the National Hardwood Lumber Association is the pioneer in this business. The future looked very dark at times, but each succeeding year's work has en-

couraged and brightened our prospects and made our advance more rapid. This year has been a highly gratifying one to the inspection bureau committee and it is more convinced than ever before that in a few years the lumber of this country will be marketed on the licensed bonded certificates issued by this association.

The surveyor general's duties are complex and intricate. To succeed he must be a good lumberman, a courageous manager and a wise counselor. He must also have the respect of his deputies and the confidence of the membership. The inspection bureau committee is to be congratulated on its choice of the present incumbent of this important position.

RULES COMMITTEE.

The association seems to have drifted into quiet, still waters, where all is peace and harmony. The rules committee has not held a session this year. It has earned a rest and we are glad it has found an opportunity for one. Any communications it may have received from the membership have not warranted the calling of the committee together prior to its assembly for this meeting.

The rules committee has had a long, tedious, complicated piece of work to do in formulating our inspection rules. They have remodeled, reconstructed and trimmed them from year to year with diligence and patience. This committee has earned the thanks of the association and the entire hardwood trade for its conscientious attention to its responsible duties.

The general popularity of the rules of inspection as they stand today is evidenced by the increased use of them, as shown by the records of the inspection department. A year or so ago



A. R. VIN, SECRETARY, A. R. VIN & COMPANY, CHICAGO.



W. O. KING, W. O. KING & CO., CHICAGO.



THEODORE FATHAUER, THEODORE FATHAUER COMPANY, CHICAGO.



ROBERT KNOX, JOHNSON & KNOX,
CHICAGO.



EDMOND F. DODGE, DIRECTOR, P. G.
DODGE LUMBER COMPANY, CHICAGO.



F. B. STONE, CHICAGO.

the state of Michigan was the only patron of this department that gave it any considerable amount of business. Chicago was not able to support one inspector, and the other large markets were equally as chary in the use of our inspection system. At the present time the city of Buffalo is using two or three inspectors, Chicago a like number, and St. Louis, Memphis, Cincinnati, New Orleans and other important centers are employing a large force and selling their lumber throughout the north and east with a national certificate attached to invoice. The report for the month of April shows that forty per cent of the inspection business was done outside of the state of Michigan.

The rules of inspection of this association are worth vast sums of money to the general hardwood trade. They are reasonable and fair and are about as liberal as can be made to merit and retain the confidence of the buying trade, and rules without such standing are of no value to anybody.

I desire to thank the members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association for their generous support and co-operation throughout the year.

Treasurer's Report.

President Palmer—Mr. Darnell, our treasurer, has advised us that on account of illness in his family he is unable to be here, but he has sent his report and the secretary will read it.

Secretary Vinnedge then read the treasurer's report.

Amount received from secretary acct. general fund	\$12,642.81	
Amount received from secretary acct. special deposit	1,465.00	
Amount received interest on special deposit....	9.86	\$14,117.67
Amount paid per vouchers general fund	\$10,017.97	
Amount paid per vouchers special deposit	75.00	\$10,092.97
Balance general fund Farmers' & Traders' National bank	\$ 2,624.84	
Balance special deposit Tenn. Trust Co.	1,399.86	\$ 4,024.70
Balance in hands of secretary.....		397.94

Total Balance\$ 4,332.64

President Palmer—The next is the report of the surveyor general, Mr. M. M. Wall.

Mr. Wall My report is all ready, but we haven't yet had a meeting of our committee. The committee has pretty well scattered and have not been able to get together. We will have a meeting in a few minutes and

I would like to postpone that report until this afternoon.

President Palmer—We will accede to the request of the surveyor general.

T. J. Moffett of Cincinnati—With the understanding that I be not put upon a committee, I have a motion to make. I don't think this body ought to pass by its officers' reports without some action, and I move that the reports be referred to a special committee of three to be appointed by the chair to report at the afternoon session.

The motion was seconded and carried, and the president appointed as such committee G. V. Stinson, G. D. Burgess, and R. B. Thompson.

Mr. Russe Mr. President, Mr. E. F. Perry of New York has something to say to the convention, and I move that he be allowed to state it.

President Palmer—Gentlemen, if it is the



B. F. McMILLAN, B. F. McMILLAN & BRO.,
McMILLAN, WIS.



H. C. HUMPHREY, SECOND VICE PRES-
IDENT, G. W. JONES LUMBER COM-
PANY, APPLETON, WIS.



WILLIAM J. WAGSTAFF, OSHKOSH, WIS.



EDWARD J. YOUNG, BRITTINGHAM & YOUNG COMPANY, MADISON, WIS.

pleasure of the meeting, we will hear from Mr. Perry.

Mr. E. F. Perry—Mr. President and gentlemen, I hardly expected this opportunity this morning; I did not bring certain papers I have with me as I thought this would come up tomorrow. I would prefer awaiting another opportunity. I have the complaint which we have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to draw up, which I would like to present to you.

Mr. O. O. Agler—I move that this be made a special order of business for tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

Motion seconded and carried.

On motion, duly seconded, recess was taken until 2 p. m.

Second Session Thursday.

The second session was called to order at 4 o'clock p. m., the delay being occasioned by the inability of the committees to finish their business at an earlier hour.

President Palmer—Mr. Yeager, chairman of the Entertainment Committee of Buffalo, has a request to make of the members present.

Mr. Yeager—The Buffalo ladies have planned to give the visiting ladies a little entertainment tomorrow and we should like to find out how many of the gentlemen present

have their wives and sweethearts present with them so that we can get them together. (Laughter.) I would ask all those who are accompanied by either their wives or sweethearts to raise their hands. (Several members raised their hands.) We haven't any ladies here for you.

President Palmer—We regret the delay that has occurred in assembling this afternoon, because our time will be too short to accomplish the work before the meeting, but the committees have been very earnestly engaged in the work they have before them, and they felt it was proper that that work should be put in concrete form for your consideration, and while they have been as expeditious as possible, it has been impossible for them to have their reports ready at an earlier hour. The chairman of the Inspection Bureau Committee will now present his report.

Report of Inspection Bureau Committee.

At the last annual meeting of our Inspection Bureau in May, 1904, at Cincinnati, there was a resolution passed to the effect that the surveyor general and inspectors of the various cities should be placed on a salaried basis. Your committee immediately proceeded to change the method of operation to conform to the resolution, above related to. It is needless, however, to say we experienced a great many obstacles, and for the first few months of the fiscal year ending May 1 we were hampered by financial difficulties and conditions in dealing with cities were going to be able to support or partially support an inspector without paying at a cost to the association, for the reason that some places call for an inspector when the committee know the receipts would not warrant the appointment with the limited funds at the command of our department to say nothing of the very great difficulty in finding the proper men to fill these positions.

We have appointed inspectors at several of the most important markets. We have now in New York a surveyor general who is satisfactory, also one in Buffalo. Our New Orleans man has left the association, less than fifty percent of his salary and expenses. We have also established a man at Chicago who is carried on the work in a very satisfactory manner with practically no expense to the association. Our Memphis man, after about nine months' employment has cost the association less than \$1000. We have also had salaried inspectors at other ports for a short time, who have not been at work long enough to make a positive report to the committee. We will say, however, that we are very much in need at present of inspectors at Grand Rapids, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Baltimore, Philadelphia and the New England States, and through the surveyor general are doing our best to find suitable men to fill these positions.

In this connection we wish to impress upon each member of the association the very grave importance of having a man in every competent and above suspicion as to his susceptibility. We find many inspectors prejudiced in favor of the markets in which they have been working. The licensed salaried inspectors in these important ports are ready deputies of the surveyor general, and often act in his capacity, owing to the fact that the markets are so widely separated that it is practically impossible for him to visit every point where his services are needed as arbiter between buyer and seller.

Your committee is very glad to report that the working of this system since the last annual meeting has been entirely satisfactory. Practically all the contracts for hardwood in the entire country are based upon the National Hardwood Lumber Association Rules of Inspection. All the larger buyers of lumber in the country, including the United States government, are using our Rules of Inspection as a basis for the purchase of hardwood lumber, it is also a basis of arbitration of nearly all of the foreign countries for the settlement of any disputes which may arise between buyer and seller. There are now seventy-three licensed bonded inspectors. There has been inspected and certificates issued, during the fiscal year ending May 1, 95,822,935 feet of lumber, although as a matter of fact this only represents a very small percentage of the hardwood lumber bought and sold based on our rules of inspection. There have been during the fiscal year also very few controversies, the majority of which have been settled without reinspection.

We in our opinion, think the present workings of the Inspection Bureau are idealistic and on an absolutely sound basis, and within



G. J. LANDECK, PAGE & LANDECK LUMBER COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

a very short time will have the entire country using hardwood covered by our system. Experience has shown that the more general the use of the system becomes, the greater the benefit derived by the individual member, and we strongly recommend its more general use by the association. Respectfully submitted,

Mr. Thompson—The president and secretary have taken upon our work and have allowed us to make our report a little more brief than we might have done otherwise. If there are any interior or bad results growing out of the workings of the Inspection Bureau, I believe the members will find that it is their own fault entirely. As we have said in this report, we have had a good many obstacles to overcome. A man who can be hired on a salary as inspector, who is capable of going out and practically arbitrating between the buyer and seller, as the surveyor general proposes to do. I say such men are scarce and hard to get. Every member of our committee has worked strenuously and one of the chief reasons why we haven't men in the market today, aside from the funds obtained, which we expect in the first few months of the fiscal year, which, however, are now ample, is simply the lack of timber. When you put a man five or six hundred miles away to inspect lumber between buyer and seller, he has got to be a man absolutely honest in every hair of his head. If you don't the system is going to be a failure. With all those contingencies during the last



D. EARL E. STORNES, STORNES & CLARK, MENA, WIS.



G. VON PLATEN, G. VON PLATEN, BOYNE CITY, MICH.

six months we have had a most extraordinary success, and it has been very much more successful than even your committee anticipated, and we have never had it in a more flourishing condition than it is today. The new committee that takes hold of this work will find that the pioneer work is done with positions as fast as we can get men to put anywhere, where there are enough members to justify it. If he doesn't pay twenty-five per cent of his salary, we can afford to do it, and I will say to you that the Inspection Bureau will undertake to do it and stand the chances on this association standing behind them, if they should happen to run in the hole, because of lack of money. In almost every market in which we have put men, they have not been able to do twenty-five per cent of the work. I venture to say our man in Memphis could do four times the amount of work if we had men to help him. I speak more especially of Memphis because I know most of the people for whom our salaried man inspects lumber, and every man who has used him has had the very greatest satisfaction and has had the comfort of knowing when he wrote up his little invoice that it was honest and that the bill was going to be paid, provided he looked carefully after his credits. There are no two ways about it, we are putting this thing through in the right shape. I am emphasizing this a little, perhaps, because about one-fourth of my time has been put in this year trying to overcome obstacles in connection with the Inspection Bureau's work and it is becoming easier. We want a surveyor general who can put in all his time at this work. We have been a little unfortunate on account of our surveyor general of last year having to resign and one of the members of the association consented to take the position and devote such time as he could to it. It was a great sacrifice on his part to do so, and if any of you gentlemen don't think so, try it and you will work nights some. We feel that we have done extraordinarily well. (Applause.)

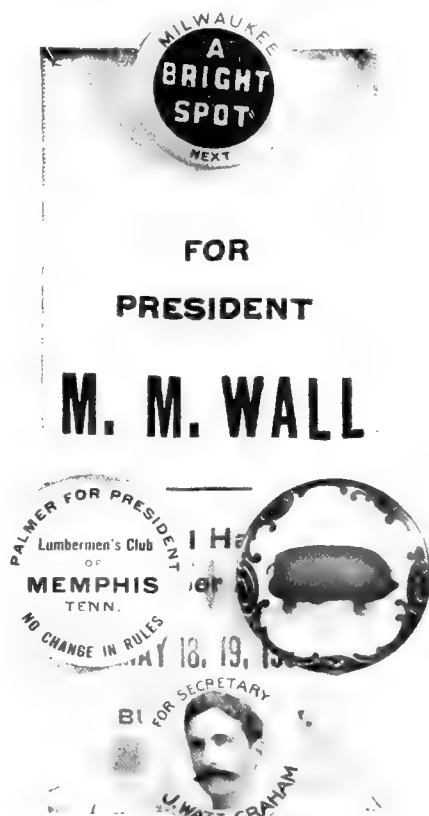
President Palmer—While there are no recommendations contained in the report of the Inspection Bureau Committee, it seems to be a pretty big question, and well worthy of discussion and amplification. If any member has any suggestion or word of praise to say for what has been done or any kick to record, this would be a good time to take it up and thrash it out. We would be glad to listen to any suggestion that might come from this meeting on the Inspection Bureau work while we are considering the matter. While there seems to be no spontaneous response to this call for information, there is one gentleman present who, I know, can do us a lot of good by his talk and the chair assumes the responsibility of requesting Mr. Maurice M. Wall to say something on this question of inspection.

Mr. M. M. Wall—Mr. President and gentlemen: I didn't get in early enough to hear all the discussion and Mr. Thompson's report as chairman of the committee. But I have heard him talk once or twice and I made up my mind he was saying something, and he has doubtless covered pretty well what I might say.

I was pretty familiar with the workings of this bureau four or five years ago when it was started. The surveyor general at that time was supposed to do something, but along about the first of April or March last our surveyor general having resigned and his resignation having been accepted, the committee undertook to put in somebody to fill out the unexpired time. There was no real surveyor general in sight, and I suppose on account of being somewhat familiar with the work and having done it before, and being "easy," I guess, the committee

thought I ought to take up the work and finish it this year.

I have only been surveyor general since April, and I trust that within the next day or two you will put another gentleman in the position who will give it every minute of his time. I know there is enough of the work for the best time of any man who will take the office. I hope I have made myself plain. I think no man should be made surveyor general unless he will agree to give all his time to the work. There is a big field for his labors. We are called on every day all the way from New Orleans to New England to take up cases, and in many of them they want single, individual inspection. They want a man to go perhaps 1,000 or 500 miles, sometimes, to inspect a single carload.



BADGES SEEN AT THE CONVENTION.

There is nothing compulsory about a man using the national inspectors, and for a long time they didn't use them unless they got into trouble or thought they were going to have trouble—then they wanted a national certificate back of it. It is a nice thing to have, and within the last six months every member of the association has been using the inspection bureau and the inspectors because he believes it is a good thing for him. He knows that the majority of our inspectors, at least, are competent, honest men, who intend to give a fair inspection, and I believe that ninety-five per cent of the men of this country want only fair, honest inspections. If they get that they are satisfied, and that is why they choose the national inspectors, to give them an impartial and fair inspection.

Once in a while our inspectors go wrong. We have had some of them who did. We have something like seventy-three inspectors under bond, licensed to inspect, and out of that number we have only five or six on salaries. I think we picked out pretty good men, and I am satisfied we have fair brains enough and strength enough to put anywhere

from twenty to thirty inspectors on salaries throughout the country. While they may not all be self-sustaining, the association has money enough to back them and pay their salaries. If we need their services they are there, and we ought to have just as many as we can possibly afford to carry on the list. That is where the surveyor general can do good. He ought to be amongst the men a good part of the time, out in the field and see what they are doing. Surveyors general in the past have had to spend a good deal of time in their offices—too much time there. But a man can be honest and yet not understand the rules thoroughly. I have not been able to go out and see each inspector do his work, but I believe if we can get up some system now, and I believe before this meeting adjourns it will come about, we can give the surveyor general some assistance so that his detail work can be cleaned up. Let him stay out on the road long enough to see that the inspectors do good work; let him personally start off the inspectors and get around among them and see that they are doing their work. The bureau has the right ideas and the money now, and they are going to do things. This is a beautiful, fascinating work. We get the other man's troubles, however; we have very little of our own unless we get it from the other fellow. If I were looking for a job and didn't have all I could do in other directions, there is nothing I would like better than to be surveyor general of this association. I like the work, but I haven't time to give to it.

President Palmer—Any further remarks on this great question of inspection? It seems to me every gentleman down in front there ought to have some ideas on this question.

F. W. Lawrence of Boston—Mr. Wall took the words out of my mouth, and as Mr. Thompson and he have said, I don't think any member of this association can give the time to the position of surveyor general. I think we should select, possibly through a committee, some competent inspector to be surveyor general.

Mr. Stimson—This is a pretty big association of hardwood lumbermen. They handle a good deal of business, and there is no reason why this association should not have an able, capable man in this position who will devote his whole time and his energies to the work and do nothing else. We should have a man with talents, who is competent to do the business and adjust controversies between the buyer and the seller, and such a one would be worth the money we would have to pay as his salary, and we are certainly able to do it. (Applause.)

President Palmer—We would be glad to hear from others.

Mr. Lloyd—Mr. President: I think it is as little as we can do to express our appreciation, and I wish to express my appreciation of the work done by the members of this bureau. They are practical men and they have done a great deal of hard work, and I think we ought to thank them for it. I see and the remarks of Mr. Stimson. I think we ought all to thank them for the time they have taken from their business to devote to this work.

President Palmer—Gentlemen: If you are not disposed to talk voluntarily, the position of the chair will simply resolve itself into the position of the toastmaster and he is going to call on you. We have one gentleman with us who has always had a lot to say at all our meetings, and I haven't heard him open his mouth today. We would like to hear from Bennett.

William A. Bennett—Mr. President and gentlemen of the association: I don't think that I can add anything to what has already been said by Mr. Wall, Mr. Thompson and

others, but I think we are all heartily in favor of the inspection bureau as well as anything that has been brought before our association in that line. I think we are able and willing and that we will do all we can in that connection. I believe that we are reaching a point where we thought a few years ago we would get to sooner, but we are there now. We are getting stronger daily and I don't know any reason why this money should not be spent for the purpose for which the organization was originally brought about uniform inspection. (Applause.)

Mr. Wilkinson of Grand Rapids—Mr. President: There have been some remarks made here regarding this matter that I am very much in favor of. This is a position that ought to be filled by a very competent man—a man who should devote his whole time and energy in that direction—and I think the hardwood lumber dealers ought to be able to maintain a man in that position and pay him for the time he spends at it. I think the question of salaried inspectors is a good thing, and we ought to have more of them.

President Palmer—We have good talkers here. We have heard from the South and the Ohio river. There is one gentleman from Wisconsin whom we are always glad to hear at our meetings—Mr. B. F. McMillan. We would like to hear from him.

Mr. B. F. McMillan—I have listened to the remarks of the chairman of the committee on inspection and I have heard the other remarks. The chairman made the statement that a large percentage of lumber was sold on the national rules. I take issue that all on that somewhat. I don't believe that all members of this association are selling lumber on those rules. I think it is essential that every member should sell on those rules. (Applause.) We have a bureau of inspection that will stop the worst evil that ever befell this association if we use it. You can stop the evil of salting grades. You have it in your power to do that, and I would be in favor of increasing our inspection bureau so that the surveyor general could send out a circular letter advising all manufacturers to call upon our inspectors to inspect casual cars as they come in—not wait until the car has been inspected and complained of, but to call them to educate the man who received this lumber from the dealers of this association. I believe that is one thing we want to look after. There is no worse competition in God Almighty's world than a misrepresented cause. There are some men who think they are the only pebble on the beach, or the only can in the alley, but I want them to understand distinctly that the manufacturers are on to them and they are doing the same thing. (Laughter and applause.)

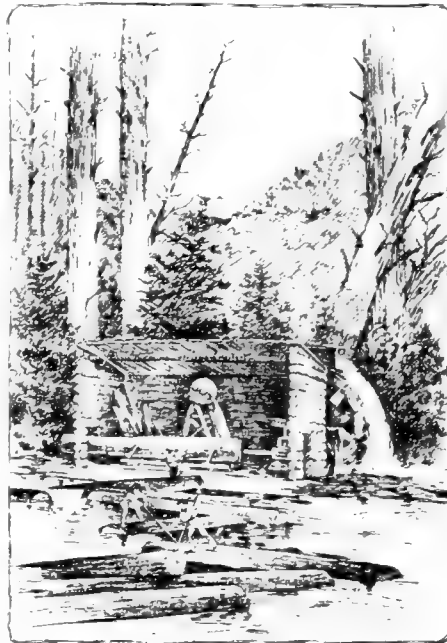
I believe in this inspection bureau. I believe that we ought to have salaried men and that they ought not to work for any dealer, either buyer or seller, but ought to work for this association under a salary which will support them well, and when you do that you will have the confidence of the buyer and when you have got the confidence of the buyer you are it—you have got the whole thing; but until you get the confidence of the buyer, you haven't got it.

The facts are these. You can make any rule you are a mind to, but if you go out and cut that rule or sell another grade by salting it, you are simply making the man who receives that grade distrustful of this organization, and therefore you are an enemy to it. I would be glad to be one to help select from my neighbors a man whom no one could approach and let him go among them, educate and teach, and let him tell them, what the grade should be, and the home-lookers to have a man in the room and they

pay them to go around every day to see whether the grades are being made too poor or too good. They check them up in either instance. I didn't calculate to say a word here today but I have had this up my sleeve for a number of years. (Applause.)

President Palmer—The chair has got a little confession to make and that is that we are kind of killing time waiting for the revision of the rules committee to bring in their report, and it seems that we are doing profitable work. We are glad to have heard from the gentleman who last spoke, but in order that he may properly understand that he is not the only pebble on the beach or the only tin can on the dump that can make a speech, we have a gentleman from Boston whom we would like to hear from, Mr. Gardner I. Jones.

Mr. Jones—That is a pretty hard subject for a man from Boston to talk on—national inspection. If we ever get it introduced down there it will be in the millennium, I think. Some of us have been working hard on it but



EARLIEST TYPE OF SAWMILL REPRODUCED FROM TITLE PAGE OF MENU CARD.

it comes along slowly. It is hard to drive it into an eastern dealer's head that he is not the only one who makes rules for his part of the country, and if he keeps national inspection out of New England that he is going to get all the trade. I believe that is a false way to look at it. Through Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Litchfield and one or two others, we are trying to educate them. Perhaps some day we will have them properly educated. (Applause.)

President Palmer—We knew that we were going to be delayed a little while this afternoon on account of these reports coming in late, and the suggestion was made that we have somebody who could get up and talk half an hour and I have pretty good authority for saying that Mr. Bill Russe can talk half an hour. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Russe—I'll tell you what I have been doing. I have been up in that inspection committee room. Talk about talk! I have talked and talked and talked, until I can't talk much more. I suppose when you all came in here you saw a little circular about the town I came from. The only thing (laughter)—the only pebble on the beach. (Applause.) Why, I can't entertain this crowd. I might

ask you all to take a drink now, but I know you will accept it. Finances a little low, and business dull in Buffalo.

Mr. Yeager—Finances are not low in Buffalo.

Mr. Russe—Was that a Buffalo man that said that? (Laughter.) That committee will be down in about five minutes.

Mr. Lloyd—I would like to present a motion. We expected to hear tomorrow morning from Mr. Perry of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association on the subject of the endeavors of that association and some others to take up this car stake question. I now move that the chair appoint a committee of three to confer with Mr. Perry and bring in tomorrow morning resolutions, if they think it desirable, on that subject.

The motion was seconded and carried, and the president appointed as the committee on the car stake question: C. E. Lloyd, B. F. McMillan and W. H. Russe.

Mr. Russe—While waiting for the committee to report, we have one here which, as I understand, is just dying to report, the committee on the Reports of Officers.

The report of this committee was then presented by Mr. Stimson.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

To the Members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

Gentlemen—We, your committee on the reports of officers, recommend that the addresses and reports of your president, secretary and treasurer be spread upon the minutes of the association.

We further recommend that the suggestion offered by the president as to the revising of the cypress rules be acted upon at this meeting.

We also recommend that the president's suggestion as to the free distribution of the rules of the association to all who may apply for same be put into effect.

We also would recommend that the excellent address of your president be printed and sent to all members.

We further recommend that a vote of thanks be given our very efficient officers for the most excellent work during the past year, and that their acts be indorsed by this association.

We would also call your attention to that part of your president's address recommending any improvement or changes to make the rules more explicit, and think that this annual meeting should consider such changes in rules as may be offered to this end.

J. V. STIMSON, Chairman.
B. R. THOMPSON.
GEORGE D. BURGESS.

After some inquiry by Mr. Moffett and others, and full and satisfactory explanations by President Palmer, Mr. Stimson and others, Mr. Moffett moved that, in accordance with the president's recommendation, there be an unrestricted distribution of the rules, but that all persons not members of this association be charged 25 cents a copy for same. This motion was seconded and was subsequently amended, upon motion of Mr. Thompson, that the price of the rules be fixed at 10 cents instead of 25 cents.

President Palmer—The question now recurs to the original motion as amended. The original motion is to reject that part of the committee's report recommending the free distribution of the rules.

A vote was then taken on the motion as above stated by the president and the motion carried.

Mr. Korn—The Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club wishes to present a matter for discussion if this is the proper time. It has to do with the adjustment of disputes or differences between buyer or seller, the adoption of a uniform clause to be inserted in lumber contracts or printed on the back of order blanks, or in some way made a part of the selling agreement. In order to prop-

erly bring the matter before you, I will present it in the form of a resolution.

For resolutions see page 34.

Now, gentlemen, we hold that this matter is second in importance only to the rules themselves and we ask a full and free discussion. It is not expected that you will adopt the full text and phraseology of this resolution as read. After the matter has been freely discussed, I move, Mr. Chairman, that a committee of three be appointed to draft trade times and conditions along these lines, to be submitted to this meeting at the earliest possible moment, at a designated time and for definite action by this meeting.

Mr. Stimson—I second the motion for discussion.

President Palmer—Any further remarks?

Mr. M. B. Farrin—Mr. President, the germ of this resolution is that lumber claimed to be not up to grade at the time it is received must be laid aside in separate, distinct piles for reinspection, and the lumber thus laid aside shall be the only basis for settlement. I don't think there is any shipper of lumber who is not in favor of that. I don't think there is a fair-minded lumber buyer who is not in favor of it. It is not for a buyer to say, "I am not satisfied with that carload of lumber. It is not as good as some other I got from you. It does not please me and I think about \$50 on that car would make me better pleased, better satisfied. That would heal my lacerated feelings, or \$2 or \$5 a thousand." I don't think that buyer would agree for a moment with a shipper who had billed him a carload of lumber, say \$500, and refused to specify the number of feet and the kind, so the buyer would be able to determine whether he got the car or not. That article in the resolution is manifestly fair and I think it would do away with a great many kicks and it would give an opportunity for both the buyer and the seller to determine which was right and which was wrong, and I hope there will be a full discussion of this matter.

Mr. McMillan—I would like to ask the gentleman who offered the resolution if he meant that that part of the resolution which is off grade could be accepted by the buyer after it had been passed upon by the inspector or whether it should be rejected.

President Palmer—The question now is on the appointment of the committee. That is a proper matter for the committee to consider. Shall we or shall we not appoint a committee?

Mr. McMillan—I think you asked for discussion. I don't want to vote until I know and understand it. If it was not up to grade, then what?

Mr. Korn—It would be laid aside and made the basis of the claim.

Mr. Lloyd—I don't think I would like to print all of that on the back of one of our order slips. Some of the greatest troubles the lumbermen have come from selling lumber to men they ought not to sell to. I am selling lumber for a company that sells quite a little in the course of a year, and we don't have such troubles.

Mr. Korn—You don't have any kicks?

Mr. Lloyd—Mighty few.

Mr. Korn—You do have some kicks?

Mr. Lloyd—Yes, I do, and if I didn't have some kicks, I would discharge every inspector we have. While we make some mistakes we try to give every man the value of his money.

Mr. Bennett—Mr. President, I don't think any of these personal remarks have any reference to the matter before us. This is something we are all interested in, we all have complaints about our lumber. For instance, a salesman makes a sale today, and

tomorrow Mr. Lloyd's man may offer that lumber for one dollar less. The lumber your salesman offers is just as good as Mr. Lloyd's. But you may have sold to one man at \$1 a thousand less a carload of poplar siding—and I know of responsible people who have refused cars when a difference of 25 cents a thousand existed on 50 or 100 thousand feet of lumber, one, two or three cars—and that would not have occurred if such a contract as this had been in force. I think Mr. Farrin's position is a proper one—we are here to encourage one another. There is no objection to Mr. Lloyd's leaving that off his order blank but I see no reason why this association shouldn't endorse a good, honest, fair proposition, no difference who brings it up or what part of the country it comes from. We may differ in our views as to this, but it is for the good of all that we are working and not personally in anything. This association was founded on lines for the greatest good of the greatest number. Down in Cincinnati we are selling a little lumber and we have got good, honest people to deal with and we get our money as a rule. There have been no failures down there recently and people generally pay one hundred cents on the dollar in the Ohio valley. I think the Ohio valley ought to be encouraged in any good thing they bring forth, and I hope you gentlemen will vote with us.

Mr. R. R. Stone—Why can we not in selling our lumber make contracts that the lumber is sold on National Hardwood Lumber inspection, and put it on our order blanks and let that be the basis of settlement? Any man who buys lumber on the National inspection is willing to have one of our inspectors go there to adjust. Let this be on your selling order and contracts. I have never sold on National Hardwood inspection. I sell on my own inspection—my own inspector's application of the rules, and I am perfectly willing to put on any inspector.

Mr. Farrin—This has already been endorsed in the National Exporters' Association, of which they are members, I believe.

Mr. Lloyd—Possibly I rubbed the fur the wrong way. We are not members of the National Exporters' Association. I am in favor of Mr. Farrin's position. He misunderstood me.

Mr. Farrin—Very well, if that is so, all right.

Mr. Stimson—This is a body of deliberation and it should thrash out these matters thoroughly. There is nothing obligatory in that resolution. There is no reason why any member of the association should put it on his contracts if he doesn't want to do so. It is a good idea to have some manner of adjudicating these questions and to have a basis of settlement. That is about all it amounts to—a basis of forcing a settlement.

Mr. McMillan—We can incorporate this in our inspection rules, then when we sell on the National hardwood grading rules, we will have a remedy for any errors or mistakes.

In the absence of President Palmer, Acting Chairman Thompson put the question on Mr. Korn's resolution, and the resolution was adopted. The appointment of the committee by President Palmer was left until later on in the meeting.

Mr. Stimson—I would like to ask if there is an article in the constitution and by-laws defining the duties of the surveyor general and what governs his office.

Acting Chairman Thompson—There is a book of rules that govern his office that were especially gotten up by the Inspection Bureau and adopted by the convention in a body.

Mr. Stimson—The reason I ask the question is because it has been discussed by members of the association today. It seems

to be the disposition of this association to have a surveyor general to devote his entire time to the business. There seems to be doubt as to the rule or article in the Constitution and By-laws governing his office, and I think that that matter should be thoroughly considered here.

Mr. Korn—Is it proper to introduce the resolution at this time?

Acting Chairman Thompson—Yes.

Mr. Korn—If it is proper I would like to offer this resolution now.

Whereas, President Roosevelt has by repeated public utterances shown that he is in favor of proper national legislation on freight discrimination and regulation of rates, and

Whereas, It is reported in the public prints that the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce has practically agreed upon a bill that does not increase the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission nor give them authority to substitute reasonable rates; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Hardwood Lumber Association in full convention assembled do hereby pledge themselves unqualifiedly to support President Roosevelt in his position on the question, and be it further

Resolved, That this association protests against the enactment of any law that does not give the Interstate Commerce Commission power to substitute reasonable rates, and that it is the sense of this association that proper national legislation should be enacted for the abolition of freight discrimination and rate regulation.

It was moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted, and upon vote the motion was carried.

Acting Chairman Thompson — Mr. Palmer has already made a notation of the men he would like to serve on the committee. They are, Mr. Korn, Mr. Evans, Mr. S. L. Dodds, the committee to report after Mr. Perry has submitted his proposition.

Upon motion, which was seconded and carried, the meeting adjourned until Friday morning.

Third Session, Friday, May 19.

The meeting was called to order at 10:45 a. m. by President Palmer, who announced that the first business before the association would be in the nature of a discussion of a resolution to be presented by the committee appointed to investigate the matter of car stake equipment, which had been introduced by Mr. Perry of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association.

The secretary read the following telegram from Lewis Dill, president of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, addressed to President Palmer:

"National wholesalers will present car stake equipment matter for reciprocal action with your association. Trust you can consider it favorably. We want to assist hardwood inspections or propositions in any way possible. Find impossible to attend convention or banquet. Accept my regrets and wishes for successful meeting."

The Car Stake Question.

Mr. Perry then addressed the meeting as follows:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I desire to thank you, first, for this opportunity of appearing before your association as the secretary of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association.

The question of allowance for freight on car stakes furnished by the shipper and of allowance made for furnishing equipment on flat and gondola cars is not a new subject to lumbermen. It has been discussed by them as individuals and as associations for many years. As I recall it, some eight or ten years ago, the yellow pine shippers in Georgia and Florida took up this question, and I am told that in Florida certain laws were passed compelling railroads to furnish equipment and make the allowance, but I also understand that the railroads secured injunctions, which prevented the lumbermen from getting the allowance. Consequently this matter has never been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, so far as we know, in any territory. I also understand that the

National Lumber Manufacturers' Association and the Southern Manufacturers' Association, also some organizations in the Northwest, have recently taken up these questions and are working along practically the same lines as are suggested here today, except that they have not so far as we know, carried it along as far as our association has.

I have before me a large amount of correspondence which we have had with the various railroads in our endeavors to get them to recognize Rule 19, A, as applying to lumber shipped on flat and gondola cars. There seems to be a difference of opinion among the railroads as to the application of this rule. Some of the roads say they are and have been allowing it up until about January 1 of this year, while other roads say they have never made the allowance to apply to lumber shipments. It is our opinion that Rule 19, A, of the official classification has been in effect as applying to lumber since circular 186 was issued by the official classification of the association, about February 1, 1905. Since that time the various roads have refused to make the allowance of 500-pound weights for racks, stakes, etc.

Mr. Perry at this time read a number of letters from railroad freight agents and assistants bearing on this subject showing a diversity of understanding even among the railroads.

In taking canvass of the members of our association, we find that about 150 of the members are directly interested in this question.

Mr. Perry here read letters from a number of members of his association showing that they, as individuals, ship all the way from 300 to 15,000 cars per year each, on flat and gondola cars, requiring stakes, and for which at the present time they not only do not receive the 500 pounds allowance, but are compelled, as shippers, to supply the equipment at a cost of from \$3 to \$5 per car.

Our association has endeavored to get the railroads to coöperate with us in this matter of allowance for weight on car stakes and equipment, and also in the matter of furnishing the equipment, either by supplying it themselves or by paying the shipper the cost. The railroads have not met us on this proposition and do not give us any encouragement as to the time when we can meet them to discuss it. Therefore, we have decided that our only recourse is to sue the railroads in the official classification territory with a view of compelling them, under the act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, and amendments thereto, or supplementary thereto, and to that end we have applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has signified a willingness to aid us in preparing a proper complaint for the purpose of suing the railroads. I have referred to Now, gentlemen, we do not come before you on the question of the cost of this suit, but our purpose is to secure your coöperation and support as a commercial organization and as individual lumber shippers. You know what it is worth to you individually, and you know that only by concerted action and persistent effort are we able to cope with these large questions in connection with lumber shipments.

The committee appointed by your association yesterday has considered the matter very carefully, and I am of the opinion they have agreed upon the desirability of your association becoming a party to this suit before the Interstate Commerce Commission and of also having your association pledge its moral and financial support. I have large files of letters here supporting the statements I have made, and showing the attitude of various railroads on these propositions. I shall be pleased to answer questions, if possible, and shall be glad to submit the evidence that we have for your further consideration, if thought desirable. I thank you for your attention.

Concerted Action Promises Results.

Mr. C. E. Lloyd, Jr., chairman of the committee, then presented the resolutions as follows:

Whereas, The railroads in the official classification territory of the United States, under Rule 19A, have had in effect for a number of years said rule, which grants an allowance of 500 pounds weight for racks on flat and gondola cars, when loaded with freight requiring their use, and

Whereas, Since February 1, 1905, the said railroads have amended the above rule and now refuse to allow any allowance of weight on shipments of lumber and other forest products, and

Whereas, It is the custom of railroads to ship

ply at their own expense stakes, racks, grain doors, etc., for other commodities than lumber and other forest products; and

Whereas, The National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association has been endeavoring to obtain from these various railroads a proper allowance in the weight, and for the cost of stakes and racks, on gondola and flat cars, when loaded with lumber and other forest products; and

Whereas, The National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association are now taking steps through the Interstate Commerce Commission to bring suit against these various railroads, to bring about a proper adjustment of these matters and to obtain protection to shippers of lumber and other forest products, and also asks the coöperation of this and other associations. Be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the National Hardwood Lumber Association, heartily endorse the efforts of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, as outlined above; and

Resolved, That this subject be referred to the board of directors with power to act.

Mr. Stinson. This matter is not new to lumbermen. It requires action and constant consideration and discussion. I have filed my claim for rebate with the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association. There are a great many members of the association who ship not only large numbers of cars loaded with lumber where long stakes that are made from lumber of value are required, but there is a large number of the members of this association who ship hundreds of thousands of logs annually when they not only have to furnish the material, but pay for the labor of staking the cars, and this costs the lumbermen a large sum. We have had some experience and concerted action along definite lines in the past. One instance is when they brought pressure enough to create a sentiment existing in favor of a revision of the interstate commerce laws to cover certain features which they did not cover, and to strengthen the arm of that commission, making it able to accomplish something and say what ought to be the correct freight. It is through the efforts of allied organizations that the sentiment has been produced which, as public opinion, makes settlements and will ultimately gain the end sought. In Indiana, the last state legislature gave the bill that the lumbermen asked, and the mutual insurance companies in New York, Massachusetts and Ohio can do business in Indiana today and the lumbermen in that state are not forced to pay the old line rates of insurance, and they are not forced to go to New York to get their insurance. They were about three years getting it, but it became a law during the session of the last state legislature, and the business men represented by these various lumber organizations are all heavy shippers; we can't get along without the railroads; we are friends of the railroad companies and we think they should be our friends, and the time will come, if we act intelligently and conservatively, when we will get the things we are now seeking. There is no reason why lumbermen should be put to all this expense for nothing. They pay the rate of freight, and the rate is higher on lumber than any other commodity in proportion to the risk. There is no reason why the railroad companies should not pay for this equipment. It is a matter of equity, and we can get it if we all act together.

President Palmer. There is a committee on this question and we should be glad to hear from that committee.

Mr. Stinson offered the following as an amendment to be inserted in the resolution, where the commodity is referred to, insert: "Lumber and all other forest products."

The amendment, upon being put to a vote, was carried and, the question of the adoption of the resolutions as a whole, having been put to a vote and carried, the resolutions were adopted as amended.

Report of the Committee on Revision of Rules.

The report of the Committee on Revision of Rules was read by Mr. Fathauer, chairman, and was as follows:

We, the undersigned committee, respectfully submit and recommend for adoption the following changes and additions to our present inspection rules:

Referring to page 12 of our present rules, which reads: "When firsts and seconds are combined" and drop the word "when." Therefore, sentence should read: "Firsts and seconds are combined as one grade. There must be at least one-third firsts, except as otherwise specified."

Page 12, under caption "Explanation," drop word "heart," same should read: "The term sound cutting as used in these rules, means a piece of lumber free from rot and shake."

In the grade of No. 1 Common 10-foot and over long, heart must not show more than one-sixth of the length of the piece in the aggregate.

In No. 2 Common 10-foot and over long, heart must not show more than one-half the length of the piece in the aggregate.

On page 21, under caption, "Red Birch, firsts and seconds," red birch, must be five inches and over wide; pieces five inches wide must be one face all red, six inches and over wide must not be less than 75 per cent red on one face. Otherwise red birch must be graded by the rules of ordinary birch.

Page 27, under caption "No. 2 Common Cottonwood," change the term sound cutting to clear cutting.

Page 30, under caption "No. 2 Common Soft Elm," change the term from sound cutting to clear cutting.

Eliminate in Red Gum: "First and second is a combined grade. In firsts and seconds pieces must have one red face and"

Page 30, under caption "Red Gum," the rule on seconds should read as follows: Seconds must be six inches and over wide, ten to sixteen feet long; pieces six and seven inches wide, must be clear, pieces eight and nine inches wide may have one standard defect; pieces 10, 11 and 12 inches wide may have two standard defects or their equivalent; pieces 13 inches and over wide may have three standard defects or their equivalent."

Page 31, under caption "Sap Gum," seconds must be six inches and over wide, ten to sixteen feet long. Pieces six and seven inches wide must be clear. Pieces eight and nine inches wide may have one standard defect. Pieces 10, 11 and 12 inches wide may have two standard defects or their equivalent. Pieces 13 inches and over wide may have three standard defects or their equivalent."

Page 35, under caption "Maple," in seconds, pieces ten feet and over long, six and seven inches wide, may have one standard defect; pieces eight and nine inches wide may have two standard defects or their equivalent; pieces 10, 11 and 12 inches wide may have three standard defects or their equivalent; pieces 13 inches and over wide may have four standard defects or their equivalent.

No. 1 Common, pieces six feet long, 6 to 9 inches wide, may have one standard defect; pieces 10 inches and over wide two standard defects or their equivalent.

Maple squares: Pieces 4x4, 5x5, 6x6, 7x7 and 8x8, 8 to 16 feet long, must grade firsts and seconds on three sides, and No. 1 common on the heart side, same to be graded as firsts and seconds.

Page 37, under caption "Plain-sawed Red and White Oak," substitute "6 and 7 inch widths bright sap up to one-third the width of the piece on one face is no defect; pieces 8 inches and over wide bright sap on one face is no defect."

Page 39, under caption "Quarter-sawed Red and White Oak," in the No. 1 common, eliminate "75 per cent must be 6 inches and over wide."

Page 42, under caption "No. 2 Common Poplar," change the term sound cutting to clear cutting.

Page 42, under caption "Squares," poplar squares 6x4 must be clear of all defects except one inch of bright sap; 5x5 and up bright sap is no defect."

Rules to take effect December 1, 1905. These rules not to be changed for a period of three years.

Theo. Fathauer, Chairman, W. H. White, D. F. Clark, J. Watt Graham, J. M. Card, J. M. Pritchard and H. C. Humphrey.

Mr. Fathauer—I wish to state that Mr. White has agreed with us in everything with the exception of changing number 2 common soft elm, the cutting from sound to clear. I have agreed to make this statement to you in behalf of Mr. White.

Mr. Russe—On page 30 don't you neglect to state in firsts and seconds grade should be omitted?

Mr. Fathauer—Yes, sir, we did.

Supplement Report on Cypress.

Mr. Fathauer made the following supplementary report:

Referring to page 49, under caption "Selects," we recommend the following change: "Selects shall be 7 inches and over in width." Balance of rule to remain as now printed.

Same page, under caption "Shop," "Shop to be 6 inches and over in width, 8 feet and over in length, and to include all lumber that will not go into above grade, but that will cut 60 per cent clear in not over three pieces. No piece of cutting to be considered that is less than 6 inches wide and 3 feet long."

These rules to go into effect at once.

The report of the committee, including the report on cypress, was adopted.

Mr. White—I was in the committee room yesterday and I came pretty near being thrown out, but the committee listened to me. We took this matter up piece by piece and it lasted all day. While I asked for more than I got, I am well satisfied. (Applause.)

The resolution offered by Mr. Korn was then reported upon by the committee and after some discussion Mr. McMillan moved that the resolution be laid on the table. The motion was seconded and duly carried, whereupon the resolution was laid on the table.

President Palmer—We have been requested by some of our friends in Buffalo to permit discussion on insurance matters, and if it is agreeable we will hear from some of our insurance friends.

Stock Company Insurance.

R. C. McKelvey, secretary of the Lumber Insurance Company of New York, in his address said:

After this cordial invitation, with all due respect for the hospitality of your insurance committee and your association, I am compelled to admit that I myself felt rather dubious about attending this convention, and I think that you will agree with me that I had good reason for feeling doubtful about the desirability of attending another lumber convention in the city of Buffalo, when I tell you that at the last convention, which it was my privilege to attend, one of the features of the banquet was the sudden announcement that North Tonawanda Island was burning up. Now, you know that there is not much on Tonawanda Island except lumber and some of us who are vitally interested in the matter of lumber fires and some of the lumber newspaper men, rushed forth into the night, clad only in the garments commonly worn at a banquet, and although it was a cold February night, with two feet of snow on the ground, we went down to Tonawanda, where we found the sky all aglow, and \$200,000 worth of good white pine lumber hurling flames Heavenward in a way which was certainly most disconcerting to an innocent lumber insurance man who had not expected any such sensational form of entertainment. Now I feel sure that you cannot blame me for being a little fearful that there may be a repetition of that disastrous incident, and I will not feel absolutely safe on that point until I get home.

But to get down to the subject of stock company lumber insurance, I sometimes think that a mistake is made by seeming to divide the discussion into two parts as though the stock company plan and the mutual plan were opposed to one another. Nothing could be further from the truth, as these companies are working in harmony, and are all working for a common end—to save money to the lumber trade. And the lumber trade has most loyally supported the movement and has sought with equal confidence both classes of indemnity.

In the infancy of these organizations there may have been some less intimate acquaintance with the men behind the companies who questioned their financial strength, and so short has been the time in which these companies have developed to a point where they have the recognition and respect of the insurance world, that there may still be some who have not kept pace with their growth believing them still to be infant industries worthy of rather dubious support because of their good intentions, but not yet entitled

to the full measure of confidence accorded the insurance company which counts its assets in seven figures.

When I tell you that the three companies operated on the stock plan have assets of two-thirds of a million dollars, and that this sum has grown since a time four years ago, when the parent organization, the Lumber Underwriters, made a beginning with but \$10,000 of assets, this fact alone may serve to convince some skeptic that the stock company lumber insurance movement is a fairly lusty infant. The two-thirds of a million dollars includes what has been put into the business by way of capital stock, to give substantial strength to the two younger organizations, the Toledo Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Sandusky, Ohio, and the Lumber Insurance Company of New York. From day to day, with the growth of the business, these assets are being augmented and the man who, in placing his insurance, believes that he is best protecting his interests by consulting only the figures displayed by a company, may soon feel that our companies are entitled to his support. Those conservative insurers who look deeper into the affairs of a company and realize that it is not always the largest company in dollars and cents which affords the best indemnity have, from the start, patronized these lumber insurance organizations. Our stockholders, directors and officers being men whom you have known for years in a business way and in association activities, you are in a position to judge with some degree of certainty as to the standard of business integrity which may be expected to be found in these insurance organizations.

It is a favorite pastime among our respected competitors, the large general fire insurance companies, to cast discredit on our financial strength, this propaganda for our suppression being carried on through their vast body of local fire insurance agents whose business greatly depends upon preventing any inroads by trade fire insurance companies. These local agents in all parts of the country are making a desperate effort to keep alive a prejudice against trade and mutual fire insurance companies. This prejudice, wherever it has existed, is dying, and the local agent, if he is a reader of honest insurance publications, knows only too well that specialization is the keynote of present day progress in the insurance world, and that specializing companies rank second to none in real soundness of indemnity however they may compare with the general companies in money strength.

The lumber trade is, I believe you will agree with me, fortunate in having at its command a large number of sufficiently strong companies to afford facilities for covering very considerable amounts of insurance on single risks. As you know, the amount acceptable by any one company on a single risk is limited, but by taking advantage of the insurance offered by all of the companies, stock and mutual, risks ranging in value to \$50,000 or \$60,000 can be covered in their entirety, and on the very large lumber and mill risks substantial amounts can be taken care of sufficient to very well repay the assured for negotiating with these companies.

The necessary effort on your part to obtain the insurance of the lumber companies has been greatly simplified by the system of interchange of business which enables each company to negotiate for business to be placed with the other companies of its class.

The lumbermen of the United States and Canada have already placed with the strictly lumber specializing insurance companies more than \$50,000,000 of their insurance, on which they pay annually \$1,000,000 in premiums. These companies having served you faithfully and well, it rests with you to say how readily they shall take over the far greater amount of insurance that you still retain with the tariff rate companies. The present saving to the lumber trade, through the direct reduction in the cost of insurance, approximates \$20,000 annually. What has been saved to you through the influence of our competition in holding down tariff rates is too vague a matter to warrant an estimate but all will admit that the companies have been of invaluable service to the trade in this respect.

In order that we may enjoy the greatest growth and be of the greatest service to the trade, we ask each one of you who is in a position of assurable property to give full consideration to our claims to your support and insure with us to the maximum of our conservative lines. Having insured with a bear in mind, when it becomes necessary to cancel a part of your insurance on account of fluctuation in the amount of your stock of lumber that the lumber companies do not make every line a permanent one and want no short rate cancellations, so if you can, with permit, keep our policies on

running in force as the basis of your insurance, so that the policies on which you have paid tariff rates. The high rated policy pays the large return premium.

I am cordially grateful for this opportunity to thank you for support which has been given our organizations by many prominent hardwood lumbermen, and assure you that with a good loyalty in the future we may look forward to the possession of companies in the lumber trade of a size and strength commensurate with the greatness of the industry and its pleasure to serve.

Another Insurance Paper.

President Palmer next introduced E. S. Neil, secretary of the Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Company of Mansfield, Ohio. After the greeting of applause had subsided, Mr. Neil said:

I was not alarmed at all when the gentlemen stated that they did not want to give more than a few minutes to the insurance men. I was raised on a farm; I have seen the trees cut down and the land denuded of the very product in which you today are dealing. I feel at home in your midst. I cut last year off a farm of 185 acres, the last giant oak that stood upon that farm. I had a curiosity to know when that tree was planted, and I found it was planted in 1492.

A Member—By Columbus?

Mr. Neil—Yes, perhaps by Columbus—in central Ohio. It is an unusual thing to find a tree fifty inches across in that section. I have seen trees which had reached their maturity from which three 16-foot logs were cut. I will ask your attention just a few moments.

Of all the subjects that come before your association that of fire insurance is not the least to be considered. The origin of fire insurance is of very early date. It seems to have followed closely upon marine insurance, which had its first recognition in the last part of the 12th or the beginning of the 13th century. It is supposed by some that insurance was invented by the Jews after their expulsion from France by Philip Augustus, A. D. 1192. We find this system in general use in Italy in 1194. It also appears that the word "policy" or "polizza" is of Italian derivation, signifying, "note or memorandum in writing; note or bill of security creating an evidence of legal obligation."

However brief this reference to the history of fire insurance it is evident that it is of very ancient origin, and that we look to marine insurance for the fundamental principles. The ancient laws of the seas are the source from whence they drew them. Though now obsolete, still they form the foundations of those now in force and become the rule of the modern law. When not made a special object of legislation it is regulated by the general principles of reason and justice.

In considering specifically the origin of the different kinds of insurance we must concede the first place to marine, because that concrete idea, known as marine insurance, first took tangible shape, grew and was more extensively known among and practiced among nations than any other kind of insurance until recent times.

Next in order to be considered is the system of mutual insurance and instances might be mentioned to show that this system claims more positive evidence of an anterior date compared to marine insurance than can be latter. It originated among clubs or associations of ship owners, risks being confined to their own members. The premiums for insurance in these clubs were merely nominal, the absence of regular premiums being one feature of their organization. The liability of every member was based upon the expenses and his contribution to the losses.

In the United States the earliest insurance company was the Philadelphia Contributorship for the insuring of houses from loss by fire, organized on the mutual plan, in 1752. It is more than one hundred and fifty years ago that our country has the mutual system in operation. It has stood the test of centuries, whatever defects may have existed in the infancy of the system, or how ever complex, crude and imperfect it may have been, it is now upon a scientific basis. In America the system has been greatly developed and expanded until it is now a system of numerous specialties, of which not the least worthy are the lumber mutuals.

Being the progress of civilization our attention was attracted toward the iron forests. In the development of the country and as it was necessary as coal and iron became readily obtained from other and various purposes, lumbering became the

foremost occupation of the pioneer. Immeasurable quantities of the manufactured product of the forest piled upon our broad acres to season out have found a market in every civilized country of the world. The combustible character of the product created a demand for fire insurance. That the demand far exceeded the supply was the experience of many of the larger manufacturers. This resulted in the formation of many plans and the organization of innumerable fire insurance companies, some of which were unstable, soon to fall by their own weight or want of business prudence. It was discovered that unless fire insurance be founded upon the principles of science disaster would follow.

The modern idea of specializing the business of fire insurance is one of the most hopeful signs of a better understanding of the principles and a higher development of the science. The best illustration of the result of specializing is that of the lumber mutuals. They selected as their object the lumber trade and, having decided to confine the risks to property belonging to this particular trade, began by applying scientifically the fundamental principles of underwriting. The best known of these companies are the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, the Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston, the Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Company of Mansfield, Ohio, and the Indiana Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Company of Indianapolis. They adopted the mutual system, being the oldest and best system of underwriting.

Facts obtained from their latest reports show some of the benefits that their members have derived since the organization of these companies. During a period of ten years these companies have paid from their net earnings \$373,000 in dividends and reserved as surplus \$353,000, making a total saving of \$726,000. Their combined assets, less their reinsurance reserve, is \$2,000,000. Their operations have been confined almost exclusively to about fifteen states. They are paying annual dividends from 25 to 33-1/3 per cent. Financially they are stronger than stock companies. They are operated with the utmost economy, their highest aim being to furnish the best indemnity at the lowest possible cost. Unfortunately no statistics are available to show receipts and losses on the particular product in which you are most interested, but we can say without fear of contradiction that it has been one of the profitable sources of the business.

Of the companies mentioned the one which I have the honor of representing, namely, the Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Company of Mansfield, Ohio, certainly shows the most remarkable record. Organized in 1895, the first dividends were payable on policies maturing in 1896 at 20 per cent; in 1900 it was increased to 25 per cent and 1904 to 33-1/3 per cent, which is the present rate. They alone have paid in dividends \$167,149.39, and in addition have accumulated a net cash surplus of \$131,705.06, or a saving to their policy holders of \$298,854.45. The average annual loss ratio of this company is 26 per cent. It has had a healthy and steady growth and stands the highest of all the lumber mutuals in point of financial strength. While all the lumber mutuals mentioned are operated with great economy, this company, by reason of its geographical location in the heart of one of the best states of the Union, accessible from the north, south, east or west, is operated at an expense ratio of 18 1/2 per cent of its premium income. Never in the history of the company has its growth been as rapid as in the past four months. The ratio of gain in the amount at risk for that time was 16 per cent; in premium income 15 per cent; in cash assets 12 per cent and in cash surplus 8 per cent. You will observe that none of these important items show a loss, but, on the contrary, a remarkable gain.

Such is the result of specializing the fire insurance business. Accepting a class of risks known as the lumber trade, conducted by men familiar with the details of that business, they have succeeded beyond the expectation of their promoters. The success of the lumber mutuals have encouraged other lines of trade to organize similar companies which are meeting with a fair degree of success. In these mutual companies no vast sums of money are being hoarded up for stockholders to wrangle over, but reserving only such amounts out of their net earnings as will insure to its members the prompt payment of the losses and decreasing the cost of insurance by the payment of annual dividends.

Did Not Want a Picture.

The Secretary announced that the members and guests were requested to assemble

at the court house steps after the adjournment of this session to have a photograph taken.

Mr. Russe—It will be necessary if you are going to have your picture "took" to have a smile on your face. Parlor C (the headquarters of the Memphis delegation) is on this floor and you can get the "smile" there. I assure you we give the same kind of refreshments we have in Memphis, only it is a better grade and don't cost a cent.

A motion to have the members assemble for the purpose of having a photograph taken was lost.

President Palmer—Mr. Wall has been here all the morning and we have not heard much from him. I understand he has something to say to us. We would like to hear from him now.

Mr. Wall—We consider ourselves the greatest and best body of hardwood lumbermen, and the subject I want to take up is that of forestry. We see every little organization, and some pretty large ones, taking up this subject and they go up and down and amongst us and here we sit taking no steps of any kind for our own interests and protection and that of our children and grandchildren. I have a paper in my pocket, and I see Mr. McMillan pointing his finger at me and about to say, "If you spring that paper we will adjourn." I will not read the paper, but will ask that our president appoint a committee of three which shall have charge of forestry matters. I make that as a motion.

(Motion seconded.)

Mr. McMillan—I want to say to Mr. Wall that the only objection I have is that he has not half time enough to devote to this matter. I wish to God that every man had sat up all night and listened to it because it is beneficial. There is no other subject that the United States is more interested in than our forests. We should take the time to listen to Mr. Wall's paper.

Upon motion the chair appointed the following gentlemen as a committee on forestry and the matters suggested by Mr. Wall: Maurice M. Wall, B. F. McMillan and T. F. Moffett.

Mr. Wall—We have the best entertainment and one of the best dinners provided and the best drinkables that you have ever had, scheduled for this evening. Mr. Yeager has an announcement to make as to the banquet tickets.

Mr. Russe—That is all right, except as to the best drinkables. By Jove, you have been to Tennessee and you know they got it down there and brought it up here.

Mr. Wall—I have never had any in Tennessee and I don't know about it.

The meeting then stood adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

Friday Afternoon's Session.

An executive session was held during the early part of the afternoon when the revision of the constitution and by-laws was considered and the report of the committee taken up and adopted.

The report of the committee which was appointed by the Board of Managers at its meeting held in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 15, 1905, was as follows:

Article I.—The name of this organization shall be The National Hardwood Lumber Association.

Article II.—Its membership shall consist of manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in hardwood lumber.

Article III.—Its object is to promote the welfare and protect the interests of the hardwood trade.

Article IV.—Each member shall have the privilege of one vote on all questions arising when a division is called for, but proxies of absent members shall not be recognized.

Article V.—This constitution may only be

altered or amended by a two-thirds favorable vote of the members present at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting called for this purpose, sixty days' written notice of said meeting having been mailed to each member.

ARTICLE I. MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1.—Any individual, firm or corporation in good standing engaged in the manufacture of hardwood lumber, or that is a wholesale dealer in hardwood lumber, is eligible to become a member of this association.

Sec. 2.—Applications for membership in this association shall be made to the secretary in writing and be accompanied by the amount of the dues for one year, as prescribed by the by-laws.

Sec. 3.—All applications for membership shall be referred to the executive committee and be acted upon within 60 days after they are received by the secretary. A three-fifths vote of the committee shall be sufficient to elect an applicant to membership.

SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS.

Sec. 4.—Any member may be suspended from the association by the Board of Managers at any of its regular or called meetings, by a four-fifths vote of those present.

ARTICLE II. OFFICERS.

Section 1.—The officers of this association shall be a President, First, Second and Third Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Sec. 3.—The President.—It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the National Hardwood Lumber Association and of the Board of Managers, and to issue calls for special meetings, as hereinafter provided.

Vice Presidents.—It shall be the duty of the Vice Presidents in their order to perform the duties of the President during his absence or disability.

Secretary.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep the minutes of all meetings of the National Hardwood Lumber Association and of the Board of Managers; to keep all the records of the association; to collect all the dues and assessments and all moneys whatsoever due the association, and turn same over to the Treasurer; to sign all warrants drawn upon the Treasurer; to issue all certificates of membership; to issue proper notice of all meetings of the association and Board of Managers; to prepare a report of the doings of his office and submit same to the National association at its annual meeting, and to perform such other duties as ordinarily fall to the office of secretary, or that may be required of him by the President and Board of Managers.

Treasurer.—It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive from the Secretary all the money of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and to pay same out upon the warrant of the association, signed by the President and Secretary. He shall keep a correct account of all receipts and disbursements, and shall submit a detailed report at the annual meeting and at any other time required by the President and Board of Managers.

ARTICLE III. DIRECTORS.

Section 1.—The directory of the association shall consist of fifteen members, five of whom shall be elected at each annual meeting to serve three years.

ARTICLE IV.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Section 1.—The officers, except the Secretary and the directory, shall constitute the Board of Managers.

DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Sec. 2.—The Board of Managers shall have the full power of the association, save at such times as the association is in session.

QUORUM.

Sec. 3.—Nine members of the Board of Managers shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Section 1.—The President and four members of the Board of Managers shall constitute the executive committee.

Sec. 2.—The appointees of the executive committee shall be appointed at the annual meeting, to serve one year, and said appointments shall be approved by the Board of Managers.

DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sec. 3.—The executive committee shall have the full power of the Board of Managers, save at such times as the board is in session.

Sec. 4.—It shall be the duties of the executive committee to receive and consider and pass upon all applications for membership in the association.

Sec. 5.—The executive committee shall make a full report of all its acts from time to time to the Board of Managers for their approval.

Sec. 6.—The executive committee will meet on the third Thursday of July, September, November, January and March of each year, and oftener, if the business of the association requires it.

ARTICLE VI. ELECTION.

Section 1. An election of officers and five directors shall be held at each annual meeting of the association. All elections shall be by ballot. Each member, whether an individual, firm or corporation, shall be entitled to but one vote. A majority vote of the members present shall be necessary to election.

Sec. 2. The Secretary shall be elected at the annual meeting by the Board of Managers, a majority vote of the board being necessary to election.

Sec. 3.—Any vacancy occurring in the Board of Managers shall be filled by said board at any regular or called meeting.

ARTICLE VII. MEETINGS.

Section 1. This association shall meet on the third Thursday of May of each year. This meeting shall be known as the annual meeting, and shall constitute the only regular meeting of the association. A special meeting of the association may be called by the President at any time, upon a written request of two thirds of the members of the Board of Managers. All the standing committees of the association shall hold annual meetings at the same time and place as the association. When the President calls a meeting of the Board of Managers, or a special meeting of this association, members shall have at least thirty days' written notice of same.

ARTICLE VIII. DUES.

Section 1. The dues of the National Hardwood Lumber Association shall be \$25 per year, payable annually in advance. Failure of any member to pay dues as above provided shall be considered just cause for suspension.

A Salaried Secretary Suggested.

Mr. C. E. Lloyd, Jr., in well chosen and most appropriate remarks, stated that he was of opinion that the association should have a paid secretary who would devote his entire time and attention to the work of the office, and that such a man should be one who is not engaged in the lumber business or any other line of business.

Mr. W. A. Bennett followed Mr. Lloyd and, among other things, said: Some of the people living in New York, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities have an idea that there is nothing else to this country, but we have many big trees in the west and some business as well as the large cities. I am in favor of a paid secretary, but we are trying to spread out and do many things that will cost us a great deal of money. We have a year or two to look for such a man as we require, and at the end of a year, I think, we might arrive at that point. In the meantime, if Mr. Lloyd will only look around in Philadelphia a little and get a few members, he will find that he will spread the usefulness of the association. If we had a salaried inspector in Philadelphia it would be a great benefit to the association, and there are many things that could be mentioned that would be a benefit to us and we are getting on our feet in the proper way to take care of that kind of business. Every man we come in contact with who is entitled to become a member of this association should become a member, and if you will all do everything you can you will find that our membership will grow and our usefulness will increase.

Mr. Wall's Forestry Address.

A feature of the session was a timely and valuable address on forestry by M. M. Wall. His remarks were listened to attentively, and were as follows:

Recognizing the rapidly approaching extinction of the area of hardwood growth of the United States and the essential value and necessity of measures being taken to perpetuate the lumber industry, and to provide for a future timber supply of this nation, I desire to recommend to this association and the individual members thereof that

they interest themselves in the problems of practical forestry and reforestry.

The first value to be considered in our lands is the fruits of agriculture, the raising of crops whereby the nation may be fed. The next most important feature is the growing of timber, by means of which the nation may be housed.

It has been a matter of public notoriety for years that the coniferous growth of the United States lying east of the Rocky mountains has become disseminated to an extent that the possible supply was insufficient to the demands of commerce, and today the reserve lying within Canada and on the Pacific coast is being very largely drawn upon to cover the needs of the eastern part of the continent. Little has been said about the lessening supply of hardwoods, but as a matter of fact the hardwood timber supply of this country, which grows almost in its entirety east of the Missouri river, is much nearer extinction than that of white pine, hemlock, the yellow pines and the Pacific coast woods. The beginning of the end is in sight for American hardwoods. The hardwood timber area of the east is now confined to small patches on the map in northern New Hampshire, northern Vermont, the Adirondack region of New York and the heights of the Alleghenies in Pennsylvania. Maryland and Virginia are well nigh exhausted, while West Virginia is practically under complete operation today. The magnificent hardwood forests of a century ago that covered a large portion of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, southern Michigan and southern Wisconsin are practically a legend, and comparatively little virgin forest remains in the upper portions of Michigan, Wisconsin or the great states of Kentucky and Tennessee. In fact, about all the virgin forest remaining in this United States is in the section of the country that we know as the lower Mississippi valley, and in some of the heights of lands along the lower Appalachian range.

This situation is well worthy of the consideration of this association if it would do its duty toward itself and future generations. It is time that lumbermen became conservators of the remaining hardwood forest area and leave the minor growth of the forest in such shape that it might recuperate itself and form the basis of a new forest for future generations.

Again, it is time that the legislatures of the several states be appealed to to enact laws whereby both the states and individuals might engage in reforesting abandoned lands unfit for agriculture and only suitable for the regrowing of timber. It has been demonstrated that this work is perfectly practical for the state and would be practical for the individual did the state enact laws exempting from taxation for a period of years lands that individuals might undertake to reforest.

In this work I would commend that this association and individual members thereof ally themselves with the American Forestry Association and, with their practical knowledge of forest conditions and needs, contribute to the sum of knowledge necessary to carry out this great and most desirable work.

Nominations and Elections.

John Scatterd—Mr. President and gentlemen, Mr. Bennett remarked that the men from the East do not attend these meetings, but I think if you will call the roll the proportions will show up pretty well. We in the East are as anxious and as ambitious as you, and we have met and discussed what we have to suggest for the consideration of this convention. We realize that the membership in the East is not sufficient—if I may use the expression, the membership is lopsided. In other words it is too far West and too far South in proportion to what it ought to be in the East. Those of us in the East buy our lumber from you gentlemen of the West and the South. We help contribute towards buying the child a frock, and we are sorry there are not more of us to meet you on this common battle ground, so that if there are any differences between our ideas we might have sufficient following to at least make ourselves felt, and in that connection we believe that some officer of great prominence should be installed and elected giving the small Eastern representation, if it is small, a showing before the trade at large. We believe that this small band of the East has tried to fulfill its duties. It has paid its dues

promptly and has tried to follow in the lead of the majority, and have held up your hands to the best of our ability. While we want more members, we believe if you could give us the honored position of president of the association, we would be in a better position to work for the interests of the organization. In discussing this matter among ourselves, we decided to present for your consideration, as a candidate for the office of President, Mr. Maurice G. Wall. (Great applause.) We are unanimous in that, but he has insisted, from first to last, that on no account would he permit his name to be placed before this association for the office of president. Notwithstanding his absolutely flat refusal, we have circulated among the members and told them that we would like to have Mr. Wall as president of the association, without his consent and his authority. We thought it well to stir up a little excitement, and as Governor Sheehan, of this state, said, "The more noise the more Democrats," we wanted to make some noise. You have a splendid president and we could not offer you a better one. We believe some precedent should be established so as to prevent a bitter controversy over the position of president. Mr. Palmer has served for one year and his service entitles him to the second year and I want to say Mr. Wall is not a candidate on his own account, but we concluded to present him for your consideration and to ask you to establish the precedent that no man shall serve more than two years. I believe it takes two years to get a man well into the harness. Now, we thank all of you who have joined with us and given us your support, but I desire to withdraw Mr. Wall's name and will second the nomination of Mr. Palmer to succeed himself. (Great applause.)

Mr. Wall—Mr. President, if you will pardon me—I don't know what the program is here nor who may have been appointed to make the nominating speech for Earl Palmer as the next president—but whoever may have been selected to perform that duty will pardon me, I will take his place on the floor and place in nomination Mr. Earl Palmer for the office of president of the association for the next year. (Applause.) I have said all along that if Mr. Palmer would consent to be the next president, nobody could take his place and fill that office as well as he could. He has served the association as faithfully as any man could and he has done us a world of good and that is the main reason why, under no consideration, could I afford to let my name go before the convention if he will consent to serve, and I want to see him unanimously elected.

Mr. McMillan—Mr. Chairman, the wind is all out of my sails. I have been sucking wind here all the afternoon. I have never been in any convention of this association when I felt better than I do at this minute. (Applause.) I never have said that the East doesn't have brains. We are originally from the East, and the gentleman who made that eloquent speech and paid that eloquent tribute to our president, is an Eastern man. I don't care what others may say, this association is just as much for the minority as it is for the majority. (Applause.) It is just as much for the dealer, the jobber, the wholesaler and the manufacturer, equally and all alike, and I thank the Lord that we have had men in this association who, in the minority, are big enough to get up and acknowledge the good work of this association. I second the nomination of Mr. Wall. (Great applause and laughter.) I mean the nomination that he made. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Russe—I move that our honored president, Earl Palmer, be reelected by acclamation, or rather that the secretary be instructed to pass the ballot of this convention for

Mr. Palmer for president during 1905 and 1906.

The motion was seconded by many and, upon being put to a vote, was unanimously carried in an outburst of unusual enthusiasm.

The Secretary then cast a ballot for Mr. Palmer for president of the association for the ensuing year.

President Palmer, after many calls of his name, responded as follows: Gentlemen, Jess Thompson once made the statement that the proudest moment of his life was when he was elected captain of the Leesburg fire department. (Laughter.) There comes to the rest of us at some time in our existence, the climax of our lives, and today it has come to me. I am not so much elated over the fact that I am to serve another year as president of this association, because I fully recognize the sacrifices of time and comfort that the position entails upon the incumbent, but I am proud of the fact that my reelection implies approval on the part of this membership, and the greatest reward that can come or result from conscientious service is that of approval. In regard to the statements made by Mr. Wall, I wish to say that I would have regarded defeat at his hands equal to a victory for over most anyone else. (Great applause.) I shall make no pledges for the coming year, preferring to allow the attempts made by me last year to be my earnest wish for the prospective accomplishments of the year to come. I desire to thank every member present for this renewed expression of confidence in my ability to serve the interests of the national hardwood lumber association. Gentlemen, I thank you. (Great applause.)

On motion of Mr. Stimson, O. O. Agler of Chicago was unanimously reelected to the office of first vice president.

Mr. Russe moved that H. C. Humphrey of Appleton, Wis., be elected to office of second vice president. The motion was seconded by several members and Mr. Humphrey was unanimously chosen.

William A. Bennett placed in nomination for third vice president C. E. Lloyd, Jr., of Philadelphia. Mr. Lloyd's nomination was seconded by many members and his election was made unanimous.

Frank Vetter placed in nomination for office of treasurer O. E. Yeager of Buffalo. The nomination of Mr. Yeager was duly seconded and he was unanimously elected.

Upon motion of J. W. Thompson the president appointed the following committee to nominate members of the Board of Managers: E. E. Taenzer, D. F. Clark, Theodore Fathauer, I. N. Stewart and J. V. Stimson.

President Palmer: There will be six directors to be voted for. O. E. Yeager's election as treasurer creates another vacancy. The terms of five of the directors expire this year.

To give the nominating committee time to prepare the nominations, an intermission of ten minutes was taken, after which the committee returned and reported through Mr. Taenzer as follows: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, after serious thought we have decided to nominate the following gentlemen for directors for the next three years: W. E. Bonsack, Gardner I. Jones, Edward Buckley, W. A. Bennett, John N. Scatterd and B. R. Thompson.

Mr. McMillan: Mr. Chairman, I move that the candidates nominated by the committee be unanimously elected.

The motion was promptly seconded and carried.

President Palmer announced the new appointments on the Revision of Rules and the Inspection Bureau committees, subject to ratification by the Board of Managers, as follows:

Revision of Rules: G. J. Landeck, to take the place of Mr. Humphrey; Hugh McLean, J. M. Card, present incumbents.

Inspection Bureau: Term expiring this year, W. E. Smith, W. J. Wagstaff and W. W. Knight.

A Skirmish for Honors.

R. J. Darnell: The Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club have requested the President and myself to instruct you, Mr. Chairman, to have the next meeting held at Memphis. Memphis is well located for such a meeting, and is a large hardwood manufacturing district, and I believe you will be well received if you come there.

G. J. Landeck: Mr. President, on behalf of the Milwaukee members of this association, David S. Rose, who has placed Milwaukee on the map, and the Citizens' Business League of Milwaukee, I have the honor of extending to you an invitation to hold your next annual convention in the city of Milwaukee.

Mr. Landeck then read a telegram and letter from Mayor Rose and a letter from the Citizens' Business League of Milwaukee.

Mr. Humphrey—On behalf of the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumber Association, I want to second this invitation to meet in Milwaukee. We feel as though Wisconsin and Milwaukee are entitled to this convention next year. Memphis has had it since we have, and we want to see you all in Milwaukee, and we feel satisfied that the Memphis members will be well pleased if they will give in to us at this time. The Memphis fellows are rustlers; they come from a hustling town. I was talking with Russey yesterday and he either said that they expected Memphis to have 500,000 people or 5,000,000 within the next five years; that Memphis is growing so fast it is liable to create friction and burn up. I am satisfied if those people will come up to Milwaukee next year they will live ten years longer.

Mr. Fathauer: Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Chicago Hardwood Exchange, I hope that the association will select Milwaukee as the next place for holding the next annual convention. It is the most beautiful and largest suburb that Chicago has, and it is impossible to separate Milwaukee from Chicago.

Geo. Elman—As secretary of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis, I wish to second Mr. Darnell's invitation to have our next convention at Memphis. We have a lumbermen's club of 58 members, and we are growing. I think we will take care of you in a manner that you will long remember. It is not only the lumbermen but the people of Memphis who would like to see you meet there.

Mr. Humphrey: The invitations were coming along nicely from Milwaukee, and it seemed very much out of place for any interference. I wish to see the invitations continue for Milwaukee and stop for Memphis.

Mr. Russey: I have been expecting that from my old friend. Now, Memphis—(laughter)—we have a little association of 58 members, and there is one thing that you want to bear in mind. Half of you Wisconsin fellows will be down in Memphis locating your saw mills, and you will want to find out what's what. Memphis is the only southern city that has a membership of any size in this association. Since 1900, we have had conventions every year in a northern city, and it is time the South had something. (Applause.) We want to have you come down there. You were there in 1900, and you will remember what that little club of about 18 members did. We added about 60 to our membership at that time. The Nashville contingent would not come in, but they did before they left. The South can't stay back and wait and wait. (Laughter.) Milwaukee

says, "Let us have it this year and you can have it next year," but you must all bear in mind that Russey is getting old and he may not be here next year or the year after. We want to go to Milwaukee and we know Milwaukee will treat us nicely and royally, but we do think that Milwaukee, in view of the fact that she has so few members of the association as compared with Memphis, ought to take the back seat. Let us have the convention next year. We are entitled to it, but we won't withdraw from the association if you don't come down there, but will feel very much hurt. We gave way for St. Louis once, and Cincinnati gobbled it up and didn't say a thing to anybody. (Laughter.) We can show you at Memphis, outside of the entertainment—we get that everywhere—we can show you matters pertaining to this business and this association. We have immense saw mills and immense stacks of lumber. We have something every member of this association can derive benefit from. Of course we can benefit in Milwaukee in a way, but we have that same beer anyway. (Laughter.) Beer made Milwaukee famous, but what has made Memphis famous? Hardwood lumber. (Applause.) And here is an association of national hardwood lumbermen hesitating, instead of saying, "Of course, we will go there," and do it by acclamation. We left Memphis with the one idea that we want this association to come down there, and we have private instructions from our mayor that he will raise our taxes if we don't bring you, but if we do bring you he will take something from the city's funds to help entertain you. We want you at Memphis and we are going to have you in Memphis in 1906.

Mr. McMillan: Mr. Chairman, I have great admiration for my friend Russey, but, as you know, he is in the habit of getting the cart before the horse. He goes so fast he can't stop. I had a talk with Mr. Russey with regard to going to Milwaukee. We didn't bring everything that we had with us and put it in Parlor C. The Northwest has joined hands with you, and we are entitled to the meeting next year. You have seen all over the country the sign, "Wilson—That's all." That is the big argument that they have used today; but I say that Milwaukee is famous not only from the beer it has produced, but also it is one of the greatest manufacturing centers of the United States. The Wisconsin lumbermen, the Minnesota lumbermen, the manufacturers of Milwaukee and the citizens of Milwaukee will greet you royally. It is unbecoming to that pushing little city of Memphis to stick her nose into our business. (Laughter and applause.) But come up to Milwaukee, gentlemen, and we will treat you as you desire.

President Palmer—The chair and the meeting are very much embarrassed by the warm welcome and invitations we have received and it is a hard matter to decide in a parliamentary manner, and if Mr. McMillan and Mr. Russey will only go out and chuck a few dice and come in and tell us how it comes out, it will relieve our feelings; but I don't suppose it can be done in that way.

Mr. Wood—I wouldn't like this convention going away from here feeling that Milwaukee and Memphis are the only two places on the map. I want you, gentlemen, to remember Baltimore for next year.

Memphis Wins Convention.

A vote was then taken on the cities of Milwaukee and Memphis as places for holding the next annual convention, resulting as follows: Memphis, 29; Milwaukee, 26.

Mr. Humphrey: I move that we make it unanimous. We like it first rate.

The motion seconded and carried.

Mr. McMillan: Come to think of it, we are

busy in Milwaukee and don't know that we could spend the time to entertain you. (Laughter.) The last drink of whisky I took was on September 21, 1864. I want the Memphis boys to see that they don't place anything in my way as a temptation, because in Memphis I might be tempted.

Mr. Russey—I want to say to you that I was pretty badly scared. These are just samples we brought up.

Mr. Lendrum—This is a good time for the nonresident members of this association to extend a vote of thanks to the Buffalo lumbermen for their kind and courteous treatment.

A motion to this effect was seconded and carried unanimously.

Upon motion the convention adjourned *sine die*.

Board of Managers' Meeting.

The Board of Managers assembled in Parlor E, immediately after the adjournment of the convention, the following members attending: President Palmer, John N. Seatcherd, W. A. Bennett, O. O. Agler, O. E. Yeager, Edward Buckley, W. A. Bonsack, Gardner I. Jones, E. F. Dodge, W. H. Russe, D. F. Clark, C. E. Lloyd, Jr., H. C. Humphreys, B. F. Swain, E. E. Goodlander and B. R. Thompson.

President Palmer called the meeting to order at 5:30 p. m., and announced the following appointments to the Inspection Bureau and the Revision of Rules Committee to serve three years, to fill the places of members whose terms of office had expired:

Revision of Rules Committee—Hugh McLean, Buffalo, N. Y., J. M. Card, Chattanooga, Tenn., G. J. Landeck, Milwaukee, Wis., and S. L. Dodds, Clarksdale, Miss., vice R. M. Carrier, resigned.

Inspection Bureau Committee—W. W. Knight, Indianapolis, Ind., W. E. Smith, Memphis, Tenn., and W. J. Wagstaff, Oshkosh, Wis.

Upon motion of Mr. Russe the appointments were approved.

The revised by-laws having provided for an executive committee consisting of the President of the association and four members, to be selected by the Board of Managers from its own body, the board elected the following committee: Earl Palmer, Chairman, Paducah, Ky., O. O. Agler, Chicago, Ill., W. H. Russe, Memphis, Tenn., W. A. Bennett, Cincinnati, O., and D. F. Clark, Minneapolis, Minn.

The chairman suggested that Mr. Knight, chairman of the Inspection Bureau Committee, be invited to be present at all the board meetings during the year. This suggestion was unanimously accepted.

The secretary called attention to a letter from the chairman of the inspection committee of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange, requesting the privilege of reprinting the inspection rules of the association in a pamphlet which the exchange proposes to issue. He further advised that the Baltimore exchange had adopted the rules of the association, and the pamphlet would contain no other hardwood rules. There being no objection to the request, the secretary was instructed to so advise the Baltimore Lumber Exchange.

The secretary was authorized to have the proceedings of the Eighth Annual Convention printed in book form and a copy mailed to each member of the association, the publication to contain no advertisement and to bear the copyright mark of the association.

The chair requested the secretary to read his report of the meeting of the Inspection Bureau Committee, which was also held after the adjournment of the convention. On motion of Mr. Goodlander, George L. Smith, Memphis, Tenn., was appointed Surveyor Gen-

eral. It was provided that Mr. Smith take up the duties of the Surveyor General's office June 1, 1905, at a salary of \$200 per month, and that his headquarters should be established at Indianapolis, Ind., this being also the headquarters of the chairman of the Inspection Bureau Committee.

Mr. W. A. Bennett suggested it would be well to invite Mr. Smith to be present at all the Board meetings during the year, and upon motion this suggestion prevailed.

Mr. Seatcherd moved that the executive committee be empowered to employ a secretary, whose entire time should be devoted to the interest of the association, at a salary not to exceed \$2,000 a year. Mr. Yeager moved, as an amendment to this motion, that Mr. Vinnege be retained as secretary until the executive committee employ a new secretary to succeed him. The amendment was seconded, and the motion being put to a vote was duly carried.

Inspection Bureau.

The following members were present at the meeting of the Inspection Bureau Committee: J. W. Thompson, Chairman, M. M. Wall, W. J. Wagstaff, W. W. Knight, E. C. Coleord and H. C. Humphreys.

Chairman Thompson stated that at a joint meeting of the committee and the Board of Managers, held in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 15, 1905, M. M. Wall had been appointed to the position of Surveyor General to fill the unexpired term of C. H. Stanton, resigned. He further advised that the period of time for which Mr. Wall had accepted this position had expired, and if Mr. Wall could not be prevailed upon to continue to act as Surveyor General, it would be in order for the committee to recommend to the board the appointment of a Surveyor General to take Mr. Wall's place. Mr. Wall said it would be impossible for him to serve longer as Surveyor General, and requested the appointment of a successor.

After a general discussion of the matter, and the consideration of several candidates for the position, it was unanimously agreed by the committee to recommend to the board the appointment of George L. Smith, Memphis, Tenn., to the position. It was also recommended that Mr. Smith's headquarters be established in Indianapolis, Ind.

W. W. Knight, Indianapolis, Ind., was unanimously chosen chairman of the committee for the ensuing year.

Attendance.

Agler, O. O., Chicago, Upham & Agler.
Anthony, E. L., Buffalo, J. C. Anthony's Sons.
Bairst, J. H., Nashville, Tenn., Southern Lumberman.
Barksdale, W. R., Memphis, Tenn., Barksdale, Denton & Co.
Barnaby, Chas. H., Greencastle, Ind., Chas. H. Barnaby.
Barnard, A. H., Minneapolis, Minn., Barnard & Strickland.
Barns, W. E., St. Louis, Mo., St. Lou's Lumberman.
Bennett, W. A., trustee, Cincinnati, O., Bennett & Witte, Kensington, Cal., Binford Lumber & Manufacturing Company.
Benson, P., Fort Wayne, Ind., James Kennedy & Co., Ltd.
Beyer, Frank A., Buffalo, N. Y., Beyer, Knox & Co.
Bigelow, Waldo H., Boston, Mass., Waldo H. Bigelow.
Blake, H. P., Cleveland, O., The Advance Lumber Company.
Betts, C. W., Buffalo, N. Y., C. M. Betts & Co.
Bond, A. J., Bradford, Pa., A. J. Bond.
Bonsack, W. A., St. Louis, Mo., The Bonsack Lumber Company.
Brenner, Ford, Chattanooga, Tenn., The Ford Brenner Lumber Company.
Bresnahan, P. J., New York, N. Y., National Inspector.
Brown, F. I., Chicago, Ill., Crandall & Brown.
Buckley, Edward, Manistee, Mich., Buckley & Douglas Lumber Company.
Buckley, James, Brookville, Ind., Jones, Bell & Co.

Burgess, George D., Memphis, Tenn., Russe & Burgess.
Burgess, Geo. W., 1412 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill., Official Reporter.
Burns, Melrose S., Buffalo, Paen & Lums.
Byrne, John T., St. Louis, Mo., C. H. & D. and P. M.
Cabell, J. B., Memphis, Tenn., B. & O. S. W. Continental Line, The Central States Dispatch, Calhoun, Wis., Keating Summit, Pa., Emporium Lumber Company.
Cage, H. H., Memphis, Tenn., Erie Railroad.
Cann, T. W., Hendricks, W. Va., Hendricks Lumber Company.
Card, J. M., Chattanooga, Tenn., J. M. Card Lumber Company.
Caulkins, Frederick J., New York, N. Y., Lumberman's Review.
Chase, J. C., New York, N. Y., Illustration, New York Lumber Trade Journal.
Chestnut, A. J., Buffalo, N. Y., Chestnut & Slaght.
Clark, D. F., Minneapolis, Minn., Osborne & Clark.
Coleord, E. C., St. Albans, W. Va., Bowman Lumber Company.
Cone, Albert, Chicago, Ill., American Lumberman.
Cool, W. A., Cleveland, O., W. A. Cool.
Cooper, James, Saginaw, Mich., Briggs & Cooper Company, Ltd.
Coppock, Thos. R., Fort Wayne, Ind., S. P. Coppock & Co.
Cox, Mat., Russellville, Miss., Mat Cox.
Crowell, R. W., Buffalo, N. Y., Interstate Dispatch.
Darnell, R. J., Memphis, Tenn., R. J. Darnell, Inc.
Davis, Edward L., Louisville, Ky., Edward L. Davis & Co.
Davis, J. L., Phillips, Wis., John R. Davis Lumber Company.
DeFebaugh, J. E., Chicago, Ill., American Lumberman.
Dennis, A. L., Grand Rapids, Mich., Dennis Bros.
Dietz, Julius, Buffalo, N. Y., Buffalo Maple Flooring Company.
Dodds, S. L., secretary and treasurer, Clarksdale, Miss., Sunflower Lumber Company.
Dodge, Edmund E., president, Chicago, Ill., P. G. Dodge Lumber Company.
Douglas, W. L., Columbus, O., Douglass & Walkley Company.
Dryman, A. W., Buffalo, N. Y., Hugh McLean Lumber Company.
DuBois, H. E., general agent, Cincinnati, O., Interstate Dispatch Line.
Ehemann, Geo. C., Memphis, Tenn., Bennett & Witte.
Elias, G., 965 Elk St., Buffalo, N. Y., G. Elias & Bro.
Engel, Geo., Engelwood, La., Engel Land & Lumber Company.
Engel, Geo., Grand Rapids, Mich., Engel Lumber Company.
Enga, E. L., New Comerstown, O.
Euler, Frank P., Evansville, Ind., The Crosby & Beckley Company.
Erb, M. M., vice president, Chattanooga, Tenn., Case Lumber Company.
Evans, J. Wistar, Philadelphia, Pa., Goodhue & Evans.
Farrin, M. B., Cincinnati, O., The M. B. Farrin Lumber Company.
Fathauer, Theodore, Chicago, Ill., Theo. Fathauer Company.
Ferguson, John, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Field, Harry S., Philadelphia, Pa., Justice P. Taylor & Co.
Foley, T. A., Paris, Ill., T. A. Foley.
Fowler, A. T., Chelsea, Mass., Geo. D. Emery Company.
Gaylay, Arthur E., Chattanooga, Tenn., Ferd Brenner Lumber Company.
George, H. T., Buffalo, N. Y., Holland, Graves, Manhart & George.
Gibson, Henry H., Chicago, Ill., Editor Hardwood Record.
Goodlander, E. E., Memphis, Tenn., Goodlander Robertson Lumber Company.
Goodman, Chas. A., Marinette, Wis., Sawyer Goodman Company.
Graham, J. Watt, Cincinnati, O., Graham Lumber Company.
Grant, John B., Memphis, Tenn., Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company.
Griffin, T. Henry, London, England, Price & Pierce.
Hansen, A., Buffalo, N. Y., Hurd & Hansen.
Hedden, Geo. P., New York, N. Y., H. H. Salmon Company.
Holt, Geo. W. H., Pitsburg, Pa., Cheat River Lumber Company.
Hoyt, Wm., St. Louis, Mo., agent, Lucka & Co., Ill.
H. T. D. P. to Bluff, Ark., Fine Bluff Lumber & Veneer Company.
Hitchcock, F. T., Chicago, Ill., The Stock List.
Hodges, R. F., Milwaukee, Wis., R. F. Hodges.
Holt, Geo. P., Fort Wayne, Ind., H. Holt Bros. Company.
Hopkins, W. M., Chicago, Ill., Lee, Vetter & Co., Ill.
Hosford, H. M., Ashland, Ky., Geo. Wright Lumber Company.

Humphrey, H. C., Appleton, Wis., G. W. Jones Lumber Company.
 Jackson, W. K., Buffalo, N. Y., Tindle & Jackson.
 James, H. S., Buffalo, N. Y., Empire Lumber Company.
 Jenner, H. T., Buffalo, N. Y., Lake Shore & Lehigh Valley Route.
 Johnson, Belling Arthur, Chicago, Ill., American Lumberman.
 Jones, Gardner I., 147 Milk St., Boston, Jones Hardwood Company.
 Judson, W. B., Chicago, Ill., American Lumberman.
 Kelley, W. N., Traverse City, Mich., Kelley Lumber & Shingle Company.
 Kelly, L. A., North Tonawanda, N. Y., Dennis Lumber Company.
 Kelsey, C. E., North Tonawanda, N. Y., Kelsey Dennis Lumber Company.
 Kerr, H. T., Buffalo, N. Y., Emporium Lumber Company.
 King, W. O., Chicago, Ill., W. O. King & Co.
 Kipp, B. A., Cincinnati, O., B. A. Kipp & Co.
 Knight, W. A., Indianapolis, Ind., Long Knight Lumber Company.
 Korn, O. F., Cincinnati, O., The Farrin Korn Lumber Company.
 Kosse, Max, Cincinnati, O., K. & P. Lumber Company.
 Kreinheder, Arthur W., Buffalo, N. Y., Standard Hardwood Lumber Company.
 Kreinheder, R. F., Buffalo, N. Y., Standard Hardwood Lumber Company.
 Landeck, G. J., Milwaukee, Wis., Page & Landeck Lumber Company.
 Lawrence, Frank W., Boston, Mass., Lawrence & Wiggin.
 Leech, E. W., Detroit, Mich., Edward W. Leech.
 Linehan, Joseph J., Pittsburg, Pa., Linehan Lumber Company.
 Litchfield, Wm. E., Boston, Mass., Litchfield Bros.
 Lendrum, Alex., Kansas City, Mo., Penrod Walnut Corporation.
 Lloyd, C. E., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company.
 Lombard, Ernest B., Chicago, Ill., Hayden & Lombard.
 Long, J. W., New York, N. Y., New York Lumber Trade Journal.
 Loud, Edward F., Au Sable, Mich., H. M. Loud & Sons Company.
 Loud, Henry N., Au Sable, Mich., H. M. Loud & Sons Company.
 Loud, H. N., Au Sable, Mich., H. M. Loud & Sons Company.
 Manning, C. W., New York, N. Y., C. W. Manning.
 Mansfield, C. W., Menominee, Mich., Sanford & Treadway.
 Mason, A. A., Buffalo, N. Y., Empire Lumber Company.
 Mason, Geo. M., St. Louis, Mo., agent, Traders' Despatch.
 McClure, John W., Memphis, Tenn., Thompson & McClure.
 McGeoy, T. J., Memphis, Tenn., agent, Lackawanna Line.
 McKelvey, R. H., 66 Broadway, New York, Lumber Insurance Company of New York.
 Hugh McLean, Buffalo, N. Y., Hugh McLean Lumber Company.
 McLean, R. D., Buffalo, N. Y., Hugh McLean Lumber Company.
 McLean, W. A., New Albany, Ind., Hugh McLean Lumber Company, Wood Mosaic Flooring Company.
 McLeod, John, Buffalo, N. Y., R. Laidlaw Lumber Company.
 McMillan, B. F., McMillan, Wis., B. F. McMillan & Bro.
 Miller, A., 893 Eagle St., Buffalo, A. Miller.
 Miller, Milton, Twenty-second St. and Center Ave., Chicago, Ill., Miller Bros.
 Moffett, T. J., Cincinnati, O., The Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company.
 Montgomery, Geo. B., Buffalo, N. Y., Montgomery Bros. & Co.
 Nessen, J. O., Manistee, Mich., J. O. Nessen & Co.
 Palmer, Earl, Paducah, Ky., Ferguson & Palmer Company.
 Pease, C. H., Cincinnati, O., Standard Millway Company.
 Peitch, F. T., Cleveland, O., The Advance Lumber Company.
 Perrin, Wm. A., Buffalo, N. Y., Taylor & Crate.
 Perry, E. F., secretary, 66 Broadway, New York, National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association.
 Potter, J. W., Parkin, Ark., Lansing Wheelbarrow Company.
 Potter, J. W., Parkin, Ark., Lansing Wheelbarrow Company.
 Pritchard, J. M., Indianapolis, Ind., Long Knight Lumber Company.
 Prouty, S. F., East St. Louis, Ill., East St. Louis Walnut Company.
 Reeves, Horace A., Jr., 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., R. B. Wheeler & Co.
 Reilly, W. W., Buffalo, N. Y., Bowman Lumber Company.
 Repp, Geo., Buffalo, N. Y., Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company.
 Richter, Wm. C., Buffalo, N. Y., N. Y. C. & St. L. R. R.

Robertson, R. S., Paducah, Ky., Ferguson & Palmer Company.
 Ross, Warren, Jamestown, N. Y., Ross Lumber Company.
 Russe, W. H., Memphis, Tenn., Russe & Burgess.
 Scatterd, John, Buffalo, N. Y., Scatterd & Son.
 Schmuhl, Wm. P., Michigan City, Ind., J. S. Ford Johnson & Co.
 Schneider, Henry, Grand Rapids, Mich., Dudley & Daniels Lumber Company.
 Selden, Geo. V., Palatka, Fla., Selden Cypress Door Company.
 Smith, Geo. L., Memphis, Tenn., National Hardwood Lumber Inspector.
 Smith, H. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., Albrow J. Nawlin Company.
 Soble, John J., Philadelphia, Pa., Soble Bros.
 Staats, John G., New York, N. Y., Lumberman's Review.
 Stadden, B. W., secretary, Chicago, Ill., Lumbermen's Credit Association.
 Stewart, I. N., 892 Elk St., Buffalo, N. Y., I. N. Stewart & Bro.
 Stimson, J. V., Huntingburg, Ind., J. V. Stimson.
 Stone, R. R., 701 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Frank B. Stone.
 Stone, T. B., Cincinnati, O., T. B. Stone Lumber Company.
 Stonebreaker, F. E., Memphis, Tenn., L. H. Gage Lumber Company.
 Strode, C. D., Chicago, Ill., Lumber World.
 Sullivan, F. M., Buffalo, N. Y., T. Sullivan & Co.
 Swain, B. F., Shelbyville, Ind., D'Heur & Swain Lumber Company, Seymour, Ind.
 Sykes, W. L., Keating Summit, Pa., Emporium Lumber Company.
 Taenzer, E. E., Memphis, Tenn., E. E. Taenzer & Co.
 Taylor, Horace F., Buffalo, N. Y., Taylor & Crate.
 Taylor, Shirley G., Buffalo, N. Y., Taylor & Crate.
 Taylor, S. B., Columbus, O., The Crosby & Beckley Company, New Haven, Conn.
 Thompson, B. R., Grand Rapids, Mich., Thompson Lumber Company.
 Thompson, J. W., Memphis, Tenn., J. W. Thompson & Co.
 Tillitson, Walter, Petoskey, Mich., Tillitson & Hobler.
 Todd, Miles J., Cincinnati, O., Lake Shore Lehigh Valley Route.
 Treadway, Charles F., New Haven, Conn., Sanford & Treadway.
 Tremaine, Maurice, Buffalo, N. Y., Montgomery Bros. & Co.
 Tremaine, M. S., Buffalo, N. Y., Montgomery Bros. & Co.
 Turner, W. T., Keating Summit, Pa., Emporium Lumber Company.
 Vetter, Frank W., Buffalo, N. Y., Empire Lumber Company.
 Vinnedge, A. R., Chicago, Ill., A. R. Vinnedge Lumber Company.
 Wagstaff, Wm. J., Oshkosh, Wis., Wm. J. Wagstaff.
 Walcott, Nelson H., Providence, R. I., L. H. Gage Lumber Company.
 Westcott, Charles, Chicago, Ill., International Harvester Company.
 Walkley, R. L., New Haven, Conn., The Crosby & Beckley Company.
 Wall, J. B., Buffalo, N. Y., Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company.
 Wall, Maurice M., Buffalo, N. Y., Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company.
 Wall, T. H., Buffalo, N. Y., Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company.
 Welch, G. C., Williamsport, Pa., Williamsport Hardwood Lumber Company.
 Welsh, John, Buffalo, N. Y., Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company.
 Whalen, J. H., New York, N. Y., J. T. Williams & Son.
 White, Jas. A., North Tonawanda, N. Y., Wm. H. White & Co.
 White, W. H., Boyne City, Mich., Wm. H. White & Co.
 Wilkinson, Geo. S., Grand Rapids, Mich., Van Kulen & Wilkinson Lumber Company.
 Williams, John E., New Orleans, La., Lumber Trade Journal.
 Wolfe, C. H., Chicago, Ill., Heath-Witbeck Company.
 Wood, R. E., Baltimore, Md., R. E. Wood Lumber Company.
 Woodbury, J. N., St. Louis, Mo., manager lumber department, Ozark Coopersage Company.
 Woollett, J. N., Pittsburg, Pa., American Lumber & Manufacturing Company.
 Young, Edward J., Madison, Wis., Brittingham & Young Company.

Entertainment at the Convention.

The hosts of the National Hardwood Lumber Association consisted of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company, G. Elias & Bro., Hugh McLean Lumber Company, Empire Lumber Company, Anthony Miller, I. N. Stewart & Bro., Orson E. Yeager, T. Sullivan & Co., Haines Lumber Company,

Charles M. Betts & Co., Beyer Knox & Co., Standard Hardwood Lumber Company, Taylor & Crate, Montgomery Bros. & Co., Scatterd & Son, Chestnut & Slaght, McNeil Lumber Company, Holland Graves, Mambert & George, W. W. Reilly & Bro., Palen & Burns, Mixer & Co., R. Laidlaw Lumber Company, Hurd & Haenstein, Goodyear Lumber Company, H. M. Poole & Co., Hurd Bros., Emporium Lumber Company, and Tindle & Jackson.

The committee on entertainment comprised Orson E. Yeager, chairman, M. M. Wall and I. N. Stewart. The reception committee was composed of J. B. Wall, chairman, J. N. Scatterd, R. D. McLean, O. E. Yeager, A. W. Kreinheder, F. M. Sullivan, F. W. Vetter, F. A. Beyer, I. N. Stewart, A. Miller and S. G. Taylor.

The ladies' reception committee, of which G. Elias acted as chairman, was composed of Mrs. M. M. Wall, Mrs. J. B. Wall, Mrs. Orson E. Yeager, Mrs. I. N. Stewart, Mrs. Shirley Taylor, Mrs. Robert McLean and Mrs. Anthony Miller.

On the evening of May 19 the ladies' reception committee entertained the visiting ladies with a theater party at the Star Theater, to see Viola Allen, after which they were given a banquet at the Iroquois Hotel.

At eight o'clock the visitors at the convention were entertained with a very elaborate dinner in the large private dining hall of the Iroquois. About 200 sat down at the feast. The menu, which was most elaborately served, follows:

Little Neck Clams		
Celery		
Very Old Sherry		
Mock Turtle Americaine		
Planked Connecticut River Shad, Iroquois		
Varies	Cucumbers	Varies
		St. Julien
Fillet of Beef pique with Mushrooms		
Stuffed Green Peppers		
Sorbet Benedictine		
Cigarettes		Gold Seal
Roast Philadelphia Spring Chicken, Water		
Cresses		
Browned Potatoes		
Cold Asparagus Francaise		
Pudding Nesselrode, Sauce Marasquin		
Champagne Jelly		
Assorted Cakes		Fruit
Imported Cheese and Crackers.		
Coffee		Cigars

After dinner while waiting to be entertained by the vaudeville performers and when everyone was apparently feeling very happy and in a highly contented frame of mind, President Palmer advanced to the center of the improvised platform, from which the guests of honor had been moved, and said:

"My erstwhile opponent and friend, Mr. Maurice Wall, said to me 'Do anything except talk.' But I do think that while we are still in a condition to express ourselves that it is proper for me to say something in regard to our appreciation of this magnificent entertainment extended to us by our Buffalo hosts. (Great applause and laughter.) When I came into this room this evening before any of the guests were here the committee asked me if I thought this would do. I had formed the opinion and expressed it to the gentlemen present as to the impossibility of filling all these seats. I wondered what they were going to do with all this room and with so much that had been provided for us to feast upon. (Laughter.) At any rate—I was filled (laughter and applause)—I was filled with amazement at the arrangements they had perfected for the entertainment, and I want to tell you that later on in the evening, when I looked over this crowd, I wondered how—(renewed laughter)—how they were going to feed them all. Now, I'll tell you, I don't believe there is a dry man or a hungry man present. (Applause.)

Buffalo has done her part nobly, and all we are waiting for now is the vaudeville girls. (Laughter and applause.) If they have them here we want them to bring them on and submit them to the approval of 'Jack' Scatcherd and myself. That is all there is to it." (Great applause and laughter.)

Then followed some very acceptable vaudeville, and interspersed between the numbers the entire crowd sang sundry songs, both old and new, intended to cheer and dissipate any possible attack of blues. The various songs included a stein song:

For it's always fair weather
When good fellows got together,
With a stein on the table
And a good song ringing clear.

And then followed "Dixie Land," "Teasing," "My Old Kentucky Home," refrain from "Egypt," "Blue Bell," "Old Folks at Home" and the chorus of "I've Got a Feeling for You":

Way down in my heart I've got a feelin' for you,

And if we should part I'd be a kneelin' to you,
If you'd say the word I'd go a stealin' for you,
'Cause I've got a sneaky feelin' for you—
you.

A "foolish song" rendered by one of the vaudeville performers, which met with considerable acclaim, was entitled "Hardwood Men":

A trim craft came a sailing down Lake Erie,
She was due in Buffalo about noon;
The Hardwood Men all thought her lumber laden.

So they all went out to inspect her soon.
Secretary Vinnedge said to Agler "She's from Chicago."

Billie Bennett said "She's loaded with Stone or Korn."

Jess Thompson asked Bill Russe if Eddie Goodlander,

Jones from Boston said "Please save her from the storm."

Knight and Stimson stood 'neath an old apple tree

On the shores of dear old Lake Erie;
And President Palmer was sore when the craft went ashore.

John N. Scatcherd said "Something doing for me."

Gabe Elias, the fair sex committee,

Told Stewart, Yeager was a busy bee.

I asked Frank Vetter last fall, could hardwood plank make M. M. Wall,

In the shade of an old apple tree?

From the fact that all seriousness was taken away from the entertainment and the guests were permitted to have entire freedom of voice in the entertainment function, the affair passed off with great favor by all concerned. The entertainment was unique in many ways, and the cutting out of the set and staid speeches that are ordinarily indulged in at banquets was really appreciated by the members, who were tired from two long days of convention business. The model of entertainment set by the Buffalo hosts very likely will be followed by many other lumber conventions in the future.

Present at the Banquet.

Andrum, Alex. Kansas City, Mo.
Anthony, Edward, Buffalo, N. Y.
Baird, J. H., Nashville, Tenn.
Baldy, C. W., Cincinnati, O.
Barksdale, W. R., Memphis, Tenn.
Barnaby, Charles H., Greencastle, Ind.
Barnard, A. H., Minneapolis, Minn.
Barns, W. E., St. Louis, Mo.
Becker, William F., Buffalo, N. Y.
Benson, H., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Betts, C. W., Buffalo, N. Y.
Betts, William, Buffalo, N. Y.
Beyer, Frank A., Buffalo, N. Y.
Blakeslee, William L., Buffalo, N. Y.
Bond, A. J., Bradford, Pa.
Bond, S. B., Buffalo, N. Y.
Bonsack, W. A., St. Louis, Mo.
Brenner, Ferd., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Bresnahan, P. J., New York, N. Y.
Brown, F. L., Chicago, Ill.
Buckley, Edward, Manistee, Mich.
Buckley, James, Brookville, Ind.
Buell, J. I., Buffalo, N. Y.
Burgess, George D., Memphis, Tenn.
Burgoyne, George W., Chicago, Ill.
Burns, M. S., Buffalo, N. Y.
Cabell, Joseph B., Memphis, Tenn.

Cadfish, William, Keating Summit, Pa.
Cain, T. W., Ellins, W. Va.
Card, J. M., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Caulkins, E. J., New York, N. Y.
Chestnut, A. J., Buffalo, N. Y.
Clark, D. F., Minneapolis, Minn.
Colcord, E. C., St. Albans, W. Va.
Cone, Albert, Chicago, Ill.
Cooper, James, Saginaw, Mich.
Coppock, T. B., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Crowel, Rollin, Buffalo, N. Y.
Darling, E. Elmer, Buffalo, N. Y.
Darnell, R. J., Memphis, Tenn.
Davis, J. L., Phillips, Wis.
Davis, Ed L., Louisville, Ky.
Dodds, S. L., Clarksdale, Miss.
Dodge, Edmond F., Chicago, Ill.
Dennis, A. L., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Drynan, J. W., Buffalo, N. Y.
DuBois, H. E., Cincinnati, O.
Douglass, W. E., Columbus, O.
Elias, A. J., Buffalo, N. Y.
Elias, G., Buffalo, N. Y.
Enga, F. L., New Comerstown, O.
Erb, M. M., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Engel, George, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Euler, E. P., Evansville, Ind.
Farrington, William M., Jr., Memphis, Tenn.
Field, H. S., Philadelphia, Pa.
Ferguson, John, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gazlay, A., Cincinnati, O.
Gazlay, Arthur, Chattanooga, Tenn.
George G. I., Buffalo, N. Y.
Gibson, Henry H., Chicago, Ill.
Goodlander, E. E., Memphis, Tenn.
Goodman, Charles A., Marinette, Wis.
Graham, J. Watt, Cincinnati, O.
Hauenstein, A. G., Buffalo, N. Y.
Hedden, G. P., New York, N. Y.
Heyman, Williams, St. Louis, Mo.
Hill, J. D., Pine Bluff, Ark.
Hitchcock, F. E., Buffalo, N. Y.
Hodges, R. E., Milwaukee, Wis.
Hoffman, F. E., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Hughes, J. T., Chicago, Ill.
Humphrey, H. C., Appleton, Wis.
Hurd, James T., Buffalo, N. Y.
Jackson, B. F., Buffalo, N. Y.
Jackson, W. K., Buffalo, N. Y.
James, H. S., Buffalo, N. Y.
Johnson, B. A., Chicago, Ill.
Jones, Gardner I., Boston, Mass.
Kalb, H. W., New York City.
Kelley, W. N., Traverse City, Mich.
Kelsey, C. E., North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Korn, C. F., Cincinnati, O.
Kerr, H. T., Buffalo, N. Y.
King, F. C., North Tonawanda, N. Y.
King, W. O., Chicago, Ill.
Kipp, B. A., Cincinnati, O.
Klein, E., Buffalo, N. Y.
Knight, W. W., Indianapolis, Ind.
Knox, J. F., Buffalo, N. Y.
Koehn, H. F., Cincinnati, O.
Kreinbender, A. W., Buffalo, N. Y.
Kreinbender, R. F., Buffalo, N. Y.
Lanahan, T. J., Buffalo, N. Y.
Landeck, G. J., Milwaukee, Wis.
Lawrence, Frank W., Boston, Mass.
Linehan, Joseph J., Pittsburg, Pa.
Litchfield, William E., Boston, Mass.
Lloyd, C. E., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
Lombard, Ernest, Chicago, Ill.
Long, J. W., New York, N. Y.
Loud, Edward F., Au Sable, Mich.
Loud, Henry N., Au Sable, Mich.
Mambert, A. C., Buffalo, N. Y.
Manning, C. W., New York City.
Mansfield, W. C., Menominee, Mich.
Mason, A. A., Buffalo, N. Y.
Mason, George M., St. Louis, Mo.
McClure, John W., Memphis, Tenn.
McKelvey, R. H., New York City.
McLean, R. D., Buffalo, N. Y.
McLeod, John, Buffalo, N. Y.
McNeil, Peter, Buffalo, N. Y.
McPherson, J. G., Buffalo, N. Y.
Mills, Horace C., Buffalo, N. Y.
Miller, Milton, Chicago, Ill.
Miller, A., Buffalo, N. Y.
Mixer, Knowlton, Buffalo, N. Y.
Moffett, T. J., Cincinnati, O.
Montgomery, H. E., Buffalo, N. Y.
Nail, E. S., Mansfield, O.
Nessen, J. D., Manistee, Mich.
Noyes, John S., Buffalo, N. Y.
Palmer, Earl, Paducah, Ky.
Parker, R. H., Buffalo, N. Y.
Pease, C. H., Cincinnati, O.
Peitch, F. T., Cleveland, O.
Perrin, William A., Buffalo, N. Y.
Perrine, Van B., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Perry, E. F., New York City.
Peterson, Justin, Philadelphia, Pa.
Poole, H. M., Buffalo, N. Y.
Preisach, M. E., Buffalo, N. Y.
Pritchard, J. M., Indianapolis, Ind.
Quinn, J. F., Buffalo, N. Y.
Reeves, H. A., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
Reiley, F. H., Buffalo, N. Y.
Reiley, W. W., Buffalo, N. Y.
Robertson, R. S., Paducah, Ky.
Ross, Warren, Jamestown, N. Y.
Russe, W. H., Memphis, Tenn.
Scatcherd, John N., Buffalo, N. Y.
Schmule, William H., Michigan City, Ind.

Schneider, H., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Smith, George T., Memphis, Tenn.
Soble, John J., Philadelphia, Pa.
Staats, J. C., New York, N. Y.
Stadden, B. W., Chicago, Ill.
Stewart, J. N., Buffalo, N. Y.
Stimson, J. C., Huntington, Ind.
Stone, R. B., Chicago, Ill.
Stone, T. B., Cincinnati, O.
Stonebreaker, F. E., Memphis, Tenn.
Strade, C. D., Chicago, Ill.
Sullivan, F. M., Buffalo, N. Y.
Swain, B. F., Shelbyville, Ind.
Sykes, W. L., Buffalo, N. Y.
Taezner, E. L., Memphis, Tenn.
Taylor, Horace F., Buffalo, N. Y.
Taylor, Nelson S., Buffalo, N. Y.
Taylor, Shirley G., Buffalo, N. Y.
Taylor, S. B., Columbus, O.
Thompson, B. R., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Thompson, J. W., Memphis, Tenn.
Tilliston, Walter, Petoskey, Mich.
Treadway, Charles W., New Haven, Conn.
Tremaine, Maurice, Buffalo, N. Y.
Trounce, J. W., Buffalo, N. Y.
Turner, W. T., Keating Summit, Pa.
Vinnedge, A. R., Chicago, Ill.
Vetter, F. W., Buffalo, N. Y.
Wagstaff, William J., Oshkosh, Wis.
Wall, J. B., Buffalo, N. Y.
Wall, M. M., Buffalo, N. Y.
Wall, T. H., Buffalo, N. Y.
Walcott, Nelson H., Providence, R. I.
Walkley, R. L., New Haven, Conn.
White, James A., Tonawanda, N. Y.
White, William H., Boyne City, Mich.
Wilkinson, George S., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Williams, John E., New Orleans, La.
Welsh, John, Buffalo, N. Y.
Wolfe, C. H., Chicago, Ill.
Wood, R. E., Baltimore, Md.
Woollett, J. N., Pittsburg, Pa.
Yeager, C. A., Buffalo, N. Y.
Yenger, O. E., Buffalo, N. Y.
Young, E. J., Madison, Wis.

Buffalo Convention Notes.

A few facts about Memphis, the next meeting place of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, may be of interest. Memphis, it is alleged, is the largest hardwood producing lumber market in the world. It is the largest inland cotton market in the world. It produces more cotton-seed products than any other city. It has the largest artesian water system in the country. It has twenty banks and four trust companies, with a capital and surplus of \$6,000,000 and deposits of \$30,000,000 doing business there. The city claims the lowest death rate of any city above 100,000 population in the United States, being less than ten per cent per thousand, white population. It has ten social clubs, a boat club, eight gun and fishing clubs, three country clubs, five business clubs and three public libraries. Memphis has seven commercial organizations interested in the development and improvement of the city; 128 churches; sixty-five schools, colleges and seminaries; 900 manufacturing enterprises; six theaters; two race tracks; a complete system of electric street railway; twenty hotels; thirty-three wholesale grocery houses; twenty-six local steamboat packets; 250 miles of turnpike; 1,000 acres in public parks; and a complete sewer system. The clearing house receipts of 1904 aggregated \$216,664,326, while the postoffice receipts were nearly \$400,000. The building improvements for 1904 aggregated over \$4,500,000, while the real estate transfers amounted to nearly \$8,000,000. The present population of the city is approximately 160,000 and the city is a railroad center for all the important lines in the South. The energy of the Memphis hardwood operators is proverbial, and the reputation of their hospitality is world wide. It goes without saying that the next convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association will be magnificently entertained by Memphis.

Much to their regret, John J. Stopper and F. B. Polson of the Williamsport Hardwood Lumber Company arrived at Buffalo just twenty-four hours too late to take in the convention.

The Making of Wagon Wood Work.

HICKORY AXLES.

As scarce as good hickory axle timber is to-day it is not probably as scarce as it would have been were it not so difficult to convert hickory trees into merchantable lumber. In other words, it appears that the difficulty of working hickory and other hardwoods, such as oak, ash, maple, etc., served as something of a protection, and materially assisted in preserving the forests of this kind of wood. Go back to the early days of sawmilling in any section, and you will find that the mill man avoided everything but soft woods. In the North he gave almost his entire attention to white pine. In the South pine region it was yellow pine, while in the hardwood sections it was poplar. And when a mill cut out all of this class of wood in reach it moved on to fresh forests and left the hardwoods standing. The reason for this is very simple. It was easier worked from the tree to the finished product, to say nothing of the fact that for structural purposes the softer wood was preferred for the same reason. The woods sawyers could cut more logs in a day, cut them easier; the trees as a rule were tall and comparatively smooth, thus reducing the work of trimming and enabling sawyers to get more logs from the tree than in the average hardwood. The logs were lighter to haul, easier to load, and then at the mill they were not only easier to handle, but easier to saw. It is no wonder therefore that the hardwood forests have so far as the sawmill man is concerned, been largely left untouched until the forests of softer wood became thinned out to the point where desirable sets were not readily obtainable.

While the sawmill men as a rule neglected the hardwoods in the earlier days, and thus quite extensively, though unintentionally reserved much of these forests for future use, at the same time the farmer as a destructive agent, made larger inroads on the hardwood forests than any other. In fact, it is highly probable, though it would very likely be indignantly denied by farmers as a class, that the farmers have done more to destroy the good hickory forests of the country than all the sawmill men combined. This applies especially to the early settlers, and the old pioneers themselves, and then those of the days when sawmilling first came into prominence in the Southern Mississippi valley country. In the hills and valleys where good hickory grows the same land that produces this hickory is also the best to be found for farming purposes, so naturally it has always been among the first to be cleared up and put in cultivation. It was the hickory and oak that made the heavy clearing work for the farmers and furnished the material for the old time log rolling, following which was always fire, destroying enormous quantities of what would now be called valuable timber. This was destroying timber pure and simple. There was no converting it into merchantable lumber and nothing but destroying it to get it out of the way so the farmer could grow other products on the land it occupied.

The working of hickory into wagon axles was of course not entirely neglected during the early days, because wagon axles then had to be had the same as now, only in lesser quantities. The men who ran old time sawmills of any pretension as a rule did not want to fool with working axles, because it was too tedious and required too close attention to every detail in cutting the tree to sorting and piling the finished product. Now, however, the situation has changed very materially, not only in the forests, but in the demand for forest products. With the great increase in the demand for hickory during the

past two or three decades there has come an even more extensive increase in the use of wagons and other farm vehicles which has created an enormous demand for wagon material, a demand to-day seriously threatening the available supply of material, especially for the making of hickory axles.

meantime, lumbermen, have come to realize that what they really should operate a sawmill for is to make money, and not merely to make lumber. Sawmill men, no matter whether they are operating big saw mills or little ones, where they can get hold of any hickory timber in their forest holdings, are ready now to go after every tree of it and manufacture it into axles or any other product that will bring the best returns. Still, generally speaking, the successful manufacturer of hickory axles is the owner of the small sawmill. This does not imply that a man with a large mill may not work his hickory into axles and other products and get fair returns for his efforts, but he will probably get just as much profit if he lets some small mill man take the stumpage and work it up.

According to tradition, and the rules of wagon manufacturing, the first step in the process of manufacturing hickory axles should be taken in the winter time. That is, the hickory timber should be cut during what is called the winter season, the season between fall and the rise of the sap in the spring. This same rule, too, applies to oak and some other wagon hardwoods. However, hickory axle stock is frequently cut in the spring while the sap is rising, because at this time the bark can be removed more readily than in any other season and the bark is the hardest thing a man has to contend with in working hickory. There is no other argument in favor of cutting in the spring of the year, and no one ever disputes the fact that hickory, or any other timber for that matter, is far better for being cut in the winter time. Still the quality of the wood, provided it is properly taken care of is not perceptibly injured for being cut in the spring. It requires, of course, a little closer attention to care for both the logs and the product therefore, for between the sap and the warm weather it will easily damage if left too long in the log or if the axles should be piled too closely. Hickory logs cut in the spring should be peeled immediately and then be worked up within a few days, unless one is prepared to store them in water, in which case it doesn't matter when they are cut, as they will keep in water an indefinite time. In fact, hickory logs have been found perfectly sound and green after being immersed in water for over twenty years. This same rule applies to even winter cut logs when warm weather comes along, for while they will keep all right through the cold weather and will not spoil quite as soon as logs with the sap in them when spring comes hickory logs with the bark on them will soon be attacked by insects when the weather gets warm enough to bring forth the annual crop of these pests.

The making of axles from hickory logs is a sawmill job that calls for close attention from start to finish. There can be no reckless rolling of logs on the carriage and cutting and slashing such as characterizes the work of pine in every step. From the placing of the log on the carriage to the cutting the last piece careful attention and forethought must prevail. It is interesting, though, and not nearly so burdensome as one would think for a man who takes pride in wrestling with a log to get all the good out of

it that is possible to obtain. Because of the attention required, the work is necessarily slow, and then inasmuch as the wood is one of the hardest to be worked in this country, it is naturally advisable to work it slowly.

There are two general plans or systems for working hickory axle timber, and of course a dozen or more variations to this, too. The first, and what one might call the original plan is to use a small sawmill rig, something on the order of a typical plantation sawmill, have a light crew, and do all the work on the main saw. In fact, many little mills operating on hickory axles have as a crew only a sawyer, a man to get in and help handle the logs, one man behind the saw to take away the product and a boy on the carriage. Sometimes this even is reduced by disposing of the man who gets in the logs, the sawyer and the block setter doing this work themselves.

The other method, the one followed by mills of a larger type, is merely to ditch the logs up on the main saw and then let one man or one man and a helper do the rest of the work on a heavy edger or rip saw. If it is a two-story mill the general plan is to have a heavy rip saw down stairs somewhere and the stock as it comes from the big saw is taken down below and piled up. There is an intermediate variation which comes between the two systems, and in which the bulk of the axles are made on the big saw proper, but all the corner pieces and side trimmings are worked up on a small saw.

Now, while the matter of system, or how to carry out the general plan of manufacturing of hickory logs into axles is an important factor in the commercial success of such an undertaking, and must therefore be given due consideration, still there is another important factor in this work, and one that should probably be considered first, and that is, a study of the details of working a log into axles at any sawmill; that is, how to cut the log up to the best advantage. Wagon axles, as a rule, are squares approximately one inch larger one way than the other. In other words, a 4 inch axle is 4x5 and the length varies somewhat. In old days practically all axles were cut 7 feet long in the rough, but in these times of closer manipulation they do not put any more surplus wood in the axles than is absolutely necessary, and axles are now cut in very close lengths, usually to specifications furnished by the purchaser. The length, however, is a small matter of detail that is easily arranged when cutting the logs, but when you come to saw these logs up into axles, the details of the work require skilled attention. In the first place, the log should be cut to single axle length as a rule, some specially fine timber will work double length, but you can get more out of the timber and that is an important item these days, by cross-cutting it to single axle lengths before beginning to work it in the sawmill.

When you put a log on the carriage and start to work, the natural inclination of any sawyer trained to cut pine, or do any kind of general sawing, would be to slab for a face, and say he wanted to make axles 4x5, the tendency would be to slab for a ten-inch face and then cut off a 4 inch flitch to be squared and ripped into two axles. This, however, is the very thing a sawyer should not do, for the proper making of a hickory axle calls for the grain to run just the other way of the wood from what it would be in this case. In other words, if 4x5 axles are wanted, a man should slab for an 8-inch face, take off a 5 inch flitch, square and split this into two 4-inch pieces, which, provided the timber is free from defects, will make two excellent axles. This same idea, the idea of having the

Larger width of the axles measuring from sap to heart, should be kept in mind and carried out as nearly as possible to all the processes of working up a log. It does not utterly condemn every axle not made this way, but there are several reasons for sawing them as indicated. One reason is, that it gives greater strength to the axle, which in use is placed generally with the heart up, and then it saves the day for axles that crook in sawing. In very tough wood, from which you get the best grade of axles, there is a great tendency of the timber to permanently spring, usually, too, it springs from the saw out as you are taking off the ditch. If this spring does not produce a crook to exceed an inch or even an inch and a quarter in the ordinary axle, it does not ruin it, provided your axle is cut as suggested above, so that when the heart is turned up the crook will be up, and the natural tendency in use will be to straighten, while the crook in a measure will add to the strength of the stick. On the other hand, suppose the ditch is cut 4 inches instead of 5 inches and the axles are made as a sawyer unaccustomed to the work would naturally be inclined to make them, the finished axle would be crooked sidewise, and while a slight crook of that kind would not cause its rejection, should the crook be very pronounced, it would.

Information on these points, and information that is worth while, can always be obtained by the manufacturer of axles visiting some first-class wagon factory to see how they are handled at that end, and at the same time he may get some pointers that are worth while about how small pieces of hickory that will not make axles can be converted into salable material. For the benefit of those who are not in a position to look this matter up, in a future article a description of how axles are handled and used at such places, will be given, and also some suggestions will be made for the utilization of large quantities of small pieces of hickory that go to make up the waste pile in the work of converting logs into axles.

Local Lumber Teamsters' Strike.

The teamsters' strike has reached a crisis as affecting the lumber trade, and the attitude of the employers toward the drivers threatens to result in a strike being called in every yard in the city. An open deft has been issued by the United Employers' Association of Wood Workers through President Edward Hines. It is declared that beginning on May 29 deliveries of lumber will be made to all concerns, whether they are on the boycott list of the strikers or not, and that further dictation as to where and to whom goods shall be delivered will not be permitted.

The refusal of drivers in the employ of the Edward Hines Lumber Company and the Ritzenhouse & Embree Company to haul material to boycotted houses resulted in the men, who number 125, walking out. Both of these concerns have hired nonunion drivers and, given sufficient police protection, the business of the yards will go on without interruption.

The action of the Employers' Association was taken after infinite patience had been exercised in waiting for a reply to a resolution adopted by the Lumbermen's Association on May 16. This resolution called upon the teamsters to live up to their contract of making deliveries where ordered and submitting all differences that might arise to arbitration, instead of calling a strike. Two meetings were held between committees representing the lumbermen and the union drivers, but definite action was postponed each time by the teamsters.

The Employers' Association is composed of the Lumbermen's Association, J. W. Embree, president; Chicago Hardwood Lumber Dealers'

Association, W. O. King, president; Plating Mill Men's Association, W. W. Rathbone, president; Mill Men's Association, W. S. Lockwood, president, and the Association of Manufacturers and Dealers in Building Material, Frank S. Wright, president.

There are sixty-five lumber yards who are members of the association whose men will be affected by the ultimatum of the association. They employ about 800 drivers, but hundreds of other men in the yards would also possibly be called out. Should the drivers strike, as it is feared, thousands of mechanics on the many building operations now in progress would be forced to stop work through a lack of supplies.

Mr. Hines, in speaking of the situation, said: "We have decided to force the issue with our teamsters. Many of our members have already notified their drivers that deliveries will be made anywhere. It will result in a deplorable condition and affect the building trades. We propose to make deliveries as best we can but this part of our business will necessarily be hampered for some time. We can get enough drivers to take the places of the strikers without going outside of Chicago. I suppose it will take us six months to get back to our country trade alone after the strike."

The Marquette Woodenware Company started its sawmill April 26 for a limited run on hardwood timber. The mill will be operated only until a special stock order is filled.

End Drying of Maple Under Sheds.

A detail of hardwood lumber production in the state of Michigan is the seasoning of a considerable portion of the clear white of the hard maple product so that the wood will be left white and not be in any way marred by sticker marks. This result is accomplished by drying the lumber on end under sheds. On this page may be seen a picture of an end-drying lumber shed belonging to W. E. Williams Company, maple flooring manufacturers at Traverse City, Mich. This shed, which is a type of many others in that state, is 24x200 feet in size and 17 feet between sills and plate. This shed will hold 200,000 feet of miscellaneous twelve, fourteen and sixteen foot lumber, separated by inch stickers at the top and bottom.

The engraving illustrates the method of construction employed in building this class of sheds. The weight of the lumber rests entirely on independent foundations, and does not depend on the shed foundation for its support. In fact the entire function of the shed is to hold the lumber in a comparatively upright position and to protect it from the weather.

Some of the larger producers of Michigan maple employ thousands of feet of these sheds. W. H. White & Co. of Boyne City have, for example, over 1,000,000 feet of pure white maple seasoning in this way, and Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., Mitchell Brothers Company and Cummer, Diggins & Co. of Cadillac also house their clear white maple in this way. This class of stock enters largely into the furniture trade, being used in the construction of high class bedroom suits. Maple dried in this fashion commands a handsome premium over that seasoned in cross pile as the sticker marks ordinarily showing on cross-piled stock would be inimical to the production of the delicately hued maple furniture now so much in vogue.

Trustees' Meeting N. W. L. D. Association.

The executive committee of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association held a meeting in New York on May 1. There were present Lewis Del, president; J. N. Hastings, C. H. Prescott, J. C. H. Bond and G. F. Craig. Matters of importance were discussed and a report made to the board of trustees, which met on the following day. The reports handled by the meeting showed that substantial progress had been made since March 1 and particular success had accrued in the way of membership both to the association and to the credit bureau. It was decided to accept the invitation of the lumbermen of the Ottawa valley and hold a meeting in Ottawa about the middle of August, the date of which will be announced later. The arrangements were left in charge of a committee to be appointed by President Bull. A midsummer meeting is a new departure for this association, but the delights of Ottawa in August and the well known hospitality of the lumber fraternity there will insure an interesting meeting.

Incorrectly Placed from Page 34.

Whereas, The method of adjusting claims on the part of some buyers with regard to shipments paid for one reason or another not equal to the grade purchased has been very unsatisfactory to lumber shippers.

Whereas, It is almost the invariable practice of these buyers in cases of dispute to make only a cursory examination of a few hundred feet, constituting but a small percentage of the shipment, and from such cursory examination a demand is made sometimes of a lump sum and others of a sweeping reduction per M feet on the entire car, this being done even where arbitration is employed and where it would be reasonable to look for an adjustment of the difference by a less haphazard system.

Whereas, The National Exporters' Lumber Association and others have recently incorporated in their formal contracts certain terms and conditions of sale covering these points. Be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, hereby adopt a similar clause for insertion in our order blanks reading as follows:

TERMS OF SALE.

Should any dispute arise in regard to any matter in connection with this contract, the buyer shall not reject the goods nor refuse acceptance, but shall promptly unload the car.

All lumber claimed to be not up to grade, at the time it is received, must be laid aside, in separate distinctive piles, for reinspection, and the goods which are thus laid aside shall be the only basis for the settlement of claims.

All claims must be made within five (5) days from the time of unloading cars.

In the event of arbitration proceedings under this contract, the expenses and costs of arbitration are to be divided and paid equally by the parties thereto, regardless of what the findings of the arbitrators may be.

Should any shipment be delayed beyond the time stipulated, buyer shall have the right to cancel the contract, or any part unshipped, if he gives due notice before the goods are especially milled or loaded.

Shippers not to be responsible for delay in delivery, or for nondelivery, arising from causes beyond their control.

In case of noncompliance by the buyer with any of the terms of this contract, the seller to have immediate option of resale.

This agreement is not intended, however, to interfere in any way with the right of the buyer



TYPE OF END DRYING SHED FOR HARDWOODS.

to claim for the extra expense by reason of the presence in a car of any low grade stock, or even of his right to refuse such low grade stock at a concession in price. The shipper would be still responsible for such expense, or any other extraordinary conditions arising through the presence of inferior lumber in the car.

The buyer thus agrees to deal wholly with facts in making his claim instead of an endless and confusing amount of generalities. By this plan the shippers have the satisfaction of knowing to just what extent their shipments are wrong instead of the amounts being merely guessed at, besides further assisting them in keeping a closer watch over their inspectors and keeping them in line. Be it further

Resolved, That in the spirit of fair play to all concerned in the proposition herein mentioned, that the members report to this association customers who refuse to accept the insertion of this adjustment clause in their contracts. By this means those dealers who are inclined to treat the shipper fairly will not suffer through the methods of their less scrupulous competitors.

New Credit Rating Book.

The new credit rating book, the third volume, issued by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Credit Corporation for the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, is the most compact and one of the most valuable volumes of its kind ever issued, and is entirely worthy of the excellent management of the association's department. It contains a classified list of the capital and pay ratings of all manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers in lumber, as well as factories buying in carload lots. In addition to this is given an index to the railroads operating in each state, a valuable feature in itself. The arrangement of the volume provides an easy and quick means of finding information about any given concern in which the subscriber is interested. The utmost care has been exercised by the publishers to make the list as complete and accurate as possible, the information upon which the capital and credit ratings have been based coming from the most reliable sources. The ratings are admittedly conservative, though consistent with the facts secured in each instance.

A commission for a charter has been issued to the Darlington Veneer Company of Darlington, S. C., with an authorized capital of \$75,000. The incorporators are George E. Dargan, J. P. Brunson and J. R. Goggeshall.

The hardwood and turning factory of Cook Bros. at Lufkin, Tex., was destroyed by fire on May 13. An insurance of \$4,000 was carried.

The Paterson Handle Works of Newark, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 by Harry R. DeMund, Joseph E. Johnson and Joseph A. Hogue.

A mill for the manufacture of wooden pins for telegraph and telephone lines has been put in operation by John Beers and Clarence Green at Orbisonia, Pa.

J. H. Bonner & Sons of Heth, Ark., have succeeded to the firm of Ulery, Harter & Co., hardwood manufacturers. The new firm has also purchased the hardwood timber off 5,000 acres of land at Quigley, Ark., and will soon have a mill in operation there.

Miscellaneous Notes.

An American company is operating a lumber camp near Geronimo in the state of Vera Cruz, in a vast timber district which has been little developed. The company will supply the Mexican Central Railroad with ties.

The Gwynn Veneer & Panel Company of Lenoir, N. C., was recently incorporated by R. L. Gwynn, Lula Gwynn, J. L. Nelson and others, all of Lenoir. The capital stock is \$50,000, of which \$20,000 is paid in.

Saunders, Mich., is situated in a splendid hardwood belt and with a new line which will tap one of the richest tracts of timber lands in northern Wisconsin the town bids fair to become one of the best points in Iron county.

Governor Enrique C. Creel of the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, has cautioned all land owners against wilful destruction of forests. The

burning of pasture land is also prohibited, since these fires often destroy valuable timber.

G. B. H. Stallings, Stallings, N. C., has improved the efficiency of his power plant by installing a Gordon hollow blast grate outfit, which is manufactured by the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company of Greenville, Mich. He states that the working of the grate is entirely satisfactory in every way, and that its installation has solved a difficult power problem for him.

McLaughlin Bros. & Co. of Denison, Tex., have about twenty carloads of walnut logs, cut from the surrounding country, which they are preparing for shipment to England and Germany.

An Oregon paper tells of an oak tree in the first output will be egg cases.

Madison, Ind., has a new veneer factory. Its Willamette valley near Halsey that is famed for its huge size. It measures twenty two feet in circumference at the stump line, which gives it a diameter of more than seven feet.

A deal was recently closed at Jackson, Miss., whereby a tract of 4,000 acres of hardwood lands in Yazoo county were sold to a French wine manufacturing concern, who will engage in the manufacture of barrel staves.

I. F. Lewis of Newport, Tenn., who is in the employ of the Standard Oak Veneer Company of Knoxville, has, within the past two months, shipped to Knoxville fifty cars of logs.

Fire in the sawmill of Charles Shong at Ludington, Mich., destroyed a quantity of hardwood lumber, entailing a loss of \$5,000, without insurance.

The Dollarville Hardwood Lumber Company at Dollarville, Mich., has resumed operation after a month's idleness of waiting for fresh timber supplies.

An Ontario, Can., paper reports that the Canadian government has been interviewed by American capital with a view to establishing at Halleyburg, New Ontario, a small-ware factory to manufacture tool handles and other hardwood products. They ask for a large timber grant in perpetuity, and plan to spend the first year \$100,000.

The Carruthers Lumber Company of Yalmar, Mich., has sold its entire season's hemlock output to the James Pickands Company, Ltd. The Carruthers company during the past winter has cut some 2,000,000 feet of hardwood for the Longfellow & Skillman Lumber Company at Grand Rapids. About 1,000,000 feet of elm, birch and maple will be sawed this year for other Grand Rapids concerns. The company recently installed new machinery and otherwise increased the capacity of its plant.

The South Arm Lumber Company of Marquette, Mich., has commenced the operation of the Dead River mill. About 10,000,000 feet of timber were cut this season, including quantities of hemlock and hardwoods. Most of the lumber will be shipped to Tonawanda, N. Y.

H. Crawford & Sons of Canton, Pa., have installed new machinery and increased the capacity of their plant. They will handle hardwoods almost exclusively hereafter and manufacture a variety of building material.

T. F. Main of Wytheville and G. W. McGinley of Pulaski, Va., recently shipped several thousand feet of fine white oak logs from Dublin, Va. They also shipped about the same amount of walnut logs and stumps. Part of these logs were intended for export and the remainder for veneer mills at various points.

Arthur Delapierre, president of the International Handle Company, who bought 3,600 acres of timber land near Phillips, Ga., a few months ago, has about completed plans for the erection of a plant to work the tract. The fifty-acre factory site, independent of the forest, will be reached by a spur track that is now in the process of construction. The International Handle Company is not interested in the enterprise. It is solely the private venture of Mr. Delapierre, who has great confidence in the future of the section.

A very valuable walnut log was recently discovered by a resident of Clarksville, Tex., in the river at that point where it had evidently laid for some time, as it was almost completely covered with sand. Recognizing its value, he purchased it from the owner of the land for \$10. After the log was removed C. M. McLaughlin of McLaughlin Bros. of Denison purchased it for \$750. It was a fine curly walnut log and although somewhat discolored and rotten on the outside brought \$2,500 from a foreign buyer.

The singletree factory at Columbia, Ky., has been running almost constantly since its establishment a year ago in spite of the prediction of many that there would not be sufficient hickory timber in the vicinity to keep it running, and there yet remains in the county a great deal of hickory timber.

The rapid development of Chatham and other upper peninsula Michigan towns is due largely to the progressive spirit of W. G. Mather and his associates of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, who own 70 per cent of the land. A new hotel has been built at Chatham, cement walks will be laid and artesian wells drilled during the summer. L. F. Hale of Frankfort has completed arrangements for the erection of a shingle and hardwood mill there. The supply of hardwood in the locality is practically unlimited.

Wagner & Berry will establish a lumber yard at Eola, La., in the near future, where the products of their hardwood mill near Eola will be hauled for export shipment.

The new furniture and veneer factory at North Bend, Wash., has a contract with the California Fruit Association for 3,000,000 orange boxes to be shipped at the rate of 250,000 a month.

Adams & Raymond, veneer manufacturers of Indianapolis, have secured a tract of land at Lonsdale, Miss., and will erect a factory for the manufacture of veneers. Eventually they will move their Indianapolis plant south.

The hickory mill of C. Huckaby, near Stone-wall, Ark., has passed into the hands of J. H. Wright and T. Fowler, who will assume charge at once. The mill has been in operation some time.

Attorney Watson B. Berry of Carthage, N. Y., recently obtained control of 75,000 acres of hardwood and spruce timber in the state of Vermont. A number of Carthage and northern New York paper manufacturers are interested with Mr. Berry. The spruce will be shipped to mills in the vicinity of Carthage and the hardwood manufactured into lumber in Vermont.

A new concern to be known as the American Hydrolit Company has been incorporated at Hoboken, N. J., to manufacture all kinds of flooring and pavement and deal in builders' supplies. The incorporators are J. J. Sullivan, Benjamin Jacobs and Thaddeus Faber, and the capital stock \$250,000.

The Skinner & Steenman Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., has completed at Greenville one of the largest and most modern factories for the manufacture of sideboards, buffets and china closets in the world. This new plant occupies 150,000 square feet of floor space and is a model of modern construction. The company guarantees that its goods and prices will meet the closest competition when quality is taken into consideration.

The buildings of the Roberts & Conner Veneering Company at Albany, Ky., are about completed and the machinery will be installed in a few days.

The sawmills in the upper peninsula of Michigan are starting on the season's cut. The cut of logs during the past season was large, especially of the hardwoods and hemlock, and the lumber product will be heavy. About 15,000,000 feet of lumber will be cut.

Trouble in Whiting Lumber Co.'s Affairs.

A bill has been filed in the Chancery Court at Elizabethton, Tenn., by N. B. Bradley & Sons of Bay City, Mich., against the Whiting Lumber Company, praying for the appointment of a receiver. The bill sustained as a general creditors' bill. The statement shows the company has liabilities of \$351,000, including the capital stock of \$100,000, and assets of \$186,000. Almost the entire amount of liabilities is owing N. B. Bradley & Sons on account of loans and endorsements made in the last three years.

The company was organized in 1895 by Frank R. Whiting and William S. Whiting, who are now owners of half the capital stock. In 1900 the complainants purchased a half interest in the company, taking \$50,000 worth of stock. They became heavy endorsers of the company's paper, and on January 1, 1903, according to the bill, they were personally liable for \$150,000, which they later had to pay. On January 1, 1903, the total indebtedness of the company was more than \$200,000, with an approximately similar amount of assets.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

This office is in receipt of a neatly illuminated folder announcing that the Raine Andrews Lumber Company, which in the past has been operating a mill at Gladwin, W. Va., has completed its new band mill at Evenwood, W. Va., and has moved its headquarters to that point. The company is said to have a very fine hardwood timber holding and plant.

Chicago is in the midst of the greatest building activity ever known in its history. Previous high marks were established during the boom of 1892, and ever since that time unusually good building records have been referred to as the "best since the world's fair." Now, however, for the first time this classification can be dropped, for the world's fair marks have been passed. The teamsters' strike may possibly militate against a continuance of this wonderful building activity for a short time, but it is certain that 1905 will surpass all building records for the city. Permits up to date aggregate over \$19,000,000, which is nearly double the figure of the first four months of last year.

This office had a pleasant call on May 15 from J. F. Davenport of the J. F. Quigley Land & Lumber Company of Grand Rapids. Mr. Davenport was on his way to St. Louis and the South on a purchasing trip.

The RECORD has received from the general passenger department of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railway, Grand Rapids, Mich., a handsomely illustrated booklet entitled *Michigan in Summer*. The work is descriptive of various pleasure resorts reached by the line of this railroad, and the illustrations are half-tone reproductions of the delightful and picturesque scenery abounding in northern Michigan. This region is becoming a favorite outing place for seekers after brook trout and bass, or for those wishing a quiet summer vacation amid scenes of picturesque beauty. A copy of the booklet referred to can be had upon application to C. L. Lockwood, G. P. A., Grand Rapids.

A letter from L. S. Fitch of Oakwood, Ind., announces the death of the veteran Indiana lumberman, A. S. Vail, who died on May 11 from injuries received in his mill on the 2d inst. While Mr. Vail was terribly mangled by a wood saw flying off its shaft, he survived his injuries several days. It is thought that he would have recovered had it not been that pneumonia overtook him. Mr. Vail was much esteemed, and it is with regret that his unfortunate taking off is chronicled.

The Bradleys secured active management of the business a year and a half ago and E. E. Bradley was elected president and A. R. Baker secretary and treasurer. It is alleged that the Whitings are indebted to the company in the sum of \$12,000, which was left standing upon the books when the active management was turned over. The Bradleys are the principal and almost the only creditors of the company, they having purchased nearly all of its outstanding paper. The bill states that the company has never paid any dividends on its capital stock and that the Michigan firm has furnished the operating money for three years.

The Whiting company owns about 17,000 acres of timber land in Carter and Johnson counties, valued at \$65,000. It also owns a small railroad and equipment, real estate and a band mill at Elizabethton. A stock of 4,000,000 feet of lumber is in the yard, together with a large supply of logs.

The Windsor Lumber Company, capitalized at \$100,000, was recently organized at Windsor, Mich. The company owns a large tract of hardwood timber in Dermott, Ark.

The editor's sanctum was illumined on the 17th by the presence of that well-known and distinguished Wisconsin lumberman, William J. Wagstaff of Oshkosh.

Rittenhouse & Embree Company sustained a loss in its lumber yard at Thirty-fifth street and Centre avenue of about \$6,000 last Monday morning. Inasmuch as the teamsters in this yard had just gone out on a strike, it was rumored for a time that the fire was of incendiary character, but Mr. J. W. Embree of the firm scouted the idea that the strikers had anything to do with the conflagration.

J. W. Woodbury, manager of the lumber department of the Ozark Cooperaage Company of St. Louis, was united in marriage in this city on May 17 to Miss F. Elizabeth Noyes, daughter of Mrs. A. H. Noyes of 50 East Fortieth street. Mr. Woodbury and his bride are now on an eastern trip, which will include New York. Incidentally a stop at Buffalo was made to attend the annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. Mr. Woodbury has been associated for a good while with the Jefferson Saw Mill Company of New Orleans and has but recently taken over the lumber department of the Ozark Cooperaage Company. He and his wife will be at home in St. Louis after June 1. They have the congratulations of the HARDWOOD RECORD.

The Trainer Brothers Lumber Company, well known hardwood dealers of this city, has its headquarters at 65 West Twenty-second street instead of at Twenty-second and Johnson streets, as incorrectly noted in this department of the HARDWOOD RECORD of May 10. The company has recently made some marked improvements in its facilities.

Boston.

George H. Davenport, senior member of the wholesale firm of Davenport, Peters & Co., sailed last week for Europe, where he will spend a couple of months in travel. He will join his family there.

Lindsley H. Shepard, formerly of Shepard Farmer & Co., will open a Boston office for William Whitmer & Sons, Incorporated, of Philadelphia. Space has been taken in the board of trade building. He will look after the New England trade for the company.

Frank W. Lawrence of Lawrence & Widdowson is on a trip through the West looking after stock and is not expected home for a week.

Frederick C. Moseley of the Cypress Lumber Company was in Atlanta, Ga., last week attending a convention, and on his way home stopped in New York for a few days.

The newly incorporated Contractors' Mutual Liability Insurance Company, with which a number of woodworking firms are identified as incorporators, has entered the field with Herbert P. Cummings of H. P. Cummings Company as president.

W. C. B. Robbins, manager of the Suncook Valley Lumber Company, is confined to his home through illness.

It is reported that the firm of Clark & Smith, Charlestown hardwood dealers, will be dissolved.

The joint annual outing of the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of New England is being arranged for the latter part of June. A good time will be planned.

Building statistics from January 1 to May 17 show a gain over the same period of last year of approximately 20 per cent. Taking the average for the past four years, however, a decrease of 15 per cent is shown.

Austin B. Howe of the A. B. Howe Lumber Company of Marlboro, Mass., died at his home this week after a lingering illness.

About 70,000 acres of timberland in the northern and western portion of New Hampshire will be sold at auction on June 29. The timber includes that on the Presidential range of the Bartlett Lumber Company as well as the plant of the New England Lumber Company.

William H. Treworgy, for many years identified with the wholesale hardwood lumber trade of Boston, died suddenly in a cab while being driven to his hotel last week.

New York.

David J. Dannat, principal in the well-known firm of Dannat & Pell, Manhattan, died on May 14 at his apartments, 20 Union Square. He was born October 19, 1849. For years he had been prominently identified with many of the foremost clubs of the city, and was familiarly known as the "Millionaire of Union Square." The business will be continued by Charles E. Pell, who has pursued the active management of the business for some years.

Sam E. Barr of the Barr & Mills Company reports their hardwood business excellent. They sold over 3,000,000 feet through the New York and Zanesville offices during the past month. Mr. Barr has just concluded arrangements for a spruce output aggregating 1,000,000 feet a week and they are making a strong drive on that along with their hardwood lumber and flooring business.

Harry S. Dewey of Dixon & Dewey, Flatiron Building, reports business as very fair in volume. Mr. Dewey believes that there is ample hardwood for current wants taken as a general proposition, taking into account, of course, the scarcity of such items as plain oak. The company's attractive little stock list entitled "Every-month" is doing good work and is a unique and attractive publication.

An interesting announcement to wholesale lumber interests generally was made last week by the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association to the effect that the association will hold a semiannual meeting at Ottawa, Can., about the middle of August. The arrangements for the meeting will be placed in the hands of a committee composed of prominent Canadian and American lumbermen. The Ottawa Valley lumbermen will make the stay of the delegates just as pleasant and enjoyable as possible, and it is hoped that the membership of the organization will thus be increased throughout the Canadian provinces.

The liabilities in bankruptcy of the American Wood Company of this city show liabilities of \$5,820 and no assets.

The W. H. Furniss Company has been incorporated in this city to conduct a general foreign and domestic hardwood and veneer business with a capital of \$12,500 by W. H. Furniss, late with W. E. Uptegrove & Bro., and Nathan Vidaver and S. J. Frank, all of this city.

A. P. Boyd, a former lumber inspector of the W. N. Cooper Lumber Company, Asheville, N. C., who for the past two years has been associated with Mr. Cooper's Brooklyn interests, died suddenly in a Brooklyn hospital last week.

P. J. Bresnahan, the well-known licensed inspector of this market, has been appointed the official paid inspector of the National Hardwood Lumber Association for the metropolitan district.

F. L. Gilbert of the Red Cliff Lumber Company, Duluth, Minn., arrived at this port recently from an extended Mediterranean tour.

J. B. Wall of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company made a flying trip to this city last week on business.

The Brooklyn office of the A. C. Dutton Lumber Company, Springfield, Mass., which is under the management of George H. Miller, has been moved from 437 Bainbridge street to Tenth avenue and Seventy-fifth street.

John B. Ransom, principal in the firm of John B. Ransom & Co. and the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company of Nashville, Tenn., has been visiting the trade for several days during the fortnight and reports business in both his industries excellent.

There was an important meeting of representatives from a large number of the exporting houses in this city at the Produce Exchange on May 8. The purpose of the meeting was to appoint a special committee to look into the general condition of the export trade with a view to compiling a set of inspection rules to govern export lumber shipments. A committee was appointed to report back at another meeting to be held in the near future. The importance of this procedure is of course obvious to those engaged in supplying the export trade with lumber and the outcome will be watched with interest. Among those represented at the meeting were the following well known export firms: G. Amsinck & Co., American Trading Company, Asheles & Douglass, P. V. A. Brett, Cademas & Coe, Corner Brothers & Co., Crossman & Sielcken, W. H. Crossman & Co., E. F. Darrell & Co., Gillespie Brothers & Co., William R. Grace & Co., Hagemeyer & Brunn, H. S. Henry & Son, Kunhardt & Co., Thomson & Co., A. S. Lascelles & Co., George F. Lough & Co., Middleton & Co., Thomas Norton & Co., Strong, Trowbridge & Co., Whitman Brothers, L. W. & P. Armstrong, A. Behrens, A. D. Hitch & Co. and Wessels, Kulenkampff & Co.

Henry Kassing, one of the founders of the Germany Colony, Long Island City, and for the past fifty years a prominent figure in the foreign hardwood trade of this city, died at his residence in Long Island City on May 9.

R. C. Scatherd of the Batavia-New York Woodworking Company, manufacturers of hardwood trim, Batavia, N. Y., was here last week figuring on some large orders in this vicinity.

A. E. Hoffman of the Hoffman Bros. Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., spent a few days in this city last week on business.

W. B. McEwen of the McEwen Lumber Company, Asheville, N. C., spent several days among the trade during the fortnight. He states that, while there is no cause for complaint in the demand for oak and ash, birch, etc., some of the other hardwoods have been moving a little slow of late.

F. A. Nicola, Nicola Bros. Company, Pittsburgh, spent several days in town last week.

The following prominent hardwood lumbermen attended a trustees' meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association on the 5th inst., at which time matters of importance were discussed, among which was the question of the purchase of W. W. Lockwood, Rice & Lockwood Lumber Company, Springfield, Mass., by C. H. Bond & W. Rathbun & Co.,

Oswego, N. Y.; R. B. Wheeler, R. B. Wheeler & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; N. H. Walcott, L. H. Gage Lumber Company, Providence, R. I.; F. W. Lawrence, Lawrence & Wiggin, Boston, Mass.; J. B. Wall, Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. L. Stone, Nicola, Stone & Myers Company, Cleveland, O., and W. W. Knight, Long-Knight Lumber Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

Among other hardwood lumbermen who were visitors in the local market during the fortnight were O. N. Bruner, O. N. Bruner Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. S. Foster, R. B. Currier, Springfield, Mass.; J. W. Difenderfer, Frambes Difenderfer Lumber Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. Q. Barker, Kanawha Hardwood Company, Andrews, N. C.; G. Elias, G. Elias & Bro., Buffalo.

The Terwilliger Manufacturing Company, who for years past have conducted a large hardwood and parquet flooring establishment in this city, have incorporated under the same style with a capital of \$50,000. The directors for the first year are L. Terwilliger and Ida L. Terwilliger of Ridgewood, N. J., and Fred Terwilliger of New York.

Philadelphia.

There is no doubt but what the cold weather of this month is responsible for the slackening up of trade which has been somewhat off during the past two weeks. Irrespective of the slight let up, the hardwood dealers are very active in their efforts to secure lumber for the future.

Clenn E. Lloyd, Jr., sales manager of the Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company, attended the Buffalo convention. Mr. Kirby, who looks after the office work during the absence of Mr. Lloyd, says he found business in the central west during a recent trip much more brisk than this eastern section. Poplar is very stiff, he added, and particularly so in the lower grades. The salesmen have been taken off the road and will remain about town for a week or ten days, so that the mills can get abreast of the orders.

Sales Manager Blake, for A. Thompson's force, says the spruce business has been very good all season and while not over the usual number of large bills were offered by contractors this spring, the aggregate has been unprecedented. There is still plenty of business for the future and prices will rule firm.

Eugene B. Nettleton, of Rice & Lockwood Lumber Company, took up his duties again on the first of the month, after an enforced vacation of three weeks on account of ill health. He reports from a circular received from the home office of the company that business during last month was the largest in its history, surpassing the banner month of November, 1904. Mr. Nettleton has been on a trip through the coal regions and found the dealers fairly well stocked up. Cypress is in good demand in that territory.

Samuel H. Shearer, of Samuel H. Shearer & Son, says they are finding plenty of buyers for their hardwood stock, not only in this vicinity, but all through the state. The firm has had a heavy demand for chestnut this spring, owing to the scarcity of oak.

Harry I. Soble, of Soble Bros., reports a strong demand and an inquiry abroad, especially for plain oak. Trade throughout the spring has been entirely satisfactory, both locally and from the outside. John Soble has been in the south at their mill connection, looking over the stock and hustling orders through. There is a nice assortment at the mill and, as a better supply of cars is being given by the railroad, the orders are coming along with more promptness.

Edmund Pennell says that trade has been brisk this season, although not as much now as last month. He looks for a fair demand during the summer.

John J. Little says business is good and the outlook is encouraging, despite the slight lull experienced during the past fortnight.

John T. Riley, of Chas. S. Riley & Co., says the company has cut into some nice hardwood at their operation at Kingston, N. C. The mill will be closed down about June 1 for a period of five weeks to install new boilers of a larger capacity, and to make some other repair in and about the plant. Harry Riley is at the mill this week superintending the preliminaries.

Smith S. Frambes, of the Frambes-Difenderfer Lumber Company, is confined to his home by sickness. With the unusual amount of business this spring and the office work increasing correspondingly, Mr. Difenderfer is a very busy man, though making no complaint of this state of affairs.

Frank B. Miller, of Miller & Miller, says the firm is enjoying a good, steady demand from the retail yards, and is having trouble in supplying the call in some lines of stock, principally plain oak. However, they are more fortunate than a great many other dealers in possessing stock that is wanted.

An increase of business is usually accompanied by the securing of larger office quarters. Several concerns have experienced that necessity this spring and increased their accommodation. The last company to feel the need is Eli B. Hollowell & Company, who will shortly move to a lower floor in the Harrison building, having secured a suite of four rooms. Mr. Hollowell, with his wife, has been making a short trip south.

The demand for hardwoods and the scarcity of stock are making it hard to care for business properly, says William H. Fritz, of William H. Fritz & Co. He states that as far as the company is concerned there has been no let up in the call for hardwoods, and that lumber at cheap prices is not to be had.

E. D. Galloway of the Galloway-Pease Company, Johnson City, Tenn., was in town last week renewing old acquaintances and feeling the market. Other visitors were W. S. Kerr of the J. S. Bird Company, New Orleans; Robert Patterson, Patterson Lumber Company, Sutherland, N. C., and Okey J. Mann of the Rumbarger Lumber Company's Pittsburg office.

The delay on shipments has bothered Edwin P. Slocumb & Co. a great deal this season, but better deliveries are now being made. Mr. Slocumb says there is a fair demand for all the hardwoods and he believes the summer trade is going to be a heavy one.

Charles K. Parry, of the Parry-Richter Lumber Company, was very successful in making several very good connections for hardwoods that the company were badly in need of.

The amount of lumber that passes through the big yard of R. A. & J. J. Williams, up in the northwestern section of the city, in the course of a month is enormous. The firm has done a heavy spring business and it requires much hustling to keep the stock up to the size desired.

The Salfkitchie Lumber Company has been chartered under the laws of South Carolina, with a capital of \$100,000. The main office of the company will be at 1020 Pennsylvania building. Messrs. John H. and Robert W. Schofield, of Schofield Bros., are president and treasurer, respectively; Ralph P. Bush of Royersford, Pa., is vice president, and Conrad B. High of Reading, Pa., is the secretary. The company has acquired a tract of about 5,300 acres in Barnwell, Hampton, Colleton and Bamberg counties, and it is well timbered with cypress, poplar, ash, oak, gum and pine. The nearest town of any size is Ulmers, S. C., about half way between Savannah and Columbia, on the Seaboard Air Line. A railroad of standard gauge, fifteen miles in length, is being constructed. The company will not have to depend entirely upon the

railroad for the marketing of the output, for the tract extends on both sides of the Saltkliche river for a distance of twenty miles. This stream, in conjunction with the Little Saltkliche, forms the Combatiee river and flows in a southeasterly direction to the Atlantic.

The usual spring outing of the Quaker City Hoo-Hoo was held at Washington Park on Saturday, May 13, and Vicegerent Snark John J. Rumbarger reported the success of similar occasions. The concatenation was held at the Bourse, prior to the outing, and the following candidates initiated: Robert "Buckeye" Patterson, Patterson Lumber Company, Sutherland, N. C.; Samuel Morton Dillon, president Wilmington Sash, Door & Blind Company, Wilmington, Del.; Harry Gillen Parker, of Bush & Rayner, Wilmington, Del.; Walter Roane Johnston, of Frank F. Rambo, Philadelphia; Walter "Safe" Ryan, Philadelphia, and Louis Alexander Breiting, Philadelphia.

Baltimore.

The project to unite all the hardwood dealers of this city in an organization which shall maintain close relations with the Lumber Exchange and shall, in fact, be an auxiliary body, has progressed to the point of submission to the exchange managing committee. If this committee approves of the plan it will be recommended to the exchange, which is equivalent to adoption. There is no reason why objection should arise in any quarter, hardwood dealers contend, since the organization does not antagonize the parent body and will work together with it, the idea being to have an association which shall be immediately responsive to the demands of the hardwood trade and deal entirely with such matters as interest especially the hardwood men. Under the existing arrangements much time is sometimes lost in working up sentiment on any one subject, the things that engage the attention of the hardwood men appealing to the North Carolina pine dealers and others only in an indirect way. It is altogether probable that in shaping the proposed organization the Buffalo body will be taken as a model.

Among the questions that will likely come up for consideration as soon as the organization is formed is that of credits. Hardwood men say they are under a great disadvantage as compared to other branches of the lumber trade, and that they have to extend far longer credits than the firms that sell to builders. They desire that they should be relieved of the burdens that grow out of the practice.

Richard W. Price, of Price & Heald, hardwood men, returned from his trip to Memphis, Tenn., where he went to establish headquarters and attend to other business matters for his firm, greatly impressed with the importance of that city as a hardwood center. He unhesitatingly declared that it is the greatest place for hardwoods in the United States and he stated that he found business there in good shape. As already reported in the HARDWOOD RECORD, Gustave A. Farber, the junior member, was installed as Memphis representative of the firm. He will make his headquarters at East Memphis at the mills of the W. B. Dickson Company, in which corporation Price & Heald have acquired a substantial interest. The company has been reorganized and incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, with a capital of \$15,000, which is, of course, hardly more than nominal. Richard W. Price was elected president of the new corporation and Mr. Farber secretary and W. B. Dickson, a widely known mill man, as general manager. The capacity of the mill, which is now 15,000 feet a day, will be increased by about 50 per cent, arrangements to this effect having already been made. A specialty will be made of thin hardwoods. Gum and poplar will also be manufactured, the logs being

drawn from the region about Memphis. The plant is located at 2257 Gaylord avenue, East Memphis. Mr. Price returned much strengthened by his journey and the respite it gave him from routine duties.

Baltimore was represented at the annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association in Buffalo last week by John L. Alcock, of John L. Alcock & Co., and R. E. Wood, of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company. Mr. Alcock stayed there only one day, while Mr. Wood remained two days and then continued on a trip southwestward.

It is announced by the R. E. Wood Lumber Company that the corporation is extending the Virginia and Southwestern Railway into Tennessee two miles. At the terminal of this extension is to be located a 9-foot band mill of a daily capacity of about 40,000 feet. Arrangements have also been made, it is stated, for the construction of a narrow gauge railroad with steel rails, between the mills and the company's timber tract, to facilitate logging and the transfer of lumber, the cutting out of the tan bark and the wood for pulp. The standard gauge road is to be extended through the company's yard by means of switches, so that lumber can be loaded direct on the cars there.

The statement is made that the barrel works of Kimball, Tyler & Co., which were destroyed by fire on May 3, at Highlandtown, a suburb, will be rebuilt on a larger scale. One of the buildings is to be about 100 by 225 feet, the other having somewhat smaller dimensions. The construction work will call for an outlay of about \$50,000.

The contractors employed by Eisenbauer, MacLea & Co., hardwood dealers on West Falls avenue, to demolish the old buildings on the site of the barrel factory formerly occupied by Kimball, Tyler & Co., began operations last week, and will finish the work in 60 days. The place has been bought by the firm for a lumber yard, and a big storage shed, together with other buildings, is to be erected there. The removal was made necessary by the reservation of the place at present occupied by the firm for wharf improvements. The plans for the big shed have not yet been entirely settled upon.

The R. E. Wood Lumber Company has removed its offices from 605 Park avenue to the reconstructed Continental building, where it will occupy a handsome suite, No. 609 to 613, inclusive, on the sixth floor of the building, being identically the same location that it had before the great Baltimore fire. The quarters are arranged with special reference to the requirements of the business of the company, and are handsomely finished and furnished in mahogany. R. E. Wood, the president of the company, has refitted the handsome house on Park avenue, formerly occupied as a general office, into a club house, for the pleasure and comfort of his office employees. The house, beside containing bedroom accommodations for the force, also has handsome parlors, billiard room, card and reading rooms.

The R. E. Wood Lumber Company has recently purchased about 6,000 acres of high class poplar, oak and white pine timber land at Tomolia, N. C., near Murphy, on the Murphy branch of the Southern railway. This property will be under operation within a very short time and will add another to the long string of sawmill plants owned by the corporation.

Pittsburg.

The E. M. Diebold Lumber Company has moved its East End offices to the new Lloyd building.

S. M. Bradley of Moorehead, Ky., has been in the city and carried off some good orders for hardwoods.

The Nicola Lumber Company, which recently

built 200 frame houses for the Sheffield Land Company at Lorain, Ohio, and contracted for 300 for the Lake Shore Land Company at Collingwood, Ohio, has taken the contract for 400 more for the former company at Lorain.

The J. H. Lindsay Lumber Company reports a busy trade with contractors who are taking big jobs all over the country. The orders are secured through its Pittsburg office and shipped from their mills.

W. C. Mansfield, of the firm of Sanford & Treadway, Menominee, Mich., started up a nice trade in hardwoods and basswood upon his recent visit here.

John Trump, for many years a salesman for the J. M. Hastings Lumber Company, has gone with the Empire Lumber Company.

J. D. Bolton, a prince of good fellows among hardwood salesmen, who managed the hardwood department of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company for many years, has taken a position with the Lombard Lumber Company of Chicago. His many friends in Pittsburg will miss him greatly.

The Paine Lumber Company, Limited, is meeting an increase in its door trade this season. Recently the company put in an agency with the A. G. Breitweiser Company, South Side, which will put in a stock at once of 4,000 select and unselected birch doors.

The Ingram Lumber & Supply Company, formerly Martin & Miller, at Ingram, Pa., also carries a stock of 1,000 Paine doors. The Paine agency includes all territory between Lake Erie and the Ohio river.

The Pittsburg Floor Company reports nearly double the business in hardwood floors that it had last year. The big increase is in store and office buildings, dozens of which are being remodeled or enlarged to keep pace with the rapid increase in business.

A large retail hardwood lumber yard has been started in East Ohio street, Allegheny, by W. B. Enos & Co.

R. H. Erving of Flint, Erving & Stoner, is touring the Northwest and writes that stocks are badly broken. In Mississippi and North Carolina, where his firm has large mill interests, he reported most of the mills filled up with orders.

The Forest Lumber Company is having the best call for hardwood outside the city. Most of this is for building lumber, although the firm has a big trade among the small factories and shops.

The J. H. Lindsay Lumber Company has been awarded the contract for all the mill work in the round house being built by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Atlantic City.

The Linehan Lumber Company, which handles hardwood almost exclusively, reports its trade increasing at a most satisfactory rate. Just now the best demand is for quarter-sawn oak. Ash is in good call for furniture and door concerns. The firm is sold up on hickory, a large quantity of which has gone to small factories in the surrounding towns lately.

W. E. McMillan of the McMillan Lumber Company who was one of the wreck victims in the recent Harrisburg disaster on the Pennsylvania Railroad, is reported improving. His legs were badly mangled and his hands smashed so that he will be in the Harrisburg hospital until June.

The Ohio Pyle Company has recently put in another big mill at Ohio Pyle, making two which are now cutting 28,000 feet each a day. The company will also put in an electric light plant to supply its mills and the two big summer hotels which it bought with the 2,600 acres of land, and which it has recently remodeled at large expense. J. L. and S. A. Knudsen of the Houston Lumber Company are large stockholders in the Ohio Pyle Company.

Porter & Warnick now have a big retail yard at Cadiz, Ohio, where they will carry a full line of hardwoods.

The Babcock Lumber Company reports a big demand for maple flooring. The firm is having a busy season and is not after the big orders, which have to be taken often by cutting prices.

The Cheat River Lumber Company is cutting 50,000 feet of oak, poplar and chestnut at its mill at Point Marion, Pa. It reports a big demand for sound wormy chestnut, and a scarcity of hickory. R. H. Herbertson has returned from a long trip through the South, where he arranged for the output of several mills.

C. D. Woollett, manager of the hardwood department of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, has contracted for the output of two mills in West Virginia. They will furnish a total of 3,000,000 feet of white oak. The company in the last ten days has sold over 2,500,000 feet of oak dimension stuff. Business in hardwoods is reported 50 per cent better than a month ago.

Buffalo.

The local lumbermen were so busy before and during the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association that they almost forgot business for the time being. The visitors found Buffalo suffering from bad weather and a backward season, but in the best possible condition industrially. All business is active and generally satisfactory.

Anthony Miller is getting a nice lot of cherry from Pennsylvania to add to some good shipments from the South. These will all be rounded out by lake cargoes in a short time.

Scatcherd & Son are again located uptown, having moved the entire office force and equipment to Ellicott square. The yard is receiving oak from Ohio and other hardwoods from Pennsylvania.

The friends of C. H. Stanton welcome the news that he is now well on the road to recovery, though the pneumonia attack that followed his accident appears to have done its worst.

A. J. Elias is again moving in the navigable river project and believes more than ever that he will yet see lake vessels at his yard front. The mill is very active.

The good business in the yard of O. E. Yeager turns on oak and poplar largely, with a good showing of ash, scarce as it is. The monthly footing has been large right along.

A. W. Kreinheder is moving into his new house in the Parkside district, and he will shortly take up the matter of a trip south in the special interest of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company.

There is a good report made of the movement of oak by Taylor & Cate, who are doing a large amount of shipping direct from the southern mills, and are as active as ever at home.

The cherry stock of I. N. Stewart & Bro. is still the strong point in that yard, but the late arrival of plain oak has been distributed, so great is the demand for stock.

F. W. Vetter made a flying visit to the Arkansas mills of the Empire Lumber Company, and was back to the convention. With all the extra work projected there, running the mills and adding to the railroad, he will be busier than ever.

Detroit.

These well posted conditions say that this year's building operations should show an increase of 25 per cent over last year, when about \$6,000,000 was put into new buildings. These operations have been confined to no special section but have been general throughout the city.

A. M. Sargent, one of the most prominent lumbermen along the Detroit river, and first citizen of the city, died May 19 at the Detroit Sanatorium after a long and an operation to relieve an abscess of the brain. Mr.

Salliotte was born in August, 1837, in what was then Grandpointe, but now known as Ecorse. He entered the general lumber business in 1883 and became senior member of the firm of Salliotte & Furgason, accumulating an estate valued at \$200,000. He also became head of the firms of Salliotte & Roup, and of Chittenden, Salliotte & Ormsby, all with interests extending over the entire state.

Land Commissioner Rose of Michigan on May 10 sold all the state lands in one township of Crawford county to Salling, Hanson & Co. of Grayling for about \$5,000. The township is that which includes Portage Lake.

The Central Lumber Company of Detroit has filed articles of association with an authorized capital of \$15,000 and a paid-in capital of \$9,000. The stockholders are Michael J. Thieson, Richard J. Matheson and Herbert C. Hitchcock.

Members of the Detroit Retail Lumber Dealers' Association are keen on competition, but they also know how to put aside business matters and enjoy a good time. Last week forty of them gathered at the Russell House, where a complimentary dinner was tendered Edwin L. Thompson, president of the Detroit Lumber Company, for his work in advancing the interests of the association. After the dinner a surprise was sprung on J. J. Comerford, president of the association, who was presented with a beautiful silver service.

The Thomas Forman Lumber Company is getting in a large amount of maple by vessel and the flooring factory is running at its full capacity.

The Dwight Lumber Company will hereafter receive all its hardwood lumber by rail, having leased its docks to another company.

Brownlee & Co. report an excellent eastern demand, especially for thick maple, of which this firm makes a specialty. The company is also putting in a heavy stock of soft elm and is placing considerable three-inch in the New England market. There is great activity on the Brownlee docks, six large cargoes having already arrived this season.

C. W. Worcester, of Chicago, who has heavy hardwood lumber interests in the Upper Peninsula, was a recent visitor.

Saginaw Valley.

The Kneeland-Bigelow Company is cutting from 65,000 to 90,000 feet of hardwood lumber on a double shift. This is one of the permanent industries of Bay City, as the firm has enough timber in sight to run the mill twelve years. Twenty cars of logs reach the mill daily from Montmorency county, where the company is running two camps. The company is cutting a block of maple for the S. L. Eastman Flooring Company, having sold something like 2,500,000 feet to the latter concern, and the basswood cut goes to A. C. White, the "basswood king," who is handling about 5,000,000 feet this year. The company also cuts up a lot of beech which is used for screen doors, wood pulleys and flooring.

W. D. Young & Co. is said to be the largest maple flooring manufacturer in Michigan. This concern cuts about 10,000,000 feet annually, 75 per cent of which goes to Europe. The Thomas Forman Company of Detroit has been cutting a little less than Young & Co., but the plant of the former is to be increased to about 12,000,000 capacity. Salling, Hanson & Co. having become identified in the concern to the extent of stocking it.

The Kerry & Hanson Flooring Company is building a maple flooring plant at Grayling, which will be in operation in July, with a capacity of 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 feet.

White Bros. at Boyne City are erecting a maple flooring plant with a yearly capacity of 10,000,000 feet, and have 80,000 acres of hardwood timber to draw supplies from.

Bliss & Van Auker are manufacturing about

5,000,000 feet a year at Saginaw, and the S. L. Eastman Flooring Company is making about 7,500,000 feet. The Haak Lumber Company at Haakwood, on the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central, is also manufacturing maple flooring.

J. J. Flood is cutting hardwood lumber for W. D. Young & Co. and has a contract to cut a few million feet for Salling, Hanson & Co. Mr. Flood manufactured 3,000,000 feet of hardwood during the winter for Salling, Hanson & Co., which is now being shipped by rail to customers in the east.

The Wylie & Buell Lumber Company plant is cutting hardwood stock, some of which has been sold. The mill is cutting about 50,000 feet a day.

The Campbell-Brown Lumber Company is cutting hardwood stock for S. L. Eastman and is running steadily.

The McCormick-Hay Lumber Company, composed of W. J. McCormick and Will Hay, established a hardwood yard at Saginaw last December. This concern had been operating at Little Rock but concluded to return to Saginaw, although maintaining interests in the south. Mr. McCormick stated the other day that the company is doing fully as good as expected and that there is a very satisfactory trade.

The Gale Lumber Company at West Branch has enough timber to run its plant this year and about five months another year. This company has had a very successful run. It bought several thousand acres of hardwood timber a few years ago of D. Wright & Co., the consideration being something like \$35,000. The company will sell the land after the timber is removed for as much as it paid for the entire tract at the outset, and is taking off something like 10,000,000 feet of timber annually.

Last year C. S. Bliss cut 2,827,000 feet of hardwood lumber at the Saginaw mill and 3,000,000 feet during the winter at a large portable mill in Gladwin county.

Peters & Sons are erecting a small hardwood mill at Smith Siding, Gladwin county, where they have bought 2,000 acres of hardwood timber land.

L. P. Hale is to build a hardwood mill of 20,000 feet daily capacity at Chatham, Alger county, where he has acquired timber holdings. If conditions work out favorably Mr. Hale will develop his industry into a more extensive hardwood manufacturing plant.

Grand Rapids.

A. Gibbs of Gibbs & Hall, wholesale dealers in Michigan hardwoods, was here last week. He reports having finished the hardwood cut for Mrs. J. C. Gibbs at Mayfield.

W. O. Hughart, Jr., will spend the summer in Europe.

Walter Tillotson of Tillotson & Hobler, a hardwood lumber inspector of Petoskey, spent a day in the market last week. He was on his way to attend the Buffalo convention.

L. E. Dennis of Dennis Bros. has returned from an eastern trip and reports that business prospects are pleasing at Buffalo, Boston and throughout the east. He says that sales have been large at the firm's Tonawanda yards.

Grand Rapids was represented by the following dealers at the Buffalo meeting: A. L. Dennis of Dennis Bros., B. R. Thompson of the Thompson Lumber Company, George Engel of the Engel Lumber Company, George Wilkinson of the Van Keulen & Wilkinson Lumber Company and H. Schneider of the Dudley Lumber Company.

Walter C. Winchester has returned from an extended trip abroad.

The Central Paper Company of Muskegon is installing a mill at Delf, in Mackinac county, with a daily capacity of 50,000 feet. It will start up about July 15, cutting hardwood, pine, hemlock, spruce and tamarack.

Michigan hardwood men are much pleased that the National Hardwood Lumber Association at its recent Buffalo meeting recognized the state by electing Edward Buckley of Manistee and B. F. Thompson of this city to the directorate.

Arthur Rushforth, mahogany dealer of Liverpool, Eng., was in Grand Rapids recently, and speaking of the wonderful timber wealth of the African west coast, said: "It has been estimated that to clear off the great forest eastward of the Gambia to the Cameroons would load with timber 125 vessels of 4,000 tons burden per week for a period of 200 years, so that at the end of the harvest the portions of the forest first cleared would again have attained maturity."

Bristol.

Joseph P. Davis has returned from Midway, Greene County, Tenn., where he is operating several mills. Mr. Davis stated that he was cutting oak stock in large quantities, and was well pleased with the prospects.

Owen T. Jenks of the Robert T. Jenks Lumber Company, Cleveland, Ohio, was in Bristol last week in the interest of his company. Mr. Jenks stated that his company was buying stock in this section in large quantities and that the outlook for good business is encouraging.

The R. E. Wood Lumber Company is getting along nicely with its new operations at Stoney Creek, Carter County, Tenn. The company now has branch offices in the Spurgeon building in this city, which are in charge of E. L. Warren. The band mill, purchased by the company at Knoxville, Tenn., has been set up and is in active operation.

George E. Davis of the George E. Davis Lumber Company states that business with his company is exceptionally good, and that he is considerably behind with orders. Mr. Davis has just returned from a trip on business of his company.

J. A. Wilkinson, the wholesaler, has made a purchase of one of the finest pieces of residence property in Bristol. The property was purchased from Judge William F. Rhea.

Chattanooga.

The Fowler-Personett Lumber Company, which was recently organized by stockholders of the Case Lumber Company, is now running the mill in North Birmingham, cutting about 20,000 feet per day. The plant is splendidly equipped, having a band sawmill and all modern improvements. The new company makes a specialty of oak, poplar, gum and ash. The officers chosen were: William Fowler, Chattanooga, president; J. T. Case, Rushville, Ind., vice president, and George Personett, Rushville, treasurer and general manager.

The Alabama Coffin and Casket Company, recently organized by G. H. Garmany, J. C. Miller and H. C. Smith, of this city, and A. M. Russell, of Birmingham, with a capital of \$50,000, for the purpose of operating a plant in North Birmingham, has awarded the contract for the erection of a brick building to cost \$9,000. H. C. Smith, general manager of the Chattanooga Burial Case Company, will manage the Birmingham plant, and about July 1 the local factory will be removed to Birmingham.

The Chattanooga Lumber Company, which recently erected a two-story brick building at Whiteside and John streets, has moved into the new building.

The Willingham Lumber Company has furnished all the lumber material for the Crystal Ice Company, which is erecting here one of the largest ice plants in the south.

J. M. Ashton, of the Duncan-Ewing Lumber Company of London, England, was a recent visitor among local lumbermen.

J. T. Case of Rushville, Ind., president of

the Case Lumber Company, was at the local offices a few days ago. He was accompanied by A. B. Irvin of Rushville, Ind., secretary of the company. The latter is cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Rushville.

M. M. Erb and J. M. Card, of the J. M. Card Lumber Company, attended the convention at Buffalo.

A. E. Baird, of the A. E. Baird Lumber Company, of Nashville, was in the city recently.

John Walls, of the Wood-Dickerson Lumber Company, of Birmingham, was here on business a few days ago.

The Tennessee River Navigation Company has announced that it will build another boat of 400 tons, to cost \$16,000, which will run on the Tennessee river between this city and Decatur, Ala.

Work has commenced on the Lookout mountain tunnel and the Stevenson extension by the Southern Railway. With the building of a drawbridge across the Tennessee river and the extension of local terminal facilities, these betterments will entail an expense of \$4,000,000, and prove of great benefit to the trade.

Indianapolis.

The McDonald Company, of Vincennes, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, for the purpose of dealing in lumber. The directors are Marshall McDonald, Clare McDonald, E. B. Edwards, Frank Gilchrist and Harry R. Lewis.

The Walnut Lumber Company has leased the ground adjoining the yard on the north and occupied by the Talge Mahogany Company. This extra yard will be used exclusively for walnut and was made necessary by the company's increased business in this line. The Walnut Lumber Company's yard is situated at 1321 Lewis street, and is supplied with one of the largest stocks in the city.

The Standard Pattern & Manufacturing Company, of Richmond, Ind., has been incorporated. Capital stock, \$5,000; directors: Madison L. Kirkman, John A. Schutz and Charles L. Newcomb.

John Pritchard and W. W. Knight, both of the Long-Knight Lumber Company, attended the annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. They, with D. F. Swain, were the only Indianapolis hardwood lumbermen to attend.

The Lumbermen's Club will hold its regular monthly meeting at the Commercial Club, Thursday evening, May 25. W. H. Freeman, secretary of the state Forestry board, will read a paper on "Forestry." Several out of town dealers are expected to attend, as about a dozen lumbermen in neighboring towns were admitted to membership at the last meeting.

The Evansville Dimension Company, of Evansville, Ind., has recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 for the purpose of dealing in dimension lumber. The directors are William Heyns, Henry Wimborg, Charles Hartmetz, John W. Heyns and Henry Heyns.

One of the largest real estate transfers ever recorded in Randolph county was that made at Winchester, Ind., a few days ago, entering the purchase of the estate of the late William Moorman, which consisted of property in Winchester and Union City, and 1,009 acres of land. A large portion of the farm is covered with valuable timber, as the late owner would never permit an ax to touch any of the trees. James P. Goodrich and J. T. Moorman were the purchasers, the price being \$63,000.

Ananias Baker, of Rochester, Ind., and the member of the recent state legislature who created such a sensation in his exposure of an attempted bribe made by a representative of the cigarette trust, was in Indianapolis last week to call upon Governor Hanly.

One of the most important additions to the manufacturing and industrial enterprises of Indianapolis will be the new plant of the Bierdorf Piano Company, which will soon be constructed here. The company was recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000 by a number of prominent Indianapolis men.

The third annual meeting of the Indiana Retail Furniture Association was held in Indianapolis Tuesday, May 16, with an attendance of more than one hundred retailers from over the state.

About fifty members from various parts of the state were present at a concatenation held at the Denison Hotel in Indianapolis, Saturday night, May 13. Vicegerent Snark W. H. Matthias had charge of the ceremonies. The initiates were F. A. Rice, George W. Dollarhide, Edward Garrard, Le Roy Olcott, I. A. Thompson, J. B. White and S. M. Pouder, all of Indianapolis, and W. S. Moore, of Anderson.

One of the landmarks of the northeastern part of the city, the old Huey planing mill in Massachusetts avenue, near the "little depot," will soon be torn down. The Capital Lumber Company, the firm which has operated the old mill for some time, has already begun to move its machinery and equipment to the West Side plant of the company, located at West New York street and the Belt railroad. There the two plants will be consolidated. M. S. Huey, president of the Capital Lumber Company, was a member of the firm of Adams, Huey & Johnson, that built the Massachusetts avenue mill thirty-three years ago. In 1875 the mill passed into the hands of Mr. Huey and his son, working under the name of M. S. Huey & Son. This firm continued until three years ago, when it was reorganized and incorporated as the Capital Lumber Company.

Nashville.

Nashville is rapidly becoming a center in the stave market. The industry is an important one in this hardwood section, and the number of factories is on the increase. Recently the Hiram-Blow Stave Company opened offices in the Arcade. The company is incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, and Nashville is to be the operating and sales headquarters. The officers of the company are V. J. Blow, president; C. J. Smith, general manager, and J. McN. Wright, secretary and treasurer. The company was organized for the purpose of jointly operating a number of stave mills in Tennessee and Kentucky. Sixteen mills will be controlled and operated, for the concern owns ten and has leased six additional ones. Most of the mills that have been merged under this one management were owned by Mr. Blow and Mr. Wright, but other interests have also been incorporated. If the present plans of the new company are realized, Nashville will become the largest stave market in the entire country. Mr. Blow is said to be the most extensive stave dealer in the world. He also has large cooperage interests. Both Mr. Blow and Mr. Wright have big interests in western Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, and it is the ultimate purpose of these capitalists to put all their mills into the new organization.

One of the biggest timber deals on record in this section has been consummated. The Davidson-Benedict Lumber Company has purchased from Hon. Joseph E. Washington of Robertson county the timber rights on a tract of virgin forest of 1,200 acres. The tract on which the timber rights were sold is not excelled anywhere. The consideration was \$400,000. There are several million feet of oak, poplar, hickory, ash and other hardwoods on the tract and it will take two or three years to cut out the timber. The purchasers will erect a saw mill at once and proceed to clear

the land. The timber is within easy reach of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and it will not cost a great deal to get it out.

A distinguished visitor last week was R. E. Gardner, the millionaire buggy manufacturer of St. Louis. He came up the river with his family in his yacht Anne Russell. Mr. Gardner was formerly of Union City, Ohio county, Tenn., and he embarked in the spoke business years ago. He soon branched out and is now at the head of the Banner Buggy Company, a concern which uses much hardwood.

The E. Q. Smith Chair Factory at Evansville, Ind., has been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss estimated at between \$5,000 and \$10,000. The fire originated from a lighted match or cigar thrown into some shavings. The plant was the oldest in the city and dated back to 1858. It will be rebuilt.

R. H. Ashton of the London firm of Duncan, Ewing & Co., foreign agents of the Saxon Company, Limited, was a visitor recently. Mr. Ashton came over to look into the affairs of the Saxon company, which failed several weeks ago. While in Nashville he purchased ten carloads of lumber from Love, Boyd & Co. and also a carload of cedar for a foreign lead pencil factory.

The building boom in Nashville, which has been in progress for several months and which has recently been seriously threatened by a strike on the part of the carpenters, goes on merrily. The contractors have about won their fight and have forced the union men to come to terms. They are refusing to recognize the union but are employing many union men as individuals merely. The local demand for building material is still heavy and many of the dealers are getting orders faster than they can be filled.

The large saw mill of Thomas Gunn located at Tullahoma, Tenn., has been destroyed by fire. There was no insurance on building or machinery. The loss is figured at about \$6,000.

N. B. Bradley & Sons of Bay City, Mich., have filed a general creditors' bill against the Whiting Lumber Company of Elizabethton, Tenn., asking for the appointment of a receiver to wind up its affairs. The defendant company owns a plant at Elizabethton and it is alleged that being unable to sell the property as a whole, as agreed upon, the bill results.

The Chattanooga Packet Company, which is expected to haul a large amount of lumber on the Tennessee river, has applied for a charter. The capital stock of the company will be \$100,000. The incorporators are C. D. Mitchell, John A. Patten, J. N. Trigg, C. W. Olson and T. H. Payne.

A boiler at the saw mill of T. E. Johnson at Hixson, Tenn., exploded recently, fatally injuring the owner of the plant and an employee.

A large furniture factory has been established at Warsaw, Ky., near Glasgow. The plant will give employment to many hands.

News has been received of the destruction of the C. S. Gladden Hardwood Lumber Company plant at Memphis, Tenn. The loss will be about \$15,000. The flames originated in the engine room and were soon communicated to a lot of seasoned timber in the adjoining yard. Plans for the future have not been announced.

The Holland-Blow Stave Company at Decatur, Ala., is building a big steamboat for the use of the company on the Tennessee river. She will carry staves for the company.

The Krebs Manufacturing Company of Bessemer, Ala., has made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors. M. J. Boots is practically the owner of the assigning company. The assets and liabilities are said to be about equal.

David & Thomas of Franklin county, Ky., have sold to the Anderson, Ky. parties a 4,500 acre tract of timber land consisting of, the

most part of hickory. The purchasers and the consideration are withheld. A wagon stock factory will be built by the purchasers, it is announced.

There has been a fourteen foot rise in the Cumberland river in the last few days. The steamer S. B. Fritz came down with 500,000 staves and 500,000 feet of lumber. The Cowling came down with 500,000 feet of lumber and went back after a similar amount.

Wiggs Bros. of Yokeley, Tenn., are replacing their saw mill which burned recently. Work will be resumed in a few days.

Memphis.

Application for a charter has been filed by the T. J. Orr Land and Lumber Company, of this city, with a capitalization of \$100,000. It is organized for carrying on a general lumber and real estate business. The incorporators are T. J. Orr, L. R. Orr, H. O. Sweeney and A. W. and M. C. Ketchum. Messrs. Orr and Sweeney came here a short time ago from Cincinnati, Ohio, and formed the Orr-Sweeney Lumber Company.

The saw mill of the C. S. Gladden Hardwood Lumber Company was destroyed by fire a few days ago, entailing a loss of \$15,000, partially covered by insurance. The fire originated in the engine room, though its origin is unknown. Prompt work of the fire department prevented a spread of the flames to the large stock of lumber in the yard. Plans of the company regarding the future have not been announced.

The Griffith Casket Company is having plans drawn for a large factory to be erected this fall in New South Memphis. The company will retain its present factory, located at 304 Madison street, for storage use.

There is much rejoicing among Memphis hardwood lumbermen over the fact that the city's delegation to the National Hardwood Lumber Association's convention secured the appointment of George L. Smith, deputy inspector of the Memphis district, as surveyor-general, to have charge of all the deputy inspectors under the control of the national organization. More than 25 representative lumber and traffic men went from Memphis and they had their minds pretty well made up to secure this selection, and the result was never much in doubt.

The Cochran Lumber Company, which has been engaged for years in the manufacture of boxes and box shooks as well as cottonwood and gum lumber, has purchased a site at Earl, Ark., and will remove its mill from this point. The mill's capacity is 50,000 feet daily. The company owns 6,000 acres of hardwood timber lands near Earl, heavily covered with oak and ash, and will develop this on a large scale.

James Applewhite, vice president and general manager of the Chickasaw Cooperaage Company of Memphis and New Orleans, says the heading and stave mill at McGehee, Ark., is now in operation. There are two heading and two stave saws, with an aggregate output of 40,000 pieces per day. The company owns between 16,000 and 17,000 acres of hardwood timber lands in Desha and Drew counties, Ark., the timber on which will be developed as rapidly as possible.

The Southern Railway has opened negotiations with Bennett & Witte of Memphis and Cincinnati, for right of way through the firm's timber land holdings of 3,200 acres, near Belmont, Washington county, Miss. The firm is favorable to the plan.

Price & Heald of Baltimore have purchased an interest in the J. W. Dickson Company, which has a lumber plant in the eastern portion of this city. The capital stock is \$15,000. Improvements are to be made which will increase the output of the plant to 25,000 feet daily. Mr. Dickson will be general manager.

G. A. Farber of Price & Heald has become resident agent of the firm in this field. He will

move his family here and will look after the buying and selling of lumber. He has already identified himself with the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis.

H. E. Bacon of the Bacon-Nolan Hardwood Company and C. D. Hendrickson of the F. S. Hendrickson Lumber Company have become members of the Lumbermen's Club. This brings the active membership up to 58, an increase of about 33 per cent in the last year.

Mr. McEachron of the McEachron-Haven Lumber Company of Waterloo, Iowa, was recently in the city looking after local connections. His plans are not sufficiently formulated to be given out yet.

W. E. Smith, of the Three States Lumber Company has gone to French Lick Springs for his health.

George C. Russe, representing L. Methudy of St. Louis, with headquarters at Vicksburg, Miss., has been in the city.

G. D. Fellows of the Fellows Lumber Company of Racine, Wis., has been circulating among the lumbermen.

Mr. Ashton of the Duncan Ewing Company of Liverpool, Eng., was a recent visitor.

C. C. Reed, the recently appointed Vicegerent Snark for the western Tennessee district, announces a Hoo-Hoo concatenation at Memphis between June 1 and 10, at which a number of kittens will have their eyes opened. Many members of the order will be on hand to assist in the affair, including C. C. Ramsey of St. Louis, Supreme Junior Hoo-Hoo; James H. Baird, Nashville, Supreme Scrivenor; Vicegerent Snark J. L. Strickland of Greenville, Miss.

J. W. Thompson of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company was recently in Chicago, prior to going to the national convention at Buffalo.

George C. Ehemann, secretary of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis, spent a day at Cincinnati, his old home, while on his way to the Buffalo convention.

F. E. Stonebraker of the L. H. Gage Lumber Company and the Crittenden Lumber Company, took advantage of the convention to visit some of the lumbermen in the east.

A. L. Foster of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company reports a fair volume of business in most items, with particularly good inquiry for plain oak, ash and cypress.

James E. Stark of James E. Stark & Co. reports business as fair. He says the situation is somewhat puzzling, not being as active as justified by prevailing conditions from the standpoint of production and supply.

W. H. Groble of the Three States Lumber Company gives about the same report of conditions. He expresses the view that the situation is thoroughly sound, and that there is nothing in the outlook, especially as to the supply, to cause any nervousness or uneasiness among holders of lumber.

Kansas City.

R. A. Long, one of Kansas City's most prominent lumbermen, will at once begin the erection of a 14-story office building, at the corner of Tenth street and Grand avenue. The work of excavation will begin this week and Mr. Long contemplates making his building the finest of its kind in Kansas City. Together with the architect, Frank M. Howe, Mr. Long left here on May 21 to visit St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and New York for the purpose of inspecting modern office buildings to gather ideas for his building here. It is likely that when completed this building will be the headquarters of the Kansas City wholesalers and manufacturers, as they are now scattered, and it will add greatly to the convenience of the business if they can all be housed in the same building.

The absence of visiting hardwood people from other leading markets is very noticeable. Inquiry shows that no hardwood men have

been in town for two or three weeks. The dealers here say they are too busy scrambling for stock to take care of the business that is coming to them unsolicited to do any visiting or to go out to look for orders.

J. H. Tschudy is finding that the presidency of the Kansas City Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association carries with it much work as well as honor, and is dividing his time between his business and the interests of the association. However, his boys are holding down the business in good shape. Mr. Tschudy says that the hardwood business would be all right this season if they could get stock as fast as they want it, as there is nothing the matter with either prices or the demand.

C. H. Connelly of the Connelly Hardwood Lumber Company has returned from a month's trip to balmy California and says that he had a most pleasant trip. Mr. Connelly reports a very active local demand, but notices the usual falling off in the outside business which, however, is brisk for the time of year.

John W. Merrill of Merrill & Co. has been rusticated for a week or so at his old home in Paola, Kan., but is back and into the harness again. He reports a good demand and says that the call for good lumber for local residences has never been better.

C. W. Lowry, manager for the Beekman Lumber Company, which makes a specialty of furniture and wagon stock, says that the demand for this material has been active since the beginning of the year and that it has crowded the mills to take care of it. The Beekman company has organized the Freeman Lumber Company, with mills at Gleason and Morrilton, Ark., and has disposed of its interests at Paragould, Ark., to the Dickinson Lumber Company.

A. L. Houghton says that the demand for furniture, wagon and implement stock is very active and looks for a continued strong demand for this class of material.

A letter received from John N. Penrod on May 22 stated that he and Frank P. Abbott of the American Walnut Company arrived at Dover on May 8. They went from there to London for a few days, leaving London on the 15th for Liverpool, from which place the letter was written. They will go from Liverpool to Hamburg, Germany, and expect to arrive there about June 15. Mr. Penrod writes they had a good journey across the water and have had a pleasant time visiting prominent lumbermen of Great Britain.

The Gulf Land & Lumber Company of this city, which operates mills at Staples and Orange, La., is placing a band mill in place of a circular in one of its hardwood mills and is also building a dry kiln. In the future this company will make a specialty of hardwoods. It already has a large holding of hardwood stumpage of which oak and gum are in preponderance, with a fair amount of ash, hickory and beech. The company is also putting in a hardwood flooring equipment for the production of oak and beech flooring.

Minneapolis.

D. F. Clark of Osborne & Clark and A. H. Barnard of Barnard & Strickland, both of this city, attended the annual of the National Hardwood Lumber Association convention at Buffalo. Both Mr. Clark and Mr. Barnard have been prominent in the association work for some time, although Mr. Barnard had not taken active part in local association work for several years until last fall, when he was drafted for chairman of the grading bureau.

C. F. Osborne of Osborne & Clark says they are still enjoying an excellent trade with the retail yards, which are calling principally for oak wagon stock in connection with mixed car

orders. The weather has been unfavorable for shipping, but has not interfered much with the retail demand for their stock. Car trade is quiet with them, but oak and birch are getting scarce, and they have had to lay in a supply of southern oak to fill some of their orders. Sixteen foot oak dimension is especially scarce, and is in continued demand.

F. H. Lewis, the local wholesaler, reports trade rather quiet of late, but on account of the shortage of all kinds of dry stocks not much business can be taken care of. Even basswood in dry stock has been about cleaned out of the market. The dry weather in April took the sap out of new lumber pretty well, but the May rains have soaked it, and it will take a month of dry weather to properly air dry the new cut.

I. P. Lennon of I. P. Lennon & Co. says trade is rather quiet, as the principal consumers are not using hardwood heavily at present, and are holding off until they can secure new stock.

George Agnew, who has just returned from a trip in territory south of here for E. Payson Smith, reports that, owing to the wet weather, consumers in Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois are not buying heavily at present. They stocked up heavily the first of the year and are not requiring so much raw material at present. Mr. Smith reports an increased demand for southern hardwoods, owing to the great scarcity of northern oak.

P. R. Hamilton of the Minneapolis Lumber Company is very well satisfied with present conditions. While the demand is not heavy, it is better in the twin cities than a fortnight ago. The sash and door factories are very busy and are getting considerable special work, so they are consuming more oak and birch stock. The furniture factories are having a rather quiet time, and are not in the market to any extent. In proportion to the small stocks on hand, business is of very fair volume.

P. W. Strickland of Barnard & Strickland says the local demand is comparatively quiet, and will be until there are larger offerings of stock. The consumers are not in urgent need of much stock and know the conditions, so are buying only in small lots for immediate needs.

St. Louis.

Capt. Lloyd G. Harris of the Lloyd G. Harris Manufacturing Company is preparing to take an extended vacation trip to Europe. The business of the company has been satisfactory so far this year, there being an unusual call for wagon woodwork and such material, to which trade the company caters.

As the Bonsack Lumber Company has always made a more or less specialty of plain oak, the present streak of dullness in St. Louis is having little effect upon its trade and a healthy demand is reported.

The mills of the Charles F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company in Arkansas are being operated on full time under a heavy run of orders, and it is reported in the St. Louis office that business is fully up to the demand for this season of the year.

As the warm weather approaches there is beginning to be the usual clamor for the lumbermen's annual picnic and the present indications are that the event will be held about the middle of June. For many years the lumbermen of St. Louis have had an outing for themselves and their families. There are the usual athletic events, including a baseball game between the "Hardwoods" and the "Pines," and it can be said that the hardwood boys usually come out best.

Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati delegates to the annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber

Association reached home Sunday morning. The party consisted of M. B. Farrin, W. A. Bennett, C. F. Korn, T. J. Moffett, J. Watt Graham, B. A. Kipp, Ben Bramlage, F. W. Mowbray, I. M. Asher, J. E. DeHoll, T. B. Stone, L. H. Gage and J. H. Brant. A number of members from southern cities came with the local body and some of them remained here for a few days. The defeat of J. W. Graham for the secretaryship cast a gloom over all, who headed the popular Cincinnati to the finish. Otherwise they were in high feather over the business accomplished by the convention.

F. W. Mowbray and E. O. Robinson of the wholesale hardwood firm of Mowbray & Robinson have been made members of the Cincinnati Business Men's Club. The trade is largely represented in that organization. T. J. Moffett of Males, Thompson & Moffett is president.

C. H. Townley, in business at Gest street and McLeah avenue, is in the south on a business trip. He stopped off for several days at Memphis.

George C. Ehemann, secretary of the Memphis Lumbermen's Club, spent several days here last week. He was formerly in business here and enjoys a wide acquaintance.

Two fires, believed to be of incendiary origin, broke out almost simultaneously May 21 in the yards of C. Crane & Co. Both blazes were promptly extinguished and the loss will not amount to more than \$200. The police are making an investigation.

Henry J. Pfeister, manager of the National Chemical Company, a concern allied with the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company, will leave next month for an extensive trip to Europe in company with a Canadian chemical expert. They will make a thorough investigation of wood chemical plants in England, Scotland and other countries.

Thomas P. Egan, head of the J. A. Fay & Egan Company, has returned from Atlanta, Ga., where he attended the annual convention of the National Manufacturers' Association.

Members of the congressional rivers and harbors committee were in this city Saturday, May 13. They were shown around by representatives of different business organizations. The Lumbermen's Club was represented by T. J. Moffett and M. B. Farrin. The committee has completed a tour of the Ohio from Pittsburg to Cairo for the purpose of ascertaining if the project of canalizing the stream at an expense of \$60,000,000 is worthy of the outlay. If the improvement is made, guaranteeing a nine-foot stage the year around, Cincinnati lumbermen would be greatly benefited.

J. W. Taylor, of Columbus, O., was here on a buying expedition last week. He said that his city is enjoying a building boom, the greatest in its history. Speaking of Cincinnati he said: "From its geographical location Cincinnati should be the central distributing point, the gateway for the lumber trade of this country, occupying the middle ground, the producing and consuming ends. Instead it is in third place. For some reason or other the southern railroads give St. Louis the preference in freight rates. Cincinnati would be the headquarters of most of the great lumber companies of the country if they could get equitable freight rates."

Recent heavy rains have swollen Kentucky and West Virginia streams and many logs have been floated down in the last ten days. C. Crane & Company brought 100,000 logs from the Big Sandy. "The run was worth \$75,000 to us," said Clinton Crane. "Whenever you hear of a big run up in the West Virginia mountains nowadays, just put it down that Crane is making a big haul out of it," he added.

The Mercer Co. & Lumber Company of Ft. Recovery has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by O. C. Robinson, C. C. Tapscott, B. L. De Haven, W. E. Touville and R. L. Mattingly.

Cleveland.

G. W. Hartzell Dayton, Ohio, with mills at Piqua, Ohio, furnished 40,000 feet of quartered white oak for the interior woodwork of the United Brethren building at Dayton. This building is fourteen stories and is equal to any of the modern office buildings erected in the larger cities.

Rolf Gearhardt of the C. S. Ritter Lumber Company, Clay, W. Va., was in the city recently. His company commenced operations April 1 on a new 8,000-acre tract and is now cutting oak principally.

E. L. Davis of E. L. Davis & Co., Louisville, Ky., was a recent visitor. Mr. Davis reports trade good, the demand for the better grades of chestnut being in the lead.

Robert Fair, vice-president of the Edwards-Fair Lumber Company, Lansing, Ark., and A. J. Williams, representing the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, Columbus, were in town last week. Mr. Williams says that the demand for plain oak is exceptionally good.

W. A. Cool has engaged two salesmen, one to cover western New York and the other to look after trade in the southwestern part of Ohio. He reports a satisfactory volume of business.

Louisville.

Edward L. Davis, president of the firm of E. L. Davis & Co., left Louisville May 16 to attend the annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Buffalo.

Charles Hatterly, representing Wiborg, Hanna & Co. of Cincinnati, is in the city buying rough poplar for his firm.

Mr. Benbow, representing the Columbia Hardwood Lumber Company of Chicago, was in the city last week.

L. B. Norman of the Ohio River Saw Mill Company has gone up on the Kentucky river to look after the interests of the company in that section.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lumbermen's Club will be held May 26. Several matters of importance to lumbermen will be considered.

The Ohio River Saw Mill Company is running night and day in order to accommodate a rush of business. This company has a large supply of logs which will probably keep it busy with a double force for six months.

The hardwood flooring trade is active and interior finish men report business brisk, especially throughout southern Indiana and Kentucky.

Ashland.

W. A. Smith, president of the Kenova Poplar Manufacturing Company, Kenova, W. Va., has returned from Bristol, Va., where he made his headquarters while visiting the various hardwood lumber mills along the line of the Virginia & Northwestern Railway, purchasing stock for his planing mill plant.

Jay H. Northern, the Louisa, Ky., lumberman, spent last week in Ashland as the guest of his son-in-law, Charles Russell.

Whistler & Searey, of Ironton, Ohio, are remodeling their saw mill plant and putting in improved machinery, including a new band mill. The improvements will increase the cut to about 40,000 feet per day.

J. W. Kitchen of Vansant, Kitchen & Co., has returned from a ten days' trip through the east. He also attended the convention of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, at Chicago, as a delegate from the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

C. Crane, of Cincinnati, was looking after the men in this locality last week.

J. A. Matheson of Detroit, Mich., was a late visitor among the trade.

Harry Wilson, representing James I. M. Wilson & Co., Pittsburg, purchased stock of the mill timber interests of C. Crane & Co., at Huntington, W. Va., a few days ago.

W. L. Watson, manager of the J. W. Mahan Lumber Company, Mahan, W. Va., recently put in a day here with his family.

I. F. Baisley, vice president of the Mead & Spear Company, Pittsburg, was in Ashland recently while on a business trip.

R. H. Vansant transacted business in Columbus, Ohio, last week.

L. E. Hunter, foreman of the Keys Planing Mill Company plant, at Graham, Va., has been at the plant of the Keys-Fannin Lumber Company.

Wausau.

The Moore & Galloway Lumber Company's mill, at Fond du Lac, Wis., was totally destroyed by fire on May 18. Joseph Dettie, head sawyer, perished in the flames. The company estimates its loss at \$15,000, with insurance of \$11,000. The mill was equipped with new machinery, which was started on a trial run the morning of the fire. A sufficient stock of logs was on hand to supply the mill until the winter season. The officers of the company state that the mill will be rebuilt.

A large dry kiln of the Menasha Woodware Company's plant, at Ladysmith, was also destroyed by fire on May 18, the kiln and contents being entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at \$15,000, partially covered by insurance. The kiln will be rebuilt.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company has agents at work throughout central and northern Wisconsin, making lists of hardwood lands. Within the past few years the company has had many inquiries from manufacturing concerns regarding the hardwoods of Wisconsin. On account of the frequency of labor troubles in Chicago and other large cities, many of these firms have determined to move to country towns where they will be nearer the raw material. The company's agents will compile books, giving acreage and other statistics regarding hardwood lands and resources in general.

A surveying crew is engaged in laying out a line for a railroad which is to be built through Langlade and Shawano counties. This road will pass through a large, undeveloped hardwood country and will tap a tract of hardwood timber owned by the Menasha Woodware Company. It will also pass through the reservation of the Menominee Indians, who are allowed to sell their timber by allotment.

There is 20,000 acres of hardwood lands has been secured by the Holway Land Company of Wausau. The lands, which are situated in southern Marathon county, were formerly owned by the Joseph L. Essert Lumber Company of Mosinee. The latter company handled pine only and has now gone out of business. The lands were bought by the Holway company for speculative purposes, but one of the officers of the company says that a mill may later be erected and the timber cut. The price paid was \$150,000.

H. G. Elloth and Chas. E. Guenther of Wausau have sold to Storey, Stiehm & Huebner of

Pine River a 3,500-acre tract, containing 25,000,000 feet of hardwood timber, situated near Knowlton, Marathon county. Most of the timber is about six miles east of the village of Knowlton, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. The purchasers have been operating a mill at Pine river, but last winter's cut finished their business there and they will dismantle the mill and move it to the new operation. The railroad company will build a spur to haul out the lumber, and the mill will probably be in operation by September 1. Besides the timber in this purchase there is enough other timber in the vicinity to insure at least five years' sawing.

Gus Baesman has sold to the Wausau Lumber Company 1,100 acres of hardwood lands, situated near Rib Falls, Marathon county. The transfer price was \$30,000. The lands are covered with a growth of several varieties of hardwood. Logging will be started next winter and hauled to the company's mill at Edgar.

Hardwood lumbering operations will continue at Kaukauna for the next five years. The section was generally understood to be cut out. The Green Bay & Mississippi Canal Company recently awarded to John Tracy of Appleton the contract for removing a heavy growth of oak, maple, basswood and pine from a large tract of land bordering on the Fox river and just outside the city limits of Kaukauna.

United States marshals have been working in and around Sturgeon Bay, securing evidence against parties who have been removing timber from the government reservation at the head of the bay. About a dozen people are said to be implicated, and arrests are expected. The reservation is covered with a heavy growth of hardwoods.

The Underwood Veneer Company of Wausau which recently purchased an old mill in Mobile, Ala., has remodeled the plant and it is now in active operation under the direction of northern men. The company is shipping to its plant several trainloads of logs each week to cut into veneers.

Wisconsin.

G. H. Bulghrin of Beltrichingam & Young, Madison, has recently returned from a business trip through central and northern Wisconsin. He speaks enthusiastically of the hardwood outlook for the coming season.

The Big Bay Lumber Company is a new concern located at Big Bay, twenty-five miles north of Marquette. Its heaviest stockholders are Cleveland, O., parties.

The Ingram Lumber Company, allied with the Fenwood Lumber Company of Wausau, has commenced operations at Ingram, Wis. The latter named concern has only about two years' work remaining at Fenwood.

The R. Conter Company is now operating four mills. Their main office is at Marshfield, and their other operations at Stratford, Leona and at a point about fifteen miles from the latter place. They cut basswood, elm, birch, maple and hemlock, about 50,000,000 feet annually, and manufacture basswood ceiling and maple flooring.

Hardwood Market.

(By **HARDWOOD RECORD** Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

There is nothing very encouraging to report about Chicago market conditions. As will be noted in the news section of the **HARDWOOD RECORD**, there has been a recrudescence of strike conditions prevailing, which has militated against both the receipts and delivery of lumber. Teamsters have refused to deliver lumber to strike bound houses, and there has actually been a strike in several Chicago lumber yards on the part of team-

sters. Many houses are wiring their shippers to forward no more lumber to them until advised, and several jobbers are so disheartened at the prevailing and oft-repeated strike situation in Chicago that they have determined to establish branch distributing yards at Ohio river or other points, thinking that they can better handle their trade by shipments from somewhat remote distributing points than they can from Chicago.

Notwithstanding these adverse conditions

the great building and manufacturing consuming demand that is going on in Chicago has actually taken over a good deal of lumber within the last month, but May will fall off in consumption well toward forty per cent from April. The yards that have done the best report a diminution in volume of sales of nearly twenty-five per cent, and some yards have not done over half as much as they would have done under normal conditions. With the speedy settlement of the teamsters' strike, which probably will be adjusted very shortly, there is every reason to believe that there will be a large and continued volume of hardwood business transacted during the entire remainder of the year.

Boston.

The condition of the hardwood market varies considerably according to reports, some whole sale dealers having an active demand; others, and they are in the large majority, agree that the season is rather quiet. All, however, unite in pronouncing the trade of the early part of the season as excellent. Quartered white oak inch 1s and 2s is selling at \$76 to \$80. Plain white oak boards are in steady demand at \$48.50 to \$52.50. Ash, inch, is quoted at \$48.50 to \$50; 5 4, \$50.50 to \$51; 8 4, \$54. Inch white ash, of which the supply is growing scarce, \$47.50 to \$48. Cherry is in good favor, inch stock being quoted at \$95 to \$100. White wood in the rough is holding its own in demand at \$46 to \$50 with dressed stock in comparatively better demand. Price lists received from several of the new cypress association mills show an advance of \$3 on some items. The demand for cypress is slackening; is, in fact, disappointing in volume even at \$45 but the supply of choice dry stock has at no time been equal to the call. All hardwoods are as a rule scarce when dryness is the principal factor. Maple flooring is holding strongly at \$7.50 for 2 1/4 inch face, clear matched, with other flooring items in proportion. The retail yard trade generally is not so active as it was during the first week in May. A steady trade of nearly normal volume is expected for the next two or three weeks.

New York.

While the general lumber trade of the metropolitan district is universally reported as excellent, the hardwood market, according to some opinions, has developed some peculiar phases during the past month. The movement of oak, ash, birch and some of the other scarcer items has kept up to the usual large volume, and there is absolutely no complaint on that score, as everyone realizes the conditions governing these items at manufacturing points. Taking the balance of the list there seems to be more than enough stock to go round and, while prices are fairly well maintained, the demand is not general and the market conditions on these items seem to be spotty. There is no explanation offered as to why this is so, nor is it believed that this condition will obtain for a very long period, but that it is a fact so far as the present market is concerned is generally accepted. There have been quite a number of prominent manufacturers in town during the fortnight, and while all expressed themselves as well satisfied with the general business outlook, several of them complained of a lack of activity on some of the hardwoods. After a careful survey of the metropolitan district, however, this condition can hardly be said to apply here. It may be a little difficult to dispose of all the stock that one would wish for in a day's work, but a trip through the district reveals ample activity in all lines and a consumption of lumber which is pretty general. Of course, here, too, oak, birch and a few other items can be stated to be in better call than the general hardwood list, but as a whole the hardwood market is not suffering for want of buyers to any extent

if prices are to be taken as a guide, as the whole list remains firm.

Pittsburg.

A big increase in the volume of business is the feature of the hardwood situation in Pittsburg. This increase has come so steadily and yet so rapidly as to cause much less comment than had it come in the form of immense orders. The best firms in the city are so busy with fair-sized carload orders that they are paying little attention to going after the big orders that have to be taken quite frequently at a cut from regular quotations. The stiff demand for all kinds of hardwood right here in the city is making up a trade that is all the dealers could wish.

The big volume of house building already under way or soon to be started is bound to take a large amount of hardwoods. There is also an excess of repair work and remodeling in stores and office buildings this year and a vast amount of making over good but old houses, both of which are using up hardwood rapidly. Outside the city salesmen report a brisk trade among the small factories. Car load lots are beginning to arrive from the lake ports and this is easing the situation a little, so that it is somewhat easier to fill orders in most woods than a month ago.

The best call is for dimension oak. No advances have been authorized by the wholesale dealers' association. The prices of other hardwoods have not advanced, although in a few cases a slightly better figure has been paid for choice lots of stock. Contractors are buying freely of all woods and the proportion of cash dealing is unusually large.

Kansas City.

A canvass of the hardwood situation during the closing days of spring develops the fact that the general demand for hardwoods this season has been fully up to the average and noticeably better than that of the spring of 1904. The local demand has never been better, and this is due to the fact that not only is building very active, especially in the way of the erection of the better class of residences, but that never before has interior finish run to hardwoods to such an extent. This is probably the case in all cities, due to the general prosperity, but it is noticed here that where, a few years ago, residences built to sell for from two to five thousand dollars were largely finished in pine, they are now finished in the majority of cases, in hardwoods, principally oak, with oak flooring on the ground floor. Consequently the hardwood yards here have been kept busy since about February and the indications are that the local demand will be brisk through the summer and fall. The general demand is hardly as active as a few weeks ago, although the volume of business is fully normal for the time of year and there is a free inquiry. Not only has the demand for the better grades for planing mill stock been active this season, but there has been a strong call for common stock. The railroad companies have kept the oak mills busy with orders for timbers, ties and pilings, and the call for select stock for car work has been unusually heavy. The furniture trade has been noticeably more active than last year and all factors began placing orders freely early and continue to do so. Wagon and implement stock has been in strong demand and the present inquiry is in excess of the visible supply for prompt delivery.

The price situation has been as satisfactory as has been the demand, which naturally follows. The markets have been generally steady, with little variation during the season, and on everything except plain oak, both white and red, the price is considered only moderately high and will likely continue

at the present quotations through the summer. The unusual scarcity of one-inch plain oak has forced prices to start and the call or yard that has the stock in shipping condition will get a cut at once has no trouble in getting fancy prices. Quotations of \$10 or more at the mill have been made and quickly accepted within the past month for one-inch plain white oak and \$30 or more is being secured for one-inch red. The quotations on plain oak are said to be the highest on record and are likely to decline in the fall after the mills have been able to accumulate a little stock, but no weakness is expected within the next 30 to 60 days.

While everything is so close to demand and prices, and while the outlook for future business is considered especially good, the hardwood people have a tale of woe to relate about the excessive rainfall which prevails in the southern hardwood country. They had expected that after the superabundance of rain during January, February, March and April, during which time the mills made little headway in getting out new stock and were badly handicapped in making shipments, there would be a change for the better, but all reports from the Arkansas mills indicate that precipitation this month has been as heavy, or heavier, than during some of the preceding months. Tales of high water, with resultant damage to tram roads and washouts of dams are frequent, and shipments from most mills have been disappointing and far short of expectations. The mill men are very independent and buyers are very numerous in the mill country. This is about the only way to get stock this season as buyers are haunting the mills too constantly to make it worth while for the mill men to pay much attention to mail inquiries. There is some stock being piled but it is slow in drying out and is being contracted for about as soon as piled. The hardwood people are earnestly hoping that the rainy season in the mill country will soon come to an end and enable the mills to make up for lost time in getting out stock for the fall demand, which promises to be active throughout the Southwest and middle West.

Bristol.

Conditions in this city and section are good, with prospects of a further stiffening of prices within the next few weeks. A good demand exists for all kinds of stock, with good prices.

In many particulars the situation remains unchanged. Shipments continue brisk, and it is reported that there is a material improvement in the car situation. For several weeks it has been almost a matter of impossibility for the shippers to get sufficient cars on the lines of the Virginia & Southwestern Railway and the Norfolk & Western Railway, but little trouble in this particular is now being encountered. Prices on oak of all grades are exceptionally good. Poplar is in heavy demand, with high prices. Many local dealers are sixty days behind with orders for poplar stock and the demand is unprecedented. A slight falling off in the demand for poplar culls and sound wormy chestnut is noted in contrast with the briskness of the market in this line within the past few weeks.

Philadelphia.

From a deduction of the opinions of the different dealers in the hardwoods, the demand is increasing and the volume of business is better. All stock in the hands of the dealers has a ready call at prices that are entirely satisfactory. With but a few exceptions, the hardwoods find a ready market. The building situation is still on the increase and the demand for hardwood stock from such consumers will find an abundance of business until late in the year.

Plain oak, with such a steady call, has the dealers offering all kinds of prices for stock. Quartered oak shows an improvement over the past fortnight and a better supply on hand bids fair for the summer trade. Ash has been in good demand and a good supply is reported on hand. Chestnut and birch are being freely inquired for among the manufacturing trade as is also maple. Basswood is a trifle stronger than at any time this spring. Poplar is gradually gaining in strength and spruce is still a very strong factor in the market. Cypress is having a good demand. A good demand also exists for sound wormy chestnut. Dealers report a scarcity in No. 1 white ash. The market is very firm for all the hardwoods and much strength is shown all the way through the different grades. Prices rule firm.

Baltimore.

The excellent condition of the trade in evidence for some time past continues. All the hardwoods are in good demand, particularly oak planks, which are eagerly sought after. The mills have all the orders on hand they can take care of, and not a few plants have sold ahead for months, while the inquiry for stocks continues unabated. Under the influence of this state of affairs the range of values is high and the quotations are firmly maintained. The local demand is not less active than the domestic inquiry, the consumers here being called on to furnish much interior work and finding the capacity of the mills taxed to the utmost limit. Much of the office furniture turned out is of oak, this wood having the call, while considerable quantities of ash are also used. Ash, in fact, is a strong second to oak, commanding advanced prices and moving as freely as the ability of the mills to furnish supplies will permit. Chestnut is also an appreciable factor in the market. Walnut is also being brought in in fairly large quantities, though a large part of this wood is shipped abroad. Lumbermen express some surprise over the extent of the walnut supply, in view of the assertions made long ago that the stocks of walnut timber were practically exhausted. Buyers still manage to find it in any quantity desired by those who care to pay the price, and the wood consequently figures prominently in the export trade. Prices, as might be expected, are well sustained, walnut being a factor of great steadiness. The available stocks are not in excess of the needs of the trade, and the prevailing tone is rather firmer than usual, a condition in part attributable to the reduction in the accumulations held abroad. A number of English and continental brokers have visited the United States of late, and immediate contact with the trade here has convinced them that it is on the boom. It became a question of paying more or doing without stocks, and a material reduction of stocks abroad decided the issue. The exporter who buys with judgment at the present time can hardly fail to make money, the improvement abroad being continuous, and showing no signs of cessation. The weakening in the price of poplar predicted by some lumbermen has not yet occurred, and there are not a few who assert that it will not come except with a general downward movement. The mills are, as a rule, running full time and have plenty of orders. Stocks appear to be moving freely and the tone of the market is healthy.

Buffalo.

There is plenty to do in the hardwood trade, despite the general report that it is hardly as brisk as the white pine trade. There is reason for a rapid sale of pine in the great need of small houses, the city, in fact, scarcely building anything else, but making a large showing in them alone. Of course, a good amount of the

cheaper pine and hemlock is enough to meet all the wants of such a business and hardwoods are neglected. So the hardwood dealer has very little to do but turn to the seaboard districts as an outlet, and the activity there is sufficient to fairly satisfy him. He is sure of a good season at fair prices. Buffalo will some day go to putting up buildings that call for more hard wood and then there will be a demand along the entire line.

The scarcity of plain oak is still the leading feature in the trade and it promises to remain short right along, as even quartered oak is not yet accepted as a general substitute for it by the consumer, the difference in price apparently being considered too great. There is a better demand for poplar. Southern pine is very firm and orders are hard to fill. Elm is in good demand and the supply better, except inch stock. Ash is very low in stock, but in good demand; birch is moving well, and maple is wanted. Chestnut is quiet and basswood decidedly slow. There is no complaint of prices.

There is an effort on the part of lumbermen generally to carry better assortments and small or stocks and this fairly obliges the members of an all-round trade, like that of Buffalo, to stand closer together than formerly. The steps taken by both pine and hardwood dealers to exchange stock lists regularly are thought to be in the right direction and the movement is not likely to be given up right away. A better feeling is also created through that means.

Detroit.

The hardwood market remains in a generally satisfactory state. There has been somewhat of an overproduction of inferior thick maple and, as a consequence, the lower grades are rather draggy. This does not apply to one-inch stock, in which nearly all the dry lumber has been cleaned up by the flooring factories. Dry firsts and seconds maple, in five quarter and thicker, has also been shipped out close to the new stock and prices are a little stronger except possibly on two inch. In this one thick there is something of a surplus. Beech, birch and elm are all moving off well, with no change in values. Basswood is still feeble. The heavy consumption of wide poplar in the numerous local automobile body factories makes Detroit one of the best markets in the country for such stock. Several large poplar concerns have recently established permanent sales offices here.

Saginaw Valley.

The hardwood lumber market is steady and generally firm. Various opinions have been expressed as to market conditions, but the consensus of opinion is that the situation is much better than it was last year when the tendency was in the direction of a lower range of values and uncertainty as to the future. One manufacturer stated that hardwood, with the possible exception of oak and ash, is at least \$1 lower than he was selling the same grade of stock for a year ago. Other dealers and manufacturers are more optimistic. There is a fair demand for maple flooring and lumber for flooring, and prices of the manufactured commodity are better than they were a year ago. Ash is rather scarce and is especially firm. Basswood is not so strong as it has been. There is a fair inquiry for beech and elm and the market is steady. Dry stock has been sold up closely and some manufacturers are shipping green lumber. The output will be about the same as that of last year.

Chattanooga.

The demand for lumber in this city and section continues very strong, and especially is this true with respect to plain and quartered oak. There is also a strong demand for ash and high grade poplar and chestnut. There is a marked

decrease in the log supply, and this applies particularly to the river mills. The reason is that the timber is becoming exhausted in the mountainous sections, and it is more difficult to cut logs and haul them to the Tennessee river and its tributaries, and also because of the low tides which have been on for the last six months. There is now a good logging tide, which will probably be the last until next fall. An estimate of the log supply for the year makes it about 22,000,000 feet, as against 30,000,000 last year. Every woodworking plant in this section is now busy, and the demand on local concerns having mills at other points is as good as can be expected. All grades of oak lumber are advancing rapidly in price, but poplar is a little quiet, as the Ohio and Kentucky mills are getting out much stock.

Indianapolis.

The past fortnight has witnessed no change in the local hardwood lumber situation. The week of May 8 was very stormy and disagreeable and Indianapolis was in the throes of the storm king. However, much pleasanter weather prevailed during the week of May 15. This helped out business considerably. Plain white and red oak still continue to be in the greatest demand. Inquiries during the past two weeks have been plentiful, while prices have been steady. There has also been a firm demand for walnut, the price of which has recently advanced a little. It is now worth from \$95 to \$100.

Nashville.

The lumber market continues steady although not characterized by its former unusual activity. Business continues good and there are plenty of foreign orders. The local trade continues with a rush on account of the building boom. There is a heavy demand for poplar, and plain oak is still scarce, with high prices holding firm. There has been better water in the river recently and a considerable amount of timber has been brought to Nashville. The dealers who are supplying lumber to contractors have more than they can handle. While the foreign business is not quite so brisk as it has been, still it is fair even if business has not the same snap it has had recently. There is nothing alarming in the situation, for there could be a further falling off in the foreign business and it would still be good.

Memphis.

There is a moderate run of new orders being received, but business in hardwood lumber is not brisk, being smaller in volume than the trade expected. There is a considerable amount of lumber being shipped out on old bookings. There is no sign of weakening on the part of the trade, stock generally being in pretty strong hands, but no sales are being missed at current prices, where there is an opportunity of placing stock. Consumers appear to be taking their time about buying, a statement which is quite as applicable to the foreign trade as to the domestic. Plain oak still holds its position as leader of the list in point of strength as well as activity. There is not much of this to be had and prices thereon are quite firm. Cypress moves readily in the upper grades and there is a fair call for selects and shops. Ash is good property in all dimensions, stocks being only fairly plentiful, the demand good and prices firm. High-grade poplar moves well, but the low grades are slow. Cottonwood and gum are holding their own as to price and some of the trade, owing to the strong statistical position, anticipate some slight improvement in the former. It is estimated on conservative authority that production of this wood has been 50 per cent short of normal since December 1, because of heavy rains.

Heavy rains are reported over much of the

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Memphis hardwood lumber producing district, which, coming on top of the excessive precipitation already experienced, has seriously interfered with production. Logging operations are being conducted on a limited scale and many of the mills are not running. Reports received from some mill men in this territory, who have not had to close down heretofore, are to the effect that they are not able to log, and that their plants are idle. Conditions, from a weather standpoint, are about as bad as can be imagined, and the output of hardwood lumber in the Mississippi valley is much more limited than usual at this season.

The hardwood log crop this season, owing to the failure of the Mississippi to rise to the height necessary for bringing out timber, proved to be short and this condition has been accentuated by the impossibility of hauling logs from the bottoms. Some of those who have been through the woods say it is so wet that it is almost impossible to haul over them an empty wagon with a four horse team. It is possible that the river here may rise high enough through the recent heavy rains to bring out more, but if it does not the timber yield in this territory will be lighter than it has been at this season for many years. It will be several weeks, even without further rains, before some of the mills will be able to do any logging, and with further precipitation the time will be lengthened.

There is another feature that is beginning to attract some attention, and that is the smaller receipts of lumber at this point, on account of the bad roads and wet conditions of the bottoms, which prevent hauling. A prominent wholesaler said today that his receipts had not been interfered with much so far, because he had been bringing in lumber from mills lying directly on the railroads, but that during the next few weeks he expected to see a decided falling off, because these accessible mills had shipped out most of their stock, thus leaving him dependent on the other mills, which have to haul some distance in order to load cars. He says he expects to see a considerable falling off in the holdings of lumber here during the next month or two on this account, although stocks are fairly full.

The trade describes the hardwood situation and outlook as somewhat puzzling. There is every reason, according to the prevailing view, why there should be a big demand, and yet, with the exception of a few items, the activity is rather limited and the volume of orders disappointing. Stocks are not large, production is being interfered with, the timber supply is unusually short, consumers have only moderate stocks of lumber, the car plants are all working at full capacity, wagon factories are running with a full quota of orders, and the volume of building all over the country is of record proportions. These facts are apparent, and yet it is acknowledged on all sides that there is not the business there ought to be, and this condition is ascribed in almost every case to the indisposition of consumers to stock up freely at the prevailing level.

Louisville.

Business is brisk in the local hardwood market, not to say booming, and hardwood dealers have their hands full. There is some concern among mill men, however, over the approaching scarcity of logs. Several mills have a fair supply of raw material, but the majority of them have a supply which will last scarcely sixty days. The run of logs from the up state streams this spring has not been as heavy as usual, although earlier in the season it reached very fair proportions. However, lumbermen depend chiefly on the heavy spasmodic rains in the late spring for their heaviest runs. The rains which are most advantageous for lumber-

ing are the heavy rains which come down in a few hours, and which wash the logs from the hills into the river, and which give rise to the rivers on short notice. It is said here this spring have been more frequent than in the past week, when there were several good heavy downpours.

In the market for the finished product there is little change. Plain oak is very strong, the price advancing by regular stages, with a heavy demand and a rather short supply. Quartered oak is somewhat weak, the supply being a little in excess of the demand. There continues the usual good demand for hickory and ash and prices remain steady. Poplar is steady in price and seems to be more generally favored. The movement has been of large proportions within the past two weeks.

Minneapolis.

Heavy and continued rains in this section have interfered to some extent with trade, and still more with shipments, putting exposed stocks in no condition to load. They have also delayed the appearance of new stock on the market, which promised to come unusually early on account of fine drying weather early in the spring. It will take a month of favorable weather to send much of the new cut into the shipping market. However, a great many deals are being made for the cut of the northern hardwood mills. Dealers have been sharp after stock and have contracted for it long in advance. The indications are that a larger proportion of the stock will be in strong hands this year than ever before, which will insure firmer prices. Dealers say, however, that there appears to be more new hardwood lumber offered than they had looked for, indicating that the output will not be much behind that of former years.

Considerable southern stock is being shipped this way to supply the demand of northern consumers, especially oak. Northern red and white oak are both very scarce and stocks broken. For instance, sixteen foot oak is almost out of the market, and it forms the larger proportion of most of the orders that come in. Birch is growing scarce, and so is elm. While there is still considerable basswood, it is being cleaned out unusually well before the coming of new stock.

The best branch of the trade here is still with the retail yards, which are ordering some good bills of hardwood in mixed car lots. In the cities there is a decided improvement noted with the factories making doors and mill work. Building operations are heavy and increasing in volume, and the orders for special interior finish and sash and doors are the biggest and most numerous local factories have seen. An unusually large proportion of them call for hardwood stock, and the concerns are on the market more actively again. They bought heavily in the winter, expecting the stock to last them well into the summer season, but the stock bought then is almost cleaned out. They are only buying for immediate needs, but there is enough of the business to count. Furniture factories are having a dull season, and are not heavy buyers in the hardwood market.

St. Louis.

For some reason trade conditions are not as pleasing as at the last report, and practically all of the local wholesalers admit that May will not make the showing in volume of business that was made in April. During the past two weeks the decrease in the demand has been very noticeable and those who have been inclined to purchase have particularized to a greater extent than earlier in the season. In some woods these items which showed a slight drop at the beginning of the month are now decidedly dull, while these items which were in strong demand have changed in no way. It is probable that this change is more exaggerated in St. Louis than in other markets, as the

trade with local consumers was the first to show the change and all of the local whole sales rely to a large extent upon the local consumption for the disposal of their lower grades and other undesirable items. As to the duration of the present dull period opinion is somewhat divided, but the whole thing is regarded as unreasonable in view of the light stocks of dry lumber and the limited production thus far this spring. Stocks locally have not improved to any extent during the past thirty days at least so far as dry lumber is concerned, and there is considerable difficulty being experienced in filling some orders, especially for those calling for inch plain oak either red or white. With gum in those items which are inclined towards dullness, the demand has dropped off and little stock is moving. There is rather a light call for the lower grades of cottonwood, as the box trade does not seem to be in its feet in good shape and is fairly well supplied with raw material. Such stock as is suitable for shipping, however, is in good demand, this, of course, including box boards and other upper grades. Quartered oak has shown little change except so far as the lower grades are concerned there is being a call at reasonable figures for all the upper, available. Receipts during the past few weeks have been decidedly unfavorable and buyers are having trouble in securing sufficient stock to pay their traveling expenses. The season has now arrived when there should be better logging conditions and consequently a heavier production and the receipts should be fairly heavy, although they will be composed strictly of green lumber.

Cincinnati.

A stretch of more than a week of rainy weather has taken the life out of the hardwood market, but there are evidences of a revival of interest under more pleasant conditions. Stocks, though, have been in strong hands and there has been no shading in values. Under continued limited supplies plain oak has maintained a firm undertone and the same may be said for quartered white. A fair trade has been done in mahogany and cypress. Ash has moved rather slowly. Cottonwood and gum have acted sluggishly and a steady feeling has been barely sustained. Inquiries for poplar are for small lots, and with no appreciable diminishment in stocks the wood shows no improvement over the previous report.

Ashland.

The past week or ten days has seen a material increase in the number of orders received, and the prospect for a continuance of a good demand is of the brightest. Inquiries for poplar are numerous and the manufacturers who have well assorted stocks of dry lumber anticipate no difficulty in disposing of them at prices better than those now prevailing. The mills are busy and the supply of logs is fair.

Liverpool.

Alfred Dobell & Co's May 1 circular announces that the arrivals and deliveries during April have been normal, that values generally are firm, but buyers' operations continue to be marked by extreme caution. The supplies of round southern oak have been liberal, the demand remains unchanged and prices rule low. There have been no arrivals of Baltimore waney logs and shipments of prime fresh logs would do well. The market is practically unchanged on waney planks. Stocks are heavy and shipments should be restricted to strictly prime planks 15½ feet and up long. The import of coffin planks has been in moderate. The stock of medium and inferior logs is heavy and prices of such material are depressed. Strictly prime planks are scarce and shipments of this description would meet with ready sale at good prices. The

arrival of walnut logs of all grades has again been heavy and prices continue low. There is a good demand for all classes of 1 inch and up thick planks. Whitewood logs have arrived freely and prices are lower. In boards and planks, owing to heavy stocks, it is difficult to make progress at satisfactory prices. The heavy arrivals of ash logs have chiefly been on contract and prices are easier. In hickory logs the import has been heavy and prices are somewhat lower. In staves the demand continues good and prices are firm. Almost any size of really prime stock finds ready sale. Dobell & Co give no very concise story of the mahogany situation. The arrival of logs has been liberal and, while wood of good quality has met with a ready sale, inferior logs are difficult to place.

London.

Leary & Co's market report covering the month of April shows that the demand for American black walnut logs is restricted to the largest and best timber, with quotations from 38 to 48 6d per cubic foot. Black walnut lumber of medium and cull grades is firm, but first quality is not much wanted. Prices for best quality are from 58 to 78 per cubic foot, medium quality, 48 to 48 1/2, and culls, 28 to 28 6d.

Quartered oak is reported a weak market, with quotations ranging from 28 6d to 48 6d per cubic foot. Both plain planks and boards are in regular request with quotations at from 18 3d to 28 6d per cubic foot. Logs are a very strong market.

There continues to be a satisfactory demand for first quality whitewood, but lower grades are not strong. Values are from 28 3d to 38 6d per cubic foot, first quality; 18 6d to 28, clear sap; 18 to 18 6d for medium; 18 to 18 3d for culls. Logs are in over supply and should not be sent. In satin walnut (sweet gum) there is a slight improvement, but shipments must be kept moderate. Quotations are from 18 3d to 28 6d per cubic foot.

Leary & Co announce that the Easter holidays interfered materially with business in mahogany and only one small auction took place. The general position of the market is unchanged, with a fair demand for medium and large size.

Churchill & Sims' wood circular, under date of May 3, shows there has been no improvement in the demand in the lumber market during April. Deliveries from the docks have fallen off further by some 3,000 standards as compared with April of last year. The total deficiency for the first third of the year, as compared with the same period of 1904, amounts to nearly 10,000 standards, but sadly belies the hopes of better trade to come which were indulged in and acted upon at Christmas time. Lack of demand shows in the figures of the dock stock, which is not reduced as quickly as it should be, and is also slightly reflected in the course of prices during the month, which are weaker than they were in March.

Little change is noted in the mahogany market. A considerable quantity of wood found buyers, either at or after the four auction sales, which were all well attended. Good wood of fair sizes was well competed for at steady prices, but small and inferior logs were less sought and prices were inclined to be easier. Arrivals were moderate.

The demand for black walnut logs is quiet, but stocks are light and really good logs of fair sizes in small lots sell well. In planks and boards the stocks continue light and there is a satisfactory demand.

There is a very limited demand for whitewood and only small parcels of large prime wood should be sent. There continues to be a good demand for planed boards, but there is a fair stock of unplanned wood in both planks and boards.

The demand for American staves is still very small and at present shows no signs of improvement.

H. C. HOSSAFOUS

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Calling on furniture trade to handle Quartered oak veneers on commission. Good proposition to right party. Address
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HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

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MACHINERY.

If you are in need of machinery—new or second hand a few lines in this column will place your wants before those who have such goods for sale. For particulars address
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FOR SALE.

50 M ft. 1" Basswood.
50 M ft. 1" Chestnut.
10 M ft. 1" Cherry.
100 M ft. 1" Clear, Bright Poplar Saps.
Above is nicely manufactured, good quality, high grade stock.
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4/4 qtd. Red Oak—dry, common and better.
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600,000 ft. 4-4 White and Red Oak, 1sts and 2nds No. 1 and No. 2 Common.
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A bargain for entire lot at quick sale.
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Soft Elm cut 1"x7" up to 12 to 16 ft. long. Also half lengths. Seasoned 90 days. Inspection at shipping point. Spot cash. One to ten cars.
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Ash Squares 10 to 16 ft., dry or green, largely 5 and 6 inches. Will pay \$60.00 per M. f. o. b. New York.
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One carload of 3" first and second, dry, White Oak.
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We want to contract for log run white oak: must be good mill. Name us cash price f. o. b. your shipping point, and state what percentage of 1st and 2nd and No. 1 common you can guarantee. ADAM & STEINBRUGGE, Exporters, New Orleans, La.

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200 M feet 28-inch and up White Oak logs.
200 M feet 12-inch and up Walnut logs.
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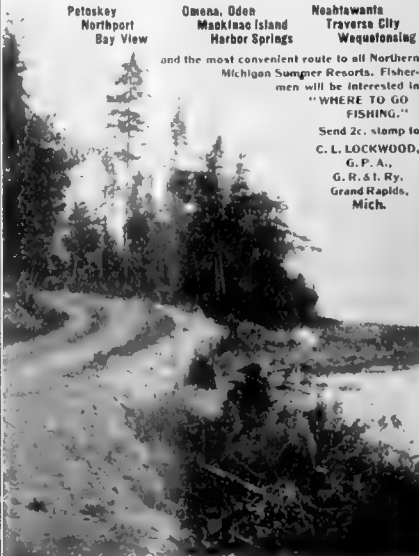
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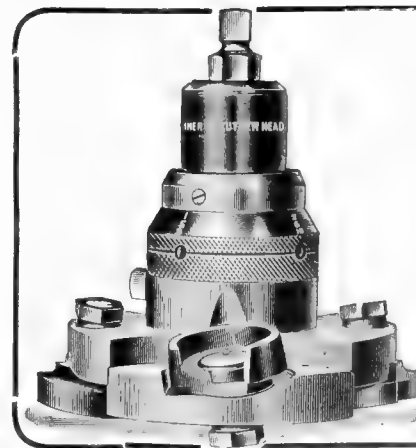
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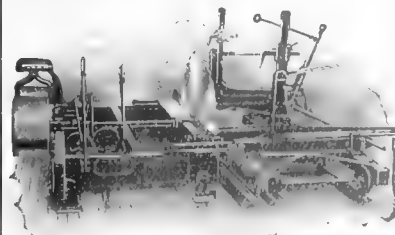
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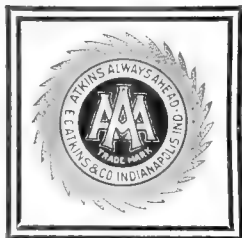
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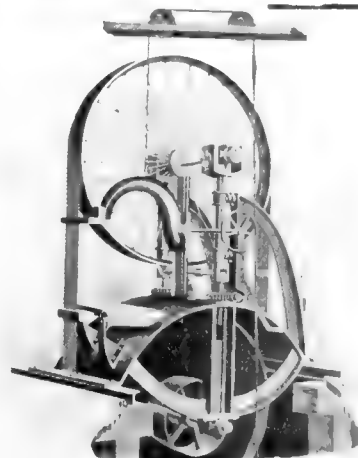
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Ten per cent More Profit



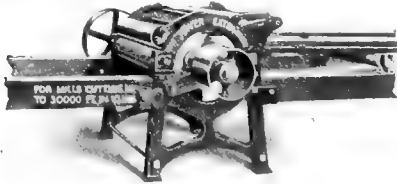
The profits of a saw mill can readily be increased ten per cent by using a hand mill instead of a rotary. The price of this mill with six foot wheels for saws eight inches wide is readily within the reach of all. It cuts smooth and perfect lumber and has a capacity of 25,000 feet to 35,000 feet per day. It runs with less expenditure of power than a rotary and puts only half as much of the log into saw dust as does the circular saw.

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A side edger removes but one edge of a board at a time. The same is true where the edging is done on the main saw.



TOWER EXTRA EDGER

A No 1 or 2 TOWER 2-saw Edger. Improved, removes both edges, and if one edge of the board is already straight, produces **two** fully edged boards in one operation. A No. 4 TOWER 3-saw Edger, Improved, delivers two or three perfectly edged boards at one pass, according to whether the lumber reaches the machine with both edges crooked or one edge straight.

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**Producing But One Board Where
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The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.

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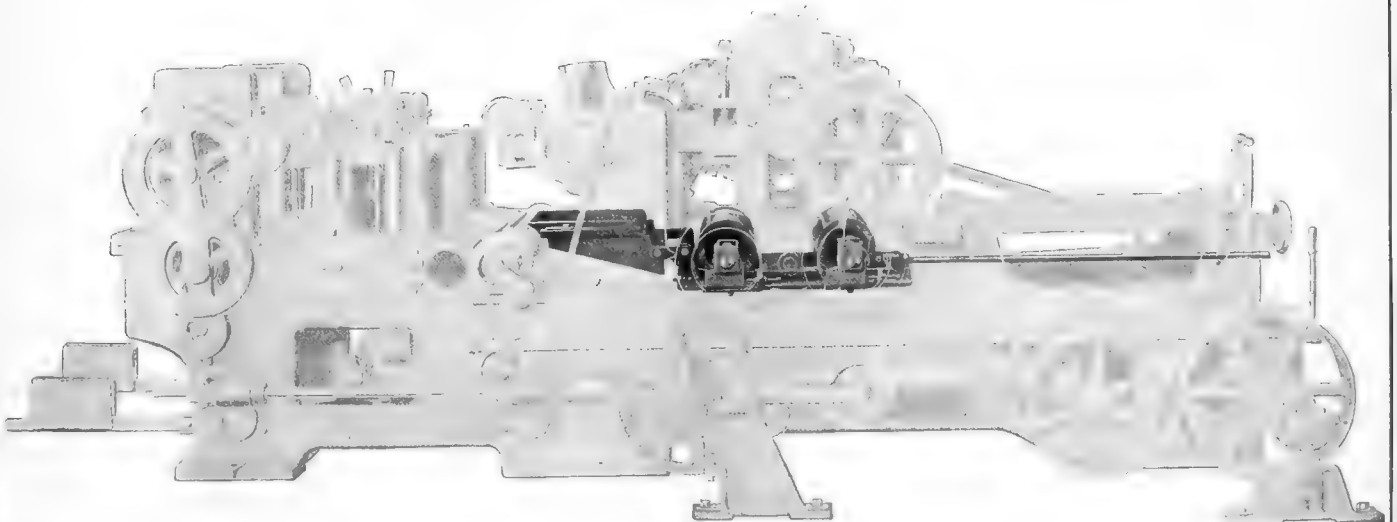
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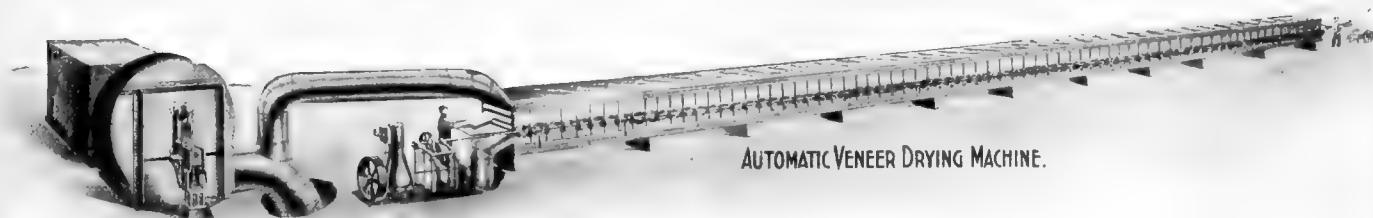
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Are you satisfied with your present methods? Wouldn't you like to find a way to dry veneers flat and without wrinkles, checks, splits or discolorations? Wouldn't you like to be able to dry any veneer or thin lumber up to 1-4 inch in thickness and any size sheet at the rate of from 25,000 to 150,000 feet per day? It can be done, and it has been done, but

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THE COE WAY IS THE ONLY WAY

Our Automatic Roller Dryer will not only dry your veneer perfectly and quickly, but it will save you its cost every year in the saving of labor alone. The price of these machines is not excessive—not more than you would pay for a good kiln. They are in use in nearly all the best mills in the country and our order books show that the remainder are following.

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Moore-Whitmore Co., So. Milwaukee, Wis.

Acme Tea Chest Co., Glasgow, Scotland.

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Setter Bros. Co., Cattaraugus, N. Y.

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Saws prepaid on trial and no bill rendered until reported accepted. If we do not give you

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22,000 ft. 1/2 in. firsts & seconds.
28,000 ft. 4/4 in. firsts & seconds.
9,000 ft. 5/4 in. firsts & seconds.
15,000 ft. 8/4 in. firsts & seconds.
1,600 ft. 10/4 in. firsts & seconds.
52,000 ft. 4/4 in. common.
6,200 ft. 5/4 in. common.
3,500 ft. 6/4 in. common.
5,000 ft. 8/4 in. common.
6,000 ft. 4/4 in. cull.
12,000 ft. 4/4 in. strips.

QUARTERED RED OAK.

8,000 ft. 5/4 in. common.

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

32,000 ft. 1/2 in. firsts & seconds.
2,275 ft. 3/4 in. firsts & seconds.
18,000 ft. 4/4 in. firsts & seconds.
9,000 ft. 8/4 in. firsts & seconds.
61,000 ft. 4/4 in. common.
18,500 ft. 1 1/8 in. common.
8,000 ft. 6/4 in. common.
10,000 ft. 10/4 in. common.
42,000 ft. 4/4 in. cull.

WHITE OAK PILING.

10,000 ft. lineal.

OAK DIMENSION STOCK.

200,000 ft. 2 in. and up x 6 in. and up wide, 8 to 16 ft. long.

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10,000 ft. 4/4 in. firsts & seconds.
4,000 ft. 8/4 in. firsts & seconds.
500 ft. 10/4 in. firsts & seconds.
2,600 ft. 12/4 in. firsts & seconds.
2,650 ft. 16/4 in. firsts & seconds.
15,000 ft. 4/4 in. cull.
15,000 ft. 4/4 in. common.
4,000 ft. 4/4 in. mill culls & shorts

WHITE ASH.

8,000 ft. 10/4 in. firsts & seconds.

SOFT MAPLE.

10,000 ft. 6/4 in. common & better.
7,000 ft. 1 1/2, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in. common & better.

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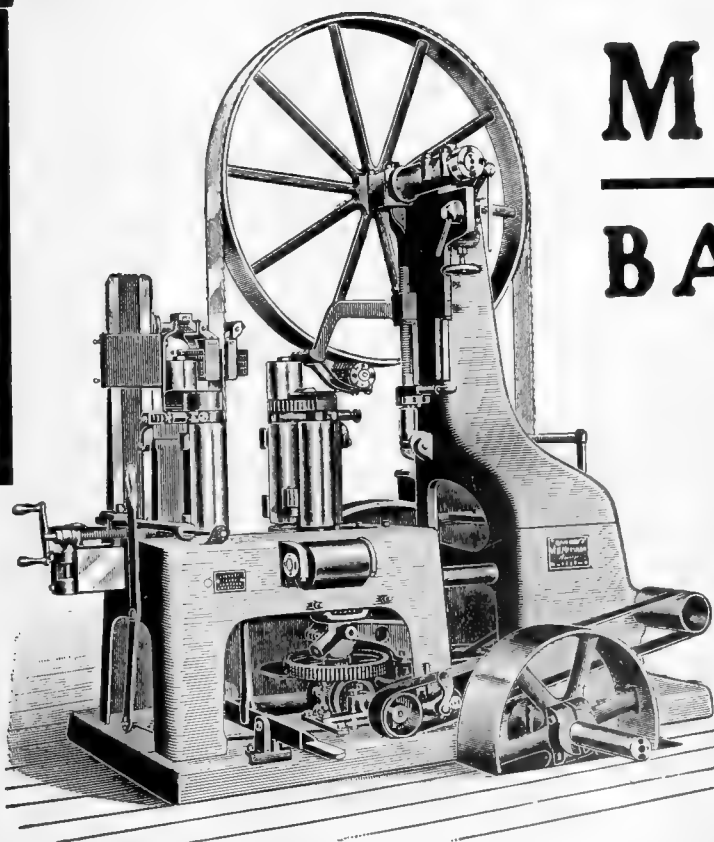
3,000 ft. 4/4 in. firsts & seconds.
3,000 ft. 5/4 in. firsts & seconds.
200 ft. 12/4 in. firsts & seconds.
2,500 ft. 4/4 in. common.
3,000 ft. 5/4 in. common.
2,000 ft. 4/4 in. cull.
2,000 ft. 5/4 in. cull.

QUARTERED SYCAMORE.

1,000 ft. 4/4 in. firsts & seconds.
11,000 ft. 5/4 in. firsts & seconds.
4,000 ft. 5/4 in. common.

BUTTERNUT.

3,000 ft. 4/4 in. common & better



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NEW STANDARD 60-INCH

BAND-RESAW

An extra heavy, simply constructed and powerful machine, especially adapted to resawing green hardwood cants, unedged plank, or for medium to extra heavy planing mill resawing.

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SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

Illustrated Catalogue of Our Complete Line of Band Resaws, Pony Band Mills and Band Edgers on Request.

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OUR stock for 1905 is sawed from the largest and finest Yellow Poplar Logs in the District, and from timber felled in 1904, insuring lumber free from sap stain and boring.

Four competing railroads entering our yards enables us to secure prompt car service and make quick shipments.

Wide and thick stock specialties.

We solicit your inquiries.

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PLAIN RED
AND WHITE OAK.

QUARTERED RED
AND WHITE OAK.

POPLAR.

Always in Stock.

Our Specialty.

OAK TIMBER

AND

FLITCHES

up to 60 feet long

CUT TO ORDER.

MAY

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QUARTERED WHITE OAK

100,000' 1" 1s and 2s.
25,000' 1 1/4" 2s.
25,000' 1 1/2" 2s.
20,000' 2" 2s.
105,000' 1" common.
20,000' 1 1/4" common.
25,000' 1 1/2" common.
15,000' 2" 2s.
10,000' 1" cull.
4,500' 1 1/4" cull.
30,000' 1" strips, 2 1/2 to 5 1/2".
5,000' 1 1/4" strips, 3 to 5 1/2".
10,000' 1" common strips.

QUARTERED RED OAK

30,000' 1" common.
15,000' 1" 1s and 2s.
2,000' 1 1/2" 2s.
8,000' 1" strips.
5,000' 1" cull.

PLAIN WHITE OAK

25,000' 1" common.
35,000' 1 1/4" common.
8,000' 1 1/2" common.
10,000' 1 3/4" 1s and 2s.
1,500' 1 1/2" 1s and 2s.
6,000' 2" 1s and 2s.
2,000' 2 1/2" 1s and 2s.
3,000' 3" 1s and 2s.

WALNUT

8,000' 1" 1s and 2s.
6,000' 1 1/4" 2s.
4,500' 1 1/2" 2s.
4,000' 2" 2s.
1,500' 2 1/2" 2s.
3,000' 3" 2s.
15,000' 1" sap and mill cull.

WHITE ASH

8,500' 1" 1s and 2s.
8,500' 1 1/2" 2s.
5,000' 2" 2s.
2,500' 4" 2s.
20,000' 1" common.
12,000' 1 1/2" common.
15,000' 1" cull.

HICKORY

300' 1" 1s and 2s.
500' 1 1/4" 2s.
4,500' 1 1/2" 2s.
15,000' 2" 2s.
3,000' 2" common.
5,000' 2 1/2" 1s and 2s and common.
5,000' 3" 1s and 2s and common.
12,000' 1 1/2" cull.

CHERRY

3,000' 1" 1s and 2s.
5,000' 1 1/2" 2s.
1,000' 1 1/2" and 2" common and cull.
10,000' 1" common.

POPLAR

27,000' 5/8" 1s and 2s.
50,000' 1" 1s and 2s.
7,000' 1 1/4" 1s and 2s.
12,000' 1 1/2" 1s and 2s.
8,000' 2" 2s.
2,000' 3" 1s and 2s.

QUARTERED SYCAMORE

10,000' 1" 1s and 2s 6" and up.
5,000' 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 and 2" 1s and 2s, 12" and up.
3,000' 1" common.

BUTTERNUT

13,000' 1" common and better.

ELM

50,000' 2" common and better.
15,000' 5/8" crating.

LINN

25,000' 1" common and better.

Piled at EVANSVILLE, IND.

PLAIN RED OAK

30,000' 1" 1s and 2s.
3,000' 2" 1s and 2s.
75,000' 1" common.
2,000' 2" common.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

25,000' 1" 1s and 2s.
33,000' 1" common.
7,000' 1 1/4" and 2" common.
18,000' 1" strips.

PLAIN WHITE OAK

21,000' 1" common.

GUM

11,000' 1" common and better.

Piled at TALLEGA, KY.

QUARTERED WHITE AND RED OAK

15,000' 1" 1s and 2s, white.
8,000' 1" common, white.
5,000' 1" 1s and 2s, red.
3,500' 1" common, red.

PLAIN WHITE OAK

10,000' 1" 1s and 2s.
40,000' No. 1 and No. 2 common, 8' long.
10,000' 1" cull.
4,500' 1 1/2" cull.

POPLAR

3,000' 1" 1s and 2s.
10,000' 1" No. 1 common.
15,000' 1" No. 2 common.

Band Mill, Richmond, Ind. Correspondence solicited. Guaranteed Indiana quartered Oak.

C. & W. KRAMER CO.

RICHMOND, IND.

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We have 300,000 feet of 1 in. and 2 in., largely 1 in. log run (all grades in), a good percent wide stock, in pile at our mill at Leesville, La. Let us figure with you.

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North Western Lumber Co.
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Mills at Stanley, Wis.

We are offering today:

1,000,000 feet Dry Birch
500,000 feet Mixed Cull Basswood

Let us figure with you

We make a Specialty of Soft Elm Trunk Slats

Now sawing at our Crandon, Wis., mill a fine lot of

BASSWOOD

Will cut about 5,000,000 ft. this winter.
Stock runs exceptionally fine

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Dry Stock Piled
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20,000 feet $\frac{5}{8}$ Poplar Panels, 24 inch and up wide.
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15,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 to 19 inch wide.
15,000 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 inch and up wide.
10,000 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 inch and up wide.
2,000 feet 2 inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 inch and up wide.

15,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Ash, 15 inch and up wide
12,000 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch 1 and 2 Ash, 10 inch and up wide.

We have a good stock of Poplar—all grades and thickness from $\frac{3}{8}$ to 4 inch thick. Quartered Red and White Oak—all Grades.

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Large Stock 3 8, 12, 5 8 and 4 4
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1 inch to 4 inch Hard Maple. 1 inch Black Ash.
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Oak, Elm, Ash, Birch, Bass, Hemlock and Pine Lumber and Lath.

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WE WANT.

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WILL DO IT FOR YOU

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Will send inspector to receive lumber.

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Stock All Band Sawed,
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Semi-monthly.

CHICAGO, JUNE 10, 1905.

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18,000 ft. 1½ in. firsts and seconds.
5,000 ft. 1½ in. firsts and seconds.
3,000 ft. 2 in. firsts and seconds.
30,000 ft. 2½, 3, 3½, and 4 in. firsts and seconds.

150,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 common.
50,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1 common.
40,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1 common.
22,000 ft. 2 in. No. 1 common.
20,000 ft. 2½, 3, 3½, and 4 in. No. 1 common.
10,000 ft. 1 in. cull.

QUARTERED RED OAK.
14,000 ft. 1 in. firsts and seconds.
18,000 ft. 1½ in. firsts and seconds.

8,000 ft. 1½ in. firsts and seconds.
5,000 ft. 2 in. firsts and seconds.
58,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 common.
12,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1 common.
7,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1 common.
5,000 ft. 2 in. No. 1 common.

PLAIN WHITE OAK.
80,000 ft. 4 4 firsts & seconds.
3,800 ft. 5 4 firsts & seconds.
4,000 ft. 6 4 firsts & seconds.
12,000 ft. 8 4 firsts & seconds.
6,000 ft. 12 4 firsts & seconds.
127,000 ft. 4 4 No. 1 common.
8,000 ft. 5 4 No. 1 common.
30,000 ft. 6 4 No. 1 common.
14,000 ft. 8 4 No. 1 common.

2,000 ft. 12 4 in. No. 1 common.
PLAIN RED OAK.

47,000 ft. 1 in. first and seconds.
30,000 ft. 1½ in. firsts and seconds.
11,000 ft. 1½ in. firsts and seconds.
7,000 ft. 2 in. firsts and seconds.
7,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 common.
24,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1 common.
14,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1 common.
7,000 ft. 2 in. No. 1 common.

BLACK WALNUT.
5,000 ft. 1 in. firsts and seconds.
8,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 common.
6,000 ft. 1 in. culls.
14,000 ft. 1½, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 in. common.

8,000 ft. 1½, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 in. cull.

POPLAR.

12,000 ft. 4 4 firsts & seconds.
24,000 ft. 5 4 firsts & seconds.
17,000 ft. 6 4 firsts & seconds.
24,000 ft. 8 4 firsts & seconds.
7,000 ft. 10 4 firsts & seconds.
17,000 ft. 12 4 firsts & seconds.
5,000 ft. 16 4 firsts & seconds.
18,000 ft. 4 4 No. 1 common.
14,000 ft. 5 4 No. 1 common.
9,000 ft. 6 4 No. 1 common.
4,000 ft. 8 4 No. 1 common.
4,500 ft. 10 4 No. 1 common.
1,000 ft. 12 4 No. 1 common.

ALL THICKNESSES IN CULL POPLAR, ASH, CHESTNUT.

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100,000 ft.	4 4	1st and 2nd Basswood
65,000 ft.	4 4	No. 1 Common Basswood
170,000 ft.	4/4	No. 2 Common Basswood
114,000 ft.	4 4	1st and 2nd Gray Elm
43,000 ft.	4 4	No. 1 Common Gray Elm
78,000 ft.	4 4	No. 2 Common Gray Elm
111,000 ft.	4/4	No. 3 Common Gray Elm
9,000 ft.	6/4	1st and 2nd Gray Elm
42,000 ft.	8/4	1st and 2nd Gray Elm
9,000 ft.	8/4	No. 2 Common Gray Elm
89,000 ft.	4/4	Superior End Dried White Maple
13,000 ft.	5 4	Superior End Dried White Maple
40,000 ft.	8 4	Superior End Dried White Maple
100,000 ft.	4 4	1st and 2nd Maple
7,000 ft.	5 4	1st and 2nd Maple
49,000 ft.	6 4	1st and 2nd Maple
117,000 ft.	8 4	1st and 2nd Maple
41,000 ft.	10/4	1st and 2nd Maple
64,000 ft.	12/4	1st and 2nd Maple

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25,000 8 4 Soft Elm—fine stock—largely 1st and 2nd.
3 cars 4/4 No. 3 Maple, dry.

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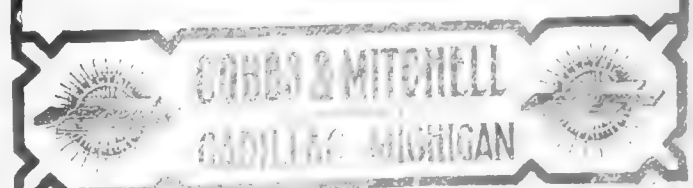
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When you want

Michigan Hardwoods

Send For Our Stock List. We
Cut The Trees, Saw The
Lumber And Sell It On The
N. H. L. A. Inspection Rules

BE FRIENDLY WRITE US.



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OF THE
HARDWOOD WORLD

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MANUFACTURE AND HANDLE
THE BEST QUALITY OF

Southern Quartered White Oak

ALSO

Quartered Red Oak—Plain White Oak
Plain Red Oak—Ash—Red Gum

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GET OUR PRICES, TRY OUR LUMBER
WE SHIP ROUGH, DRESSED, RESAWED

COTTONWOOD GUM

"DEFIANCE" WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS OF
HIGH GRADE TOOLS

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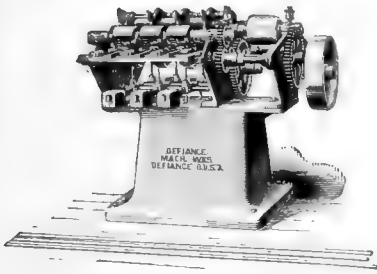
Hubs, Spokes, Wheels,
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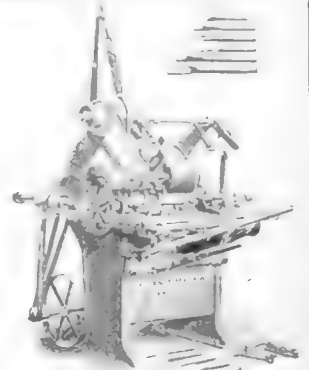
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HAMMER AND HATCHET HANDLE LATHE.

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS—DRY STOCKS

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1 in.	500,000 ft.	1 in.	100,000 ft.	1 in.	200,000 ft.
1 1/4 "	100,000 "	1 1/4 "	25,000 "	1 1/4 "	200,000 "
1 1/2 "	100,000 "	1 1/2 "	60,000 "	1 1/2 "	100,000 "
1 3/4 "	100,000 "	2 "	60,000 "	1 in. Cull	200,000 "
2 "	500,000 "	2 1/2 "	30,000 "	Dry BASSWOOD	
2 1/2 "	100,000 "	ROCK ELM		8x4	1st and 2nds.
3 "	100,000 "	WHITE MAPLE			50,000 ft.
3 1/2 "	100,000 "	Being Manufactured		6x4	1st. and 2nds.
4 "	100,000 "	GRAY ELM			78,000 ft.
BEECH		1 in., 1 1/4 in., 1 1/2 in.,		1 in.	100,000 ft.
1 in.	200,000 ft.	2 in., 500,000 ft.		1 1/2 "	50,000 "
1 1/2 "	100,000 "				
2 "	100,000 "				
2 1/2 "	200,000 "				

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CAN

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THE BONSAK LUMBER CO.
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BY
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 A few million feet of Quartered Red and White Oak,
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THE "FINEST" MAPLE FLOORING**W. D. YOUNG & CO.**
BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.

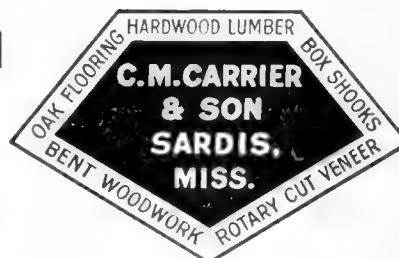
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Maple, Birch and Beech Lumber**OAK FLOORING**

Kiln Dried

Bored

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and

Bundled

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ON WOLVERINE BRAND MEANS:**

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Best quality, prompt quotations and prompt shipment on all orders. We would appreciate yours.

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We own an extensive hardwood forest and a railroads, saw mills and the largest and best equipped flooring factory in the world. Let us make you quotations.

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CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

Vol. XX.

CHICAGO, JUNE 10, 1905.

No. 4.

Hardwood Record

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month

By The **HARDWOOD COMPANY**

HENRY H. GIBSON
FRANK W. TUTTLE

President
Sec-Treas.

OFFICES:

Sixth Floor Ellsworth Bldg., 355 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
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General Market Conditions.

While reports from many hardwood centers indicate a very thrifty state of trade, from quite a number of other sources comes the report that there is a manifest dragging in respect to orders. Apparently the "ship quick" feature of the trade which has been so manifest during the season, has temporarily been suspended, as has also large buying in anticipation of future wants.

By no means is the condition an unhealthy one, as all during the year the hardwood situation has been somewhat feverish. A slight slackening in orders will result in no little benefit to the trade at large, as it will enable both manufacturers and buyers to check up present and prospective stocks and handle their business with more conservatism.

It was pointed out several months ago, in the **HARDWOOD RECORD**, that the relative high values of oak would stimulate production of this wood to an extent that very naturally would militate against values. While this period has not yet arrived, still it is manifest that there is more oak in sight and less greediness on the part of buyers to absorb it than there was thirty days ago. Up to this time manufacturers have not been able to keep even a single carload of dry or green oak in stock, but now it is safe to presume that they will be able to balance up their assortment. Again, the prophecy made by the **HARDWOOD RECORD** as early as January, that there was a manifest shortage of the good end of poplar and that the price would materially advance before midsummer, has proven true; the same can be said of the reflected value of the good end of basswood. The firsts and seconds and the good end generally of both these woods are in excellent demand at good values, which condition will undeniably continue throughout the year.

Chestnut, which has been a strong seller ever since last fall, is accumulating somewhat in the hands of manufacturers, and the demand has materially lessened within the last two weeks.

The northern hardwoods generally are doing mighty well in the market, maple being the leader.

The trade in gum, while comparatively quiet just now, has shown a marked broadening during the year, and the wood has fair prospects for the remainder of the season.

The demand for box poplar, cottonwood, gum and basswood is not any too strong.

Many of the hardwoods in minor supply, such as hickory, white ash, rock elm and black ash, are in demand fully up to the output.

There is very little change in the black walnut and mahogany situation. Both woods seem to be running along at about an even trend, with fair demand, but with very little accretion in value.

Cypress is still in excellent demand at satisfactory prices, and the wood is showing a broadening in distributing area and use.

In general, producers of veneers are enjoying a very fair trade, and with the increase of the output of this class of material, they are to a considerable extent militating against the general demand for high-class hardwood lumber.

Hardwood Dimension Stock.

The cutting of hardwood dimension stock is a comparatively new allied trade in the hardwood industry. These concerns work out of low grade logs and lumber dimension size materials for the use of the cabinet trade, chair makers, wagon builders and agricultural implement concerns. This branch of the hardwood trade had its advent in the practical idea that a considerable saving might be accomplished by leaving wood refuse at the mill, and not paying freight on it to remote consuming centers where it had formerly been cut up and utilized. In theory the idea is backed by good common sense, and should result in a very profitable employment. Unfortunately the majority of small dimension stock producers throughout the hardwood districts of the country are passing through the same stage of erroneous figuring that for so many years hampered and rendered profitless the cut-up business in white pine. They seem to fail to take into account labor cost and legitimate waste, and today are supplying the chair maker and others with absolutely clear dimension stock, worth more to the chair builder than planks in firsts and seconds of the necessary thickness for a chair to cut the stock, at prices of from twenty-five to forty per cent below the value of the lumber.

This method of handling the dimension hardwood trade is deplorable, and comes from very largely through ignorance of cost and values. It is no more than the old time method which for so many years prevailed among the box makers, when apparently the only base of figure was one even a box was from half a cent to a cent less than a plank's price.

To hark back to the early days of the cut-up business in white pine it is only fair to say that the business is now in the hands of the small concerns which employ laborers by reason of their cheapness, and the large saw mill plants, built on the theory that the small concerns would have already gone their way to ruin, are still prospering. The success in the cut-up business is due to the fact that the small concerns are not working on the medium of educational measures but on the basis of the lowest possible cost.

In the last few years the medium of educational measures has been the only way to success in the cut-up business, every box maker now

adays is reasonably competent to figure the cost of the box upon which he is required to estimate, with the result that while box making was formerly the poorhouse business of the lumber trade, it has now achieved the distinction of being a legitimate and profitable part of the industry.

It is high time that the leading hardwood dimension stock makers of the country should get together and organize an association in order primarily to educate themselves fully to the cost and value of their product, and then in turn enthrone the minor producers of this class of material to join the organization and teach them the same things. The only disastrous competition in the world is unintelligent competition. When one's neighbor can be educated up to high-class and sensible methods in the conduct of his business he becomes an aid rather than a menace to the totality of the business involved. The price obtained today for clear hardwood lumber in the form of dimension stock is an absolute commercial scandal, and the sooner plans looking to the gathering of the members involved in this industry into a coherent and well-organized association are made so much better will it be for the trade and for each individual operator.

The owners of the hickory handle industries, which have grown into a badly demoralized condition, are now being organized into associations which undeniably will result in much good to the trade. Unfortunately handle people have engineered several minor associations in place of getting together in one first-class organization. It is to be hoped that when the hardwood dimension stock people start an organization they will have but one, and that will represent the industry in fact as well as in name.

Pennsylvania Forestry Legislation.

The recent Pennsylvania legislature passed two acts that promise to be of great benefit to the hardwood interests of the state. One provides for a rebate of eighty per cent of the taxes of lands devoted to the growing of timber, while the other imposes a special tax on the lands of the state where forest reserves are located. This legislation is intended to increase the avails of taxes in one direction while they are decreased in another.

It is thought that the laws will save land owners a good many thousands of dollars, as there are still many Pennsylvania farms which have from twenty to fifty acres of woodland, and on this portion of the farms the owners will receive a rebate of eighty per cent of their taxes. It is anticipated that the laws will also stimulate the planting of trees on the big tracts of waste land in Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Clearfield, Indiana and Huntingdon counties, and thus relieve the owners from four-fifths of the taxation.

The first mentioned law provides that any land owner planting three hundred or more timber trees to the acre shall receive a rebate for a period of thirty-five years, provided that his rebate does not exceed forty-five cents per acre. It further provides that whenever any tract is selected for forest preservation containing fifty or less original forest trees to the acre, the owner may plant sufficient trees to make up the required three hundred, and still get the rebate. It prohibits owners claiming rebate of taxation under this law from pasturing sheep, cattle, horses or goats upon the land until the trees are at least four inches in diameter; but no more than five hundred acres of land owned by the same interest shall be entitled to the rebate.

A second provision of the act provides that whenever an owner has land upon which there are fifty or more trees to the acre that are eight inches in diameter, he shall be entitled to eighty per cent rebate of his taxation, but no owner shall receive rebate on more than fifty acres of land under this act.

In order to equalize the revenue for school and road purposes in counties where state forestry reserves have been established a second bill has been passed. This provides that forest reserve lands owned by the state and previously exempt from taxation shall hereafter be taxed five cents an acre for school and road purposes.

The enactments of the legislature are a step in the right direction, but are deficient in the respect that they permit pasturing

stock at any time on lands which are devoted to timber raising. While sheep, cattle and hogs cannot do as much damage to forest trees that have attained a diameter of four inches as they can to small growth, still they will do so much injury as to seriously impair the intent of the bill, which undoubtedly is for the purpose of regrowing commercial forests within the state.

Beech Flooring.

The once despised beech of the forest is fast coming into its own as a flooring material, and already ranks in third place as a material for the making of hardwood floors. In quantity of output maple stands in first place, and the oak output is fast increasing to a good second position in volume of production. While the milling qualities of maple are very difficult, rendering the expense of floor making from it very high, beech is almost an ideal hardwood in its working qualities. Beech is not quite so dense a wood as maple, and its wearing qualities are not equal to it, but for many purposes it has all the advantages of its higher priced prototype, and possesses some advantages of quality not held by the other wood.

It is doubtful if handsomer flooring can be obtained from birch, cherry or even mahogany than can be secured from strictly red beech, which is the heart wood of the tree. The sap or white portion of the wood is not to be despised, but the heart portion is infinitely its superior in wearing qualities and in its ability to resist decay.

Beech is now being produced in thicknesses of from three-eighths to one and a half inches, from both Michigan and Wisconsin stock, as well as from Tennessee and Kentucky growth. The wood growing in the two different sections is very similar save that the southern wood is not quite so free from dark streak defects as its northern prototype. Beech seems to stand better as a floor material than it does as a finishing wood. In this latter use it is quite prone to check and split, especially when used in pieces of considerable width. Beech flooring can be obtained for approximately the same price as soft wood floors of yellow pine, white pine or spruce of common grades, and from its superior quality is reaching a wide and rapidly increasing distribution. The several flooring plants at Cadillac, Mich., are the chief producers of beech flooring in the north, while the big flooring plant at Nashville, Tenn., is a large maker of flooring from the southern growth.

The Foreign Market.

The condition of the foreign market as reflected by several of the leading wood brokers in London and Liverpool, as will be noted in the market department of recent issues of the *HARDWOOD RECORD*, shows very little of an encouraging nature for American exporters of hardwoods. It is undeniably true that the domestic market is much better than that abroad.

The market condition of hardwoods that prevails in England and on the continent can ordinarily be traced to the lack of wisdom of American exporters. The foreign market is almost exclusively dependent on this country for its supply of oak, poplar, walnut, ash and hickory, and it is only when exporters of this country overload these very sensitive markets that prices decline to an unprofitable basis. There are a few American exporters who have built up an established trade abroad which shows them a very decent profit, if amateurs and plungers would stay out of the field. As a matter of fact, if American hardwood producers would stay at home and attend strictly to the needs of the home market, within a very short time they would find foreign buyers on their own thresholds, willing to pay more money for their goods f. o. b. dock New Orleans, Norfolk, Baltimore and New York than they can secure c. i. f. London, Liverpool and Hamburg. When American shippers will cease chasing after the "pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow," as evidenced by the previous history of the export trade, so much sooner will they get down to a method of business that will show them increasing profit.

Smile.

SUGGESTION

When I leave you, I'll be goin' to bed,
Or hollerin' out to sit within the shed,
Ring a ring o' diamonds; say the fly is free,
And the wabbit of the poppy shed,
I do not want to live when I am old,
I have no use for things I cannot hold,
And when I say that I am talking of
"Which God I love," it comes, it will be told,
But if there is another place than this,
Where a little man will greet me as "Old Man,"
And all the women wrap me in a smile,
Where money means less use than a kiss,
And good wine is not put beneath the ban,
I will go there, and stay a little while.

THE PHILOSOPHER.

Very much interested

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

ELEVENTH PAPER.

Chestnut.

Castanea dentata (Marsh.)—Borkh.

The range of growth of this well known tree is from southern Maine to northwestern Vermont, southern Ontario and the southern shores of Lake Ontario, and to southeastern Michigan; southwest to Delaware and southeastern Indiana, and on the Alleghany mountains to central Kentucky and southern Tennessee, and to central Alabama and Mississippi.

Chestnut is one of the few well known woods of the United States that does not bear a half dozen or more local names in the various localities of its growth, but the wood is invariably in its entire range of growth known as chestnut, and its only vulgar equivalent is the name of o-heh-yah-tah, or prickly burr, by which name it was known to the Indians of New York.

Chestnut is of the beech family. In shape it is round-topped, with wide spreading branches. In height it ranges from fifty to one hundred feet or higher. Its time of bloom is in June or July, and its fruit ripens in September and October. In the young tree the bark is smooth, but becomes very much ridged and furrowed in mature growth; the color of the bark is granite gray. The leaves are simple; alternate, with short petioles; oblong-lanceolate; pointed at the apex and rounded at the base; feather veined; coarsely serrate; the ribs terminating in the sharp, bristle pointed teeth of the edge. The sinuses are round, and the leaf is dark green above and lighter below; glabrous. The sterile flowers are yellow; sweet scented; growing in slender axillary catkins; the fertile ones are about three or four in each involucre. The fruit grows in a green, prickly husk which opens in four sections and has three or four ovoid nuts, flattened on one or both sides; rich brown in color, and tipped with a white remnant of the style. There are seldom more than three fully developed nuts in the husk; they are sweet and edible.

The chestnut is a very rapid growing tree, which is said to be rivaled only by the sugar maple among the hardwoods. When five years of age it will actually bear fruit. In fifteen years time it is valuable as timber, and if then cut down its shoots, which grow very rapidly, that seedlings, sprouting from the stump, will grow into considerable trees

within a period of ten years. It is authoritatively alleged that an orchard of chestnuts will bring its owner larger returns than an apple orchard of the same size. In Iowa certain chestnut orchards planted twenty years ago are bringing their owners better returns than the same acreage in farm products.



TYPICAL CHESTNUT GROWTH, BLOUNT COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Outside of the chestnut growth of the United States and Canada, it is found in the timber regions of central and southern Europe, northern Africa, China and Japan. While the wood is valued in construction, especially where lightness and durability rather than transverse strength are required, its chief uses are in furniture construction, interior finish, coffin and casket

making. In the Continental countries it is employed to a considerable extent for beams exposed to the weather, in either old English or Swiss chalet style of architecture.

Lately, in this country, it has been discovered that chestnut lends itself admirably to a soft and beautiful coloring, induced by means of the fumes of ammonia, and this method of handling the wood for interior finish and to a considerable extent in mission and kindred styles of furniture, is considerably in vogue. The better grades of the wood are often employed in coffin making, while the grade known as "sound wormy" is almost exclusively employed in the manufacture of cloth-covered caskets and for the base or filler for veneer work.

Chestnut is very susceptible to the ravages of borers, especially following forest fires, and therefore a very large proportion of American chestnut forest growth is materially damaged by this defect. The ingenuity of American casket and furniture makers in concealing these defects underneath glue and cloth or veneer coverings has created a relatively high price for what otherwise would be cull material.

During the last few years a large quantity of chestnut has also been employed for the making of tanning extract, the wood being run through grinders or "hogs" and the tannic acid extracted from the resultant product. Small chestnut timber is also frequently employed for tie materials.

The wood is not ordinarily of extraordinary size, but frequent specimens are encountered of from six to ten feet in diameter, which show an age up to 1,000 years. Hypermature growth of this character is very defective in its butt ends, being ordinarily badly seamed and shaken, and frequently is hollow.

The famous Mt. Etna chestnut is alleged to have measured 204 feet in circumference. It was known as the "*castagno di sento carullo*," so called from having sheltered one hundred mounted cavaliers. It was measured by Brydon in 1770.

The physical characteristics of chestnut are a recorded dry weight of from thirty-two to forty-six and a half pounds per cubic foot. It is a medium hard wood. It has no odor, but its taste is astringent and unpleasant. It burns well, but the embers expire in still air and leave the carbonized wood. The grain is coarse and open, with a somewhat

lustrous surface, but the rays and pores are dull. The color of the heart wood is light to dark brown, well defined from the sap wood. The rings of growth are very distinct on account of the prominent pore-ring and a line of contrast between the dense autumn and spongy spring wood.

It is difficult to obtain large chestnut logs that are sound. The wood is durable in favorable situations, but soon decays in

growth is quite a favorite material for posts in the United States. When rupture of the wood grains, it gives way with a square break, without warning. The wood splits rather easily, with a steady tract of

The highest type of chestnut growth may perhaps be found along the lower Appalachian range, in eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina, where many specimens are encountered from five to seven feet in diameter. The bole of the chestnut tree herewith pictured is five feet in diameter, and sixty feet to the first limb, and was photographed by the editor of the *HARDWOOD RECORD* on the property of the Little River Lumber Company in Blount county, Tennessee.

Chestnuts, the fruit of the tree, are a very highly prized edible. They are gathered and sold in large quantities, especially in the cities of this country, by Italians and Greek vendors, during the fall and early winter. The chestnut roasting ovens and stands of the "Dago" and "Guinea" are encountered on every prominent street corner of many large cities of the United States. Chestnuts command in the market a price of about six dollars a bushel, on which the vendors reap a profit of from twenty-five to forty per cent.

Alice Lounsbury, in her "Guide to the Trees," quotes Longfellow, and immortalizes chestnut as follows:

"Under a spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands;
The smith, a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands;
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands.

"Fortunate indeed was the good smith immortalized by Longfellow to be able to cool himself from his labors at the forge under the voluminous, kindly shade of the chestnut tree. It has, perhaps, the heart of a humanitarian. Country urchins surely forget the need of money when they find, after a light frost, the ground covered with its

leaves. The chestnut is a tree of great value to the farmer, and its fruit is a valuable food for his stock. The wood is also used for many purposes, and its bark is a valuable material for the tanning of leather. The chestnut is a tree of great beauty, and its leaves are a beautiful green in the summer, and a beautiful red in the autumn. The chestnut is a tree of great value to the farmer, and its fruit is a valuable food for his stock. The wood is also used for many purposes, and its bark is a valuable material for the tanning of leather. The chestnut is a tree of great beauty, and its leaves are a beautiful green in the summer, and a beautiful red in the autumn.



FOLIAGE AND FRUIT OF CHESTNUT.

alternate wet and dry. Abroad, it is considerably employed as a cooperage wood and for clapboards, ladders and hoops. The young wood seems to be more elastic and durable than the older growth, and it is alleged that posts have been known to last eighty years in the ground. The younger



PRINT OF CHESTNUT LEAF, ONE-FOURTH ACTUAL SIZE.

Owing to their small size, however, the labor of preparing these native chestnuts for cooking is considerable, and this is perhaps the reason that chestnut purée and pudding are not so frequent in this country as they are in Europe.

"The tree at all times is an imposing and beautiful object. It seems as though every one should know its tall, column-like shaft, its dense, characteristic foliage, and its quaint fruit."

Anecdote, Incident and Observation.

Southern Hospitality.

Everybody has heard of southern hospitality, but Cape Girardeau, Mo., sprung the limit week before last. The town acted as host to the convention of the Southeast Missouri Travelingmen's Association. The word "welcome" appeared in big letters everywhere. Fronts of business houses, hotels, barrooms and every ridge pole in the town where a place to sleep could not have been secured for love nor money, bore the selfsame legend. But the largest "welcome" sign in town was placed over the door of the jail, which certainly reflected the acme of hospitality from the good citizens of Cape Girardeau.

Hauling Lumber During the Strike.

According to John Schoen, of the Columbia Hardwood Lumber Company, delivery of lumber during the Chicago teamsters'

strike is not entirely a pleasant and satisfactory transaction.

A few days ago Mr. Schoen instructed one of his drivers to deliver a wagon load of lumber to a strike-bound house, and the union teamster promptly refused. He was quickly set down from his wagon, whereupon all the other drivers in the yard struck. Mr. Schoen then proceeded to gather a corps of nonunion drivers. Among the first applicants hired and sent out with a load was a youth from the country, who was directed to deliver a load of lumber to a manufacturing institution on the west side. He arrived at the factory at the noon hour, and was advised that the lumber could not be received until 1 o'clock. The young man's counter-bidding led him to consider the welfare of his team, and the grass in the handsome park in his neighborhood up

to him as being a very desirable place in which to bait his horses. So he drove his team—lumber and all—into the middle of a fine grass plat, and let his horses feed. Of course, the park policemen promptly took him in custody and landed him in the lock-up.

Mr. Schoen was appealed to over the telephone to come to the rescue of his new employee, whom he promptly did, bailing him out and subsequently paying his fine. Then he drove the young man back with him to the factory, where he was met by the foreman, who had called at the soft spot, and who sent an extra team to deliver the lumber.

Mr. Schoen's experience is one of the many incidents of the lumber business of the South. It is a business that is being attacked and undermined by the union movement, and it is a business that is in need of protection.

Horses injured by the incendiary element of the striking crowd.

A Prompt Collector.

In the regular course of business in the HARDWOOD RECORD office, the treasurer forwarded a draft for a small amount to the Bank of Crockett, Bells, Tenn., for collection. New York exchange for the sum was promptly returned by this bank, and across the face of the letter of advice were the following notations:

Received, May 19, 2 p. m.
Paid, May 19, 2:10 p. m.
Remittance made, May 19, 2:15 p. m.

The Bank of Crockett, if it transacts all its business in this most prompt and satisfactory manner, is certainly doing wonders in refutation of the claim that business methods are somewhat slow and dilatory in Tennessee.

Called to Time.

Ed. F. Dodge, of the P. D. Dodge Lumber Company, the well known hardwood jobbers of this city, transacts a good deal of business by two very up-to-date methods. One is the use of a French automobile in canvassing his trade about Chicago, and the other is frequent recourse to the telephone. Recently, Mr. Dodge called up a local coffin concern, and before he had an opportunity to state his business, a very gruff voice ejaculated: "We don't buy lumber over the telephone," and the owner of the voice promptly hung up the receiver.

To draw it mildly, Mr. Dodge's usually even temper was somewhat ruffled. After waiting about five minutes he again called up the concern, and, disguising his voice meekly inquired, "Do you sell coffins over the telephone?" "Certainly," sweetly came the reply from the erstwhile gruff voice. "Well, I don't buy coffins over the telephone," Dodge slammed back at him, and with equal promptness hung up the receiver.

Trading Timber for Scenery.

They tell a story about W. M. McCormick of Philadelphia, who is president of the Little River Lumber Company of Townsend, Tenn. This company has an area of virgin timber approximating 100,000 acres, which is one of the finest, if not the finest, hardwood timber proposition in the United States, and is located in the Great Smoky mountains. The country is remarkably beautiful and picturesque.

It is related that some time ago Mr. McCormick, while riding along the old Anderson road across the top of the mountains, in company with a Pennsylvania stockholder, suddenly cut short the ecstasies of his associate over the grandeur and beauty of the scenery by halting his horse and saying to him: "I'll tell you what I'll do; I'll trade you my interest in this scenery for your interest in this timber."

The trade was not carried out on exactly those lines, but it is recorded that Mr. McCormick eventually secured the stockholder's interest in the timber.

Getting Rich in Timber Planting.

Reforestry propositions often appeal to the amateur where they would not to a hard-headed man of business. The figures that can be put together by an enthusiast over timber growing, are remarkable. The following is one of the sort, and is decidedly unique. It comes from the HARDWOOD RECORD's Grand Rapids correspondent.

"Here's a proposition that beats endowment insurance all hollow," said a real estate man of Grand Rapids, Mich., recently. "I've just figured it out and am amazed at the result."

"A twenty-year endowment policy of \$2,000 will cost in the neighborhood of \$100 a year, and you draw out about \$3,000, interest and all."

"You can buy one acre of the best farming land in Michigan, leaving out fancy celery land or anything of that kind, for \$100. Figure the interest on this \$100 at six per cent, which is a high rate for real estate security, and it amounts to \$6 a year, or \$120 in twenty years. Add this to your purchase price and your investment is \$220. Compare the taxes at \$10 a year, which would be an exorbitant rate. Add the taxes for twenty years and your total investment is \$420. This is a rough calculation and does not go into the matter of compound interest, but the figures are broad enough to cover that."

"Now, on every ten feet of your acre of ground drop a wild cherry pit. Cherry lumber is worth \$100 a thousand feet, quarter sawed. It is worth \$30 a thousand in the tree. The price is continually advancing. But suppose even at the end of twenty years cherry lumber is worth but \$15 a thousand, you have 640 trees on your acre of ground. A cherry tree twenty years old will contain at least 1,000 feet of lumber. Then, each of your 640 trees is worth at least \$15 standing, all of them are worth \$9,600. Your original investment was \$420; your profit at the end of twenty years is \$9,180, and you still have your property, which must increase in value with the increased demand for farming lands."

"Nothing has yet been said about the possibilities of cultivating the soil of your orchard and increasing your returns or using it for pasture land. Whatever happens to your trees your land always remains and has a value, and you cannot lose your investment through failure of the company, as in the case of endowment insurance."

"Sounds pretty big, doesn't it? But figures do not lie. I have taken a tract of twenty acres of land down along the lake and I am going to plant cherry trees on it."

The above analysis may be pertinently called a "timber pipe dream."

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER XI.

William E. Litchfield.

William E. Litchfield of Charlestown, Mass., whose portrait the HARDWOOD RECORD is pleased to present to its clientele with this issue, enjoys the distinction of having been unanimously elected president of the Massachusetts Wholesale Lumber Association, although he is strictly a hardwood dealer. His place of business is at Boston and he is also a manufacturer of hardwoods with a saw mill at North Vernon, Ind.

Mr. Litchfield has another eminent qualification that endears him to the large circle of friends and business acquaintances who do not live in Boston. He is the only Boston business man of old family whose ancestors did not come over in the Mayflower. His forbear, Lawrence Litchfield, however, came to this country in 1635 in the Seabird only a few years after the arrival of the Mayflower. Consequently the family has been identified with Massachusetts since the time of its earliest settlement. Charles I. Litchfield, of the family, was recently elected, together with Robert C. Winthrop, Warren Winslow, Miles Standish and other representatives of historic families, a trustee of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, Mass.

Born in Cohasset, Mass., on Aug. 4, 1861, William E. Litchfield's early education was obtained in the common schools of that town, and later at the Derby Academy of Hingham. In 1881 he became a resident of Charlestown, Mass., where two years later he was united in marriage with Cordelia A., daughter of A. C. Gilbert of Charlestown. Four children bless this union. The family has continued to reside in its original home, although Mr. Litchfield has bought several farms and in one, his favorite, at Bolton, the summer days are passed, Mr. Litchfield making week-end

trips to enjoy the life of a farmer as a respite from the cares of business.

Mr. Litchfield's business interests include the Reed Furniture Company of South Keene, N. H., in which he is a director; the firm of Litchfield Brothers of North Vernon, Ind., which operates a finely equipped hardwood mill with a capacity of 35,000 feet per day; and William E. Litchfield, wholesale hardwoods, with headquarters in Boston, Mass., and a trade extending over New England, New York and abroad. He is also a director in the Willis C. Bates Company, of Boston, which does a large business in railroad ties, telegraph poles, dimension lumber and piling.

As president of the Massachusetts Wholesale Lumber Association, Mr. Litchfield has been much in the public eye of late; his conservative though energetic conduct of the movement among lumber dealers of the East to improve interstate commerce conditions has won him high commendation in association bodies.

Mr. Litchfield is much interested in general lumber association work, being allied with the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association and with the National Hardwood Lumber Association. In the councils of both organizations he is prominent, and recently was named as the New England representative on the hardwood committee of the National Wholesalers' Association, by President Dill, in recognition of his ability and thorough knowledge of the needs of the hardwood industry.

Apart from business he is a popular society man, prominent in leading fraternal orders, including Henry Price Lodge of Masons, Royal Arch Chapter of Charlestown, Coeur de Lion Commandery of Knights Templar, Howard Lodge I. O. O. F., and Bunker Hill



WILLIAM E. LITCHFIELD,
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Encampment. He takes great pleasure in the several fine farming properties which he has acquired in recent years, and he manages them in the same methodical manner which he employs in the conduct of his business.

Personally he is a tall, well-built man, just entering the prime of life, and although of somewhat retiring disposition, he would attract attention in any gathering. He is always courteous and affable, and has the confidence of the business communities both in the East and in the West, where his interests are located. He has made it his study to acquaint himself with the people and conditions of both sections and so intimately is he known and so well liked, that both Indiana and Massachusetts lay claim to him as one of

their honorable representative business men.

Mr. Litchfield does not know the meaning of the word vacation as commonly applied to the business year, but he has latterly devoted some of his time to fancy farming and the raising of fine Jersey cattle.

When asked to what he attributes his success, he said: "Two important factors must enter into the life of a successful business man. First, he must attend strictly to business, giving all personal attention possible to every detail. Second, he must be careful in making up his business associates, as the stock he sells can be no better than that furnished by the person from whom he buys, and his credit will eventually be no better than that of the men to whom he sells."

Mission of the Veneer Machine.

As a class there are no other people on earth who are, or at least ought to be, more deeply interested in the subject of the mission of the veneer machine than the manufacturers of hardwood lumber. It is the material that is classed as hardwood that is almost universally used in the manufacture of veneer, consequently holders of this class of stumpage should be especially interested in any and all machinery that tends to the better and more economical methods of converting this timber into merchantable products.

For years various manufacturers of veneer machinery have offered machines to the public, and advertised them in lumber journals, where they pointed out that these machines have various advantages, among them being economy in timber, inasmuch as there is no kerf and the material for these machines is comparatively smooth and not rough like lumber requiring work and waste at the planer to put it in a smooth condition and work it to exact thickness. And yet, notwithstanding all that has been said in trade paper advertisements and circulars issued by machinery men, and in the numerous articles that have been written for trade journals on the subject, there still remains considerable doubt in the public mind as to the exact mission of the veneer machine. In other words, there are a number of questions that sawmill men, and for that matter others interested in the subject, would like to have answered without the confusing verbiage that tends more to obscure the meaning than to give enlightenment. A few of these questions follow:

(1) What is the mission of the rotary veneer machine—is it intended to replace the hardwood sawmill?

(2) Can the veneer machine ordinarily be run as a side issue to the sawmill, working to advantage material that cannot well be utilized in the mill?

(3) What varieties of hardwood timber can be worked successfully on a rotary machine?

(4) What thickness and what dimension

in lumber will a rotary machine make successfully?

(5) What is the cost per thousand feet of logs in manufacturing common veneer on a rotary machine, say the product is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick?

(6) What does it take in the way of machinery to equip a veneer plant that can be operated to the best advantage as far as cost of manufacturing stock is concerned?

(7) Are there any standard sizes of veneer used that one could cut and keep in stock with any assurance of being able to sell it if it were not cut to specific orders?

(8) What and where is the best market for veneer?

(9) What are the chances for success in making oak veneer on a rotary machine in the woods?

There are a number of other questions which might be asked that may suggest themselves before we are through with the subject, but there are enough here to keep the trade thinking for a while. If the manufacturers of veneer machines and others interested will enter the discussion and help us explain them we will have some very interesting matter on the veneer question in a short time. But, for the present, let us take the questions one at a time, and consider first, "What is the mission of the rotary veneer machine—is it intended to replace the hardwood sawmill?"

The veneer machine cannot now, or ever, replace the sawmill in the broad sense; that is, take the place of it entirely, because there is an almost endless variety of products made by the sawmill that will never come within the realm of the veneer machine. The hardwood sawmill has a mission in the manufacture of lumber of all kinds, from one inch up, and dimension stock of all sizes, from table legs to bridge timbers, that belongs to it absolutely, and there is no chance for the light of present-day mechanics of any other machine in placing this stock in this class of products. In fact, the veneer machine does not try to invade the field of hardwood flooring,

but its mission is to make thin lumber from rare and valuable woods to use as a face or covering of woodwork of various kinds, generally cabinet work, but including also interior trim on houses, ships, railway carriages, etc. Later when the need for baskets and other light packages became so large in volume that it could not be supplied by the hand-made products of the time, the veneer machine made its entrance into the light package world with such marked success that for a time it looked as if its greatest mission was in the field of baskets and light packages. Its work in this field has continued to increase and is now more extensive than ever before; but of late years other lines of work, that are growing in prominence, probably to-day overshadow the basket industry. The greatest mission of the veneer machine at present and in view of the prospects in the future, is in the manufacture of thin lumber, ranging in thickness from 1-16 inch to 3-8 inch. The call for this lumber comes from furniture manufacturers, cabinet workers of all kinds, planing mills which manufacture interior house finish, and a number of other industries entirely apart from box and crate manufacturers which are to some extent in the same class as basket and other package industries. Package manufacturing is, or ought to be in point of volume, the greatest field for common veneer, as this industry has not only grown to enormous proportions, but is one in which the greatest quantity of the lumber needed can be recovered, say in the case of the veneer machine, 95 per cent of the lumber is recovered. The waste in sawmills is from 15 to 25 per cent, and in the case of the veneer machine, the waste is from 1 to 2 per cent. In the first place, the veneer machine does not waste any of the material in the kerf, as the sawmill does. The veneer machine does not waste any of the material in the kerf, as the sawmill does. The veneer machine does not waste any of the material in the kerf, as the sawmill does.

In the earliest days of the veneer machine its mission was almost exclusively to make very thin lumber from rare and valuable woods to use as a face or covering of woodwork of various kinds, generally cabinet work, but including also interior trim on houses, ships, railway carriages, etc. Later when the need for baskets and other light packages became so large in volume that it could not be supplied by the hand-made products of the time, the veneer machine made its entrance into the light package world with such marked success that for a time it looked as if its greatest mission was in the field of baskets and light packages. Its work in this field has continued to increase and is now more extensive than ever before; but of late years other lines of work, that are growing in prominence, probably to-day overshadow the basket industry. The greatest mission of the veneer machine at present and in view of the prospects in the future, is in the manufacture of thin lumber, ranging in thickness from 1-16 inch to 3-8 inch. The call for this lumber comes from furniture manufacturers, cabinet workers of all kinds, planing mills which manufacture interior house finish, and a number of other industries entirely apart from box and crate manufacturers which are to some extent in the same class as basket and other package industries. Package manufacturing is, or ought to be in point of volume, the greatest field for common veneer, as this industry has not only grown to enormous proportions, but is one in which the greatest quantity of the lumber needed can be recovered, say in the case of the veneer machine, 95 per cent of the lumber is recovered. The waste in sawmills is from 15 to 25 per cent, and in the case of the veneer machine, the waste is from 1 to 2 per cent. In the first place, the veneer machine does not waste any of the material in the kerf, as the sawmill does. The veneer machine does not waste any of the material in the kerf, as the sawmill does. The veneer machine does not waste any of the material in the kerf, as the sawmill does.

The veneer machine does not waste any of the material in the kerf, as the sawmill does.

at least the ends of boxes and crates out of sawed stock. However, the veneer machine will undoubtedly in the future furnish the great volume of box and other package material. And this volume, if it keeps up its present gait, will be of such magnitude as to overshadow any other branch of the veneer business in point of quantity at least.

The most interesting field of work for the veneer machine is the manufacture of thin lumber for furniture and cabinet wood work and other uses along the same line. The use of thin lumber in this work is increasing at a rapid rate, and appears to be growing solely on its merits, so that its future prominence is practically assured.

In drawer bottoms and many inside and back panels there is a great call for plain thin lumber made of almost any kind of hardwood timber which, if made in a sawmill, would prove practically as expensive as thicker stuff, while the veneer product can be had at a very much lower figure, and answers all purposes fully as well as sawed stock. Then, in the making of large panels, whether they are to be plain or faced, we find veneer offers a decided advantage, several advantages in fact. By making it in built-up form, that is, gluing two or more pieces of veneer together, panels of almost any size can be made, whereas if some of them were to be made of lumber it would take the widest stock to be found, which would naturally be very expensive, while veneers can be manufactured from ordinary logs that will make panels of any size desired for ordinary use. In fact, when it comes to such work as billiard table tops there is no other means, except by the use of veneers, by which one can get a solid face of wood without joint large enough to answer the purpose. Of course lumber from the giant trees of the west coast would fill the bill, but here in the Mississippi valley we have no such timber, and besides there is no strenuous call for it when one can take a poplar, cottonwood or gum log of ordinary size and get a sheet of veneer for this purpose without any great trouble. Another advantage offered by this built-up lumber is economy in timber. That is, panels of built-up wood can be made thinner than the same panel of solid wood and still have the same or even greater strength. This, of course, is not a very big item in one or two panels or in a piece or two of furniture, but when we consider all the panels used in furniture and cabinet wood work it is an item of large proportions. Considering the fact that such wood work is subject to damage by moisture, the panels are much better in that they do not warp or crack like solid wood. A panel of built-up wood in which the grain is crossed retains its shape much better than solid wood both as to size and surface level. When to all this we add the fine face veneer which has become a necessity owing to the scarcity of woods from which this class of material is

obtained, we have, all told, an enormous volume of work which has virtually passed from the saw mills to the veneer machine, and as this volume is growing rapidly it is certainly time for hardwood mill men to

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Girdling of Tupelo Gum.

MOBILE, ALA., June 3.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: What do you consider the best way to handle tupelo timber? Would you advise girdling the trees some time in advance of felling, as is practiced with cypress, to prevent the warping and checking of the sawed lumber?—C. E. L.

Dr. C. A. Schenck, the eminent forester who has charge of the reforestation proposition on the Pisgah Mountain estate of George Vanderbilt, in North Carolina, has this to say on this subject:

The plan to girdle tupelo gum timber in order to kill the sap and hence decrease the hygroscopicity has my full measure of approval. Under hygroscopicity we understand the relation of timber to water. The warping is due merely to a change of the watery contents of timber, due to the change of watery vapor in the atmosphere or due to the water-absorbing power of lumber. It is well known that live sap increases hygroscopicity.

The best means to reduce hygroscopicity to a

make a study of the exact mission of the veneer machine so as to be properly enlightened as to the advisability of installing machinery of this class along with saw mill operations.

minimum is the steaming of the logs or continued submersion in running water. Deadening of trees, too, is without doubt a splendid scheme. It will be best, in my opinion, to deaden the trees in winter. The buds will then open and the leaves unfold, using up the majority of the sap of the tree.

When the leaves begin to wither, then the time has come for cutting the tree into logs and lumber. An additional advantage of the girdling method is the increased floatability. My own experience in girdling tupelo gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*) tends to show that it is impossible to kill the tree in one season. The trees frequently keep alive for three or four years, the leaves getting continuously smaller, until after the lapse of the time given the tree actually dies. The death rate of the tupelo gum will be increased by very deep girdling.

Results similar to those obtained by girdling might be secured by cutting the trees in early spring, before the opening of the buds, without then dissecting the bole into logs. It will be found that the buds open and the leaves unfold again; when they begin to wither the sap is largely consumed and logs from trees thus treated are very apt to show similar qualities in the sawmill to those obtained from girdled stock.

Dr. Schenck has given this subject a good deal of study, and his advice in the matter is well worth experimentation.

—Editor.

Wood and Iron Combinations.

In the past few years there has been great advance made in the direction of combining wood and metal in the construction of house furnishing material and general woodwork for various purposes. In the design of many forms of modern machines there has been considerable accomplished in the combining of wood and metal in the frames and in some cases the mechanical parts. The combination of wood and metal secures lightness and in most instances an equal strength when the pattern is correctly designed, and hence levers, wheels, rods, frames and various other parts of mechanical devices are often made of this combination. In some instances the parts are bolted or screwed together, forming a compact combination. In other cases the wood is inlaid or dovetailed into the metal sockets.

In the line of general building work the combinations are seen patterned similar to the sketches. Figure 1 represents a form of door composed of wood and metal valued for its beauty, strength and durability. The metal work is distinguished by the darkened lines extending in various angles, curves and designs through the cut. The work of construction involves the shaping of the metal work first, which is done in the smith shop, after which the wood sections are shaped and adjusted. In some in-

stances builders of these doors shape the metal strips themselves. The smaller work is bent cold, but the larger work has to be heated before bending. Doors of the design shown are very attractive for interior use as well as being durable when exposed to the weather. These doors, one in a library and another in a studio, were unique and very artistic. The wood is usually common lumber well finished and the metal iron enameled jet black. In special cases costly metals of a bronze-like appearance are used and frequently designs in brass are seen. The cost of brass work adds materially to the expense of the article, but is most beautiful when the brass is kept well polished.

Signs composed of metal and iron have become very popular. Figure 2 is a representation of one of these signs which consists of a base of wood, into which the black metal letters are dropped. This method of construction gives an opportunity to sink the letters below the base level or to raise them a little above the base level, thereby adding to the attractiveness of the sign by giving the letters prominence. Sometimes common lumber is employed and the base built up in sections. Then, again, selected and finely finished stock is used, entailing considerable expense.

For interior use in the forming of arches

and for certain indoor window service between walls in halls and rooms, the combination shown in Figure 3 is often used. This consists of the metal work built up as shown in the figure, with the interior parts filled in with sections of mahogany, walnut or other selected wood, and the surfaces highly polished. The insertion of the necessary parts of wood requires careful fitting in order to make them remain securely in place. The trouble is often overcome by using little metal pins which pass through holes bored in the sides of the metal strips and into the wood, thus holding the wood pieces securely. Sometimes the design is made up with simple rings of metal adjusted within the oblong frame as presented in Figure 4.

As it may be necessary for the builder of the metal-wood combinations to do much of the metal work himself in describing certain new designs, we present the accompanying figures of processes of preparing the metal. A mandrel can be made up of a two or three-inch diameter shaft,

If abrupt turns are needed as in the shaping of a square, the square iron form of figure 7, may be used. Here the metal in course of bending is indicated at f.

Sometimes it is necessary that there should be several curves described in a strip of metal, when the model form in figure 8 marked g is used. This form or mold is shaped from metal, and is made in the event that a number of metal parts are to be described of the same pattern. It would not pay to shape the form for a few bends. The strip of metal is marked h. With the round-pointed and oval-nosed and one or two other patterns of metal-bending hammers, the metal is pounded into the shape called for in the model. A number of pieces are made alike in this manner. Sometimes the metal work is entirely uniform in its design and make-up as shown in the sample figure 9. This is somewhat similar to a window sash, but is made entirely of metal. The black lines represent the crossings of the metal strips. One strip over-

lays the other and is riveted at the joint or is connected by a process of brazing, similar to the brazing operation performed in connecting cycle tubes. After the parts are joined the framework is fitted with the required portions of lumber.

Some of the patterns worked out along this line consist of a checker-board effect made up of pieces of wood of varying shades. These combinations are used as tablets for hallway decorations. In the place of a wall picture, one of these delightfully finished panels containing several species of rich woods, highly polished, is a novel and beautiful substitute.

Plaited work of metal and wood is constructed according to the plan exhibited at figure 10. The interwoven strips are fastened together with pins or screws. The metal strips are finished with the usual polish and the wood stained to a high degree. A very attractive type of bordering work results that can be applied to various uses.

'Round About the North Country.

Bearing a commission from the *HARDWOOD RECORD* to the entire North Country, with orders to stop at every place where smoke was seen issuing from a stack and interview every man connected with the hardwood lumber trade, I left Chicago via the Northwestern Line. Upon arriving at Madison, as if in honor of my arrival, the heavens opened up and poured not rained—but poured. However, next day everything was bright and cheerful and immediately after breakfast I started for the office of the Brittingham & Young Company in search of Ed Young, to whom I had a letter of introduction. Unfortunately, Mr. Young was absent, but G. H. Bulgrin, the general salesman of the company, kindly supplied me with the information I sought.

Next I visited the George P. Miller Company, not an exclusive hardwood concern, but one which handles considerable hardwood during the season, as its mill, located at Phillips, Wis., is in the heart of the Wisconsin hardwood district. Mr. Miller said that the company had sold its entire stock of logs for this year and the outlook for trade was particularly bright. Upon leaving Madison for Milwaukee, via the Northwestern Line, it rained even harder than when I entered the city; in fact, my impression of Madison is rain, courtesy and some more rain.

Unfortunately, nearly all the Milwaukee hardwood men were out of town, but I succeeded in finding W. S. Johnson of the South Arm Lumber Company, whose mill, located at Marquette, is considered one of the best in northern Michigan. I also had the pleasure of a call upon W. S. Priestley, earnest man and stock jobber. Of the other firms, E. Wright Company, Tegge Lumber Company, John Schroeder Lumber Company, Steinman Lumber Company, Win. Schaefer and others, the managers were absent.

By way of the C. M. & St. P., I arrived at Fond du Lac on a ride through a beautiful portion of Wisconsin. While in Fond du Lac I spent a very pleasant hour in the splendid factory of the B. F. & H. L. Sweet Company, the great lumber, stock and wagon makers.

William Warden, the poet of Oshkosh, came out of the city on my arrival. I visited the big Clark Carriage Works and then paid a visit to the Campbell Fountain Company, where I saw Mr. Campbell, who only returned from a Wisconsin trip, and very busy with details that

had been neglected in his absence. Mr. Wall, secretary of the Wall Spalding Company, had many pleasant things to say of the *HARDWOOD RECORD*. Elmer Leach, president and manager of the Oshkosh Logging Tool Company, was also very complimentary in speaking of the paper. The Oshkosh Logging Tool Company has recently erected a new brick factory on the east side, about doubling their capacity.

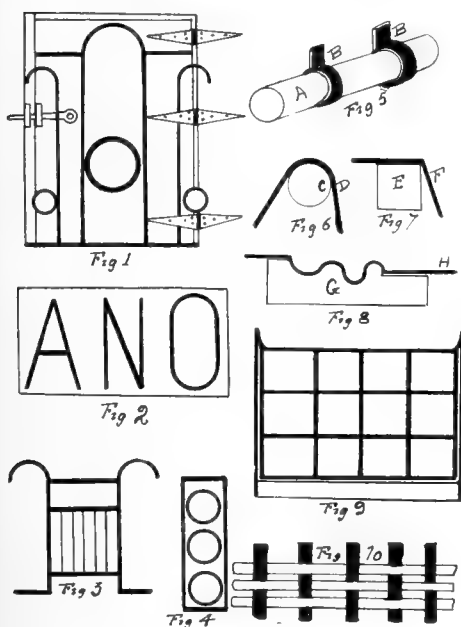
From Oshkosh to Wausau, via the Northwestern Line, where I visited the Curtis & Yale Company. M. J. Colby of this company is secretary of the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association. He is a very busy man, but took time to courteously introduce me to F. H. Pardoe, vice-president and manager of the Ingram Lumber Company, whose offices are at Wausau and mills at Ingram, Mich. This company is an outgrowth of the Penwood Lumber Company and will shortly become one of Wisconsin's leading hardwood producers. J. H. Relser of the Werheim Manufacturing Company wanted the *HARDWOOD RECORD*, and a very pleasant interview with E. A. Gooding, president of the Northern Lumber Company, told the same story.

At Edgar I had the pleasure of viewing two very fine mills, complete in every detail, belonging to the Quaw Lumber Company and the Wausau Lumber Company. Gus Ringle, secretary and manager of the Quaw Lumber Company, was very enthusiastic over the season's outlook.

W. W. Gannon, secretary and manager of the Wausau Lumber Company, gave me a hearty welcome as he expressed it. "*HARDWOOD RECORD* men are always welcome" and I have found that to be true all over the North Country.

From Edgar to Marshfield I had the pleasure of a ride on a freight train, and although a freight is a most desirable conveyance from which to view scenery, our progress reminded me of one of Adams Ward's stories of a freight train.

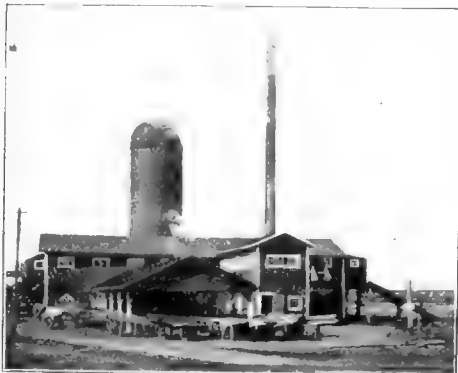
W. W. the conductor took up his ticket, Ward stepped off the end to advance from his passenger's position, and, employing in the alliteration "Ward and Ward" this may not be acted out, but I earnestly trust that they remove the cow-catcher from the front of the engine and fasten it to the rear of this coach. Now, at our present rate, I feared there is no danger of our overtaking a cow, but there is nothing to prevent a cow from stalling in the rear door of this



about three feet long, as shown in Figure 5. This shaft should be secured firmly to a wood base. One mode of fastening to an upper support involves the use of the metal clamps b. b. These consist of two straps of metal passing about the shaft and uniting at the tops. Here the holes may be drilled so that two or more bolts may pass through each lip into a stout timber extended above at a convenient height. This permits the end a to be free, and on this end bending can be easily accomplished. Figure 6 represents a piece of the metal d in process of turning on the shaft end e. This can be brought about with hammering cold, and with proper pressure applied with the hands. If the metal is too heavy, heating will be necessary, but with common strip metal the work can be bent readily.

coach and biting one of the passengers." However, the trip was enjoyable and more so was the sight of Marshfield. Mr. Finney of the Marshfield Lumber Company gave me a courteous welcome, and although a very busy man found time for a half hour's chat. One of the finest series of offices visited is that of the R. Connor Company of Marshfield and the office force is entirely in keeping with their ideal surroundings. The R. Connor Company operates four mills in the vicinity of Marshfield and several retail yards throughout Wisconsin. Theodore Tack, salesman for the firm, is one of the pleasantest men it was my privilege to meet on the trip. The same can be said of the gentlemen connected with Vollmar & Below and the Hafer & Kalsched Company.

B. F. McMillan of the B. F. McMillan Com-



HARDWOOD MILL, J. S. OWEN LUMBER COMPANY, OWEN, WIS.

pany of M. Millan, Wis., was absent attending the Buffalo convention, but A. E. Beebe did the honors in a genial style.

From Marshfield to Eau Claire by the North western Line is quite a jump, but my Eau Claire experiences were of the best of the trip. The North Western Lumber Company's offices at Eau Claire and mill at Stanley, Wis., are among the best in Wisconsin. Mr. Barber, president of the company, is a very affable gentleman and gave me a very hearty reception. Eau Claire is a thriving city and boasts of a number of fine concerns, among which are the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company, the Eau Claire Box & Lumber Company, the Dells Lumber Company, the Pioneer Furniture Company, and last but not least, the Phoenix Manufacturing Company. In connection with Eau Claire interests is the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company, located at Chippewa Falls, an ideal site for an ideal firm.

From Eau Claire to Stanley is but a short dis-



MILL, JOHN R. DAVIS LUMBER COMPANY, PHILLIPS, WIS.

tance and to make the acquaintance of George H. Chapman, manager of the North Western Lumber Company's plant there, is worth a longer trip. The offices of this firm are beautifully finished in quarter sawed birch wainscoting with basswood ceiling. The plant at Stanley is among the largest in Wisconsin and its general appear-

ance shows the efficient management of Mr. Chapman.

At Thorpe I had the pleasure of meeting Messrs. Lusk and Hudson of the Nye, Lusk & Hudson Company, which made up for the discomforts of the disagreeable trip by freight train.

A two-mile drive to Owen's mills from Witthe behind a pair of bronchos, over a road full of ruts, made me "long for home and mother" and hope the wheels would withstand the strain until the end. But the plant of the J. S. Owen Lumber Company repaid for the trip and particularly the acquaintance of A. R. Owen, its efficient manager. A view of the Owen mill accompanies this article, but it does not do it justice. While at Owen I ran across a curiosity to oak manufacturers, namely, a slice from the top of a 50-foot white oak log, which measured 24 inches in diameter underneath the bark. This was one of the largest logs cut in Wisconsin, a view of which accompanies this article.

To Winona on the C., M. & St. P. and up to St. Paul along the river was among the most beautiful sights of the trip.

In St. Paul the hardwood contingent comprised the Abbott Manufacturing Company, Stanton De Long & Co., Gribben Lumber Company, Hardwood Door Company, the Lamb Lumber Company, E. A. Nolan Company, Osgood & Blodgett Company, A. E. Peterson Company, the St. Paul Sash, Door & Lumber Company and many more. A visit to the Lumber Exchange Building convinces one that lumber interests thrive in Minneapolis. Among the representative hardwood firms are the W. C. Bailey Lumber Company, Rainard & Strickland Company, Osborne & Clark, I. P. Lennan, Minneapolis Cedar & Flooring Company, Asa Palne Company, G. H. Tennant Company, R. M. Thompson Company, and C. M. McCoy. Minneapolis has many furniture manufacturing concerns, one of the largest being the White Enamel Refrigerator Company.

From St. Paul to Eau Claire by the C., M. & St. P. I traveled, then on the Wisconsin Central to Phillips, Wis., where is located one of the finest plants of Wisconsin, the John R. Davis Lumber Company. B. W. Davis, manager of the firm, gave me a most courteous welcome, and Mr. De Marr, superintendent of plant, took me through the saw and planing mills and machine, blacksmith and wagon shops, also through the electric light plant which they operate and which furnishes the electric light to the town. Mr. De Marr also courteously drove me to the company's stock farm, where the pork, beef and wheat used in the winter and summer camps are raised. The John R. Davis Lumber Company is one of the largest and finest I visited and its appearance as a whole speaks for the excellent management of Mr. Davis and Mr. De Marr. Here I had my first ride on a logging train, going twenty miles up into the woods on the road operated by the Davis Company, and the experience was novel and exciting from start to finish. A particularly fine view of the Davis Company's saw mill accompanies this article, as does also a view of a rollway of their hardwood logs.

At Butternut I had the pleasure of meeting D. L. Altman, manager of a branch mill of the E. J. Piffner Company of Stevens Point, Wis.

On the Wisconsin Central Railroad I next visited Glidden and drove four miles to the Nash Lumber Company, located at Shanagolden. Guy Nash, manager of the plant, is one of the most genial and courteous of gentlemen. The Nash Company has a most complete plant and is operating a double cut band saw. Just for experiment I timed a cutting, and from the time a log 22 inches in diameter was put upon the carriage squared up and reduced to 1-inch and 2-inch plank I counted two minutes and forty-two seconds. Rather quick work and very well done. In connection with the speed of cutting I heard a story of a sawyer who came to the Nash Company and was put on the night shift. Two days later he was seen at Glidden on the



SECTION TOP 50 FEET WHITE OAK, J. S. OWEN LUMBER COMPANY.

depot platform about to leave. Knowing the man was an expert sawyer and that the Nash Company only employed such, one of the station men inquired why he left. The fellow evidently was ashamed to tell that he did not like to work so hard. He replied, "Well, the pay was good, but the lights hurt my eyes." A neat way of evading a direct statement that he was not overfond of work.

My brief visit with Mr. Foster of the Foster-Latimer Company will always be among my pleasant remembrances. The plant of the company is complete in every detail.

The representative firms of Hurley, Wis., and Ironwood, Mich., are the Scott-Howe Company, the Hager Lumber & Fuel Company and the Hurley Lumber & Fuel Company.

At Rhineland I made the acquaintance of Charles A. Conroy, Mr. Donaldson of the Mason & Donaldson Company, H. G. Robbins of the Robbins Lumber Company and C. P. Crosby, and



HARDWOOD ROLLWAY, JOHN R. DAVIS LUMBER COMPANY.

also visited the Stevens Company's mill, the Johnson & Hinman Company, Brown Bros. Company and the Queal Lumber Company.

Then by the Northwestern Line to Antigo, where I called upon the Antigo Building Supply Company, the Columbia Manufacturing Company, Crocker Chair Company, Frost Veneer Company,

From Antigo by the Northwestern Line to Wausau and then on the C. M. & St. P. R. R. to Merrill, where I had the pleasure of meeting A. C. Schulz, manager of the H. W. Wright Lumber Company. In company with Mr. Schulz I visited the plant and noted particularly the

Cotton from Wood.

"The threads now pass over a gummed cloth and into a trough containing a diluted solution (5 per cent) of carbonate of soda. While passing through these troughs the threads are rolled on a drum, which, by means of an ingenious

For this purpose, the Savage Lumber Co. and met Mr. M. M. Savage, president of the company. Then after a few minutes in the C. M. & St. P. where I met Mr. Savage and Mr. Utterback, the Bradley Lumber Co. Mr. Utterback, although being a lumberman, is also most obliging to strangers. Back to Chicago via C. M. & St. P. would open up a new trip, a thoroughly enjoyable one, and I have had the experience but none for the pleasure of meeting the gentlemen who are so pleasantly connected with the great hospitality of the North Country. Mrs.

On the second copy of the will, the Brothers of F. R. Whiting and W. S. Whiting are named as the executor of the Brothers' last will and testament. The executor is the Brothers' last will and testament. The executor is the Brothers' last will and testament. It is probable that N. R. Bailey & Sons will dispose of the property. Both the Whiting and Bailey are probably to be disposed of at the same time, F. R. Whiting being a member of the Philadelphia Board of Finance, and John Whiting, London Company, and both to and its brother, W. S. Whiting are associated with the Whiting Manufacturing Company at Elizabethton, Tenn.

W. W. Haring of Muscatine is the heaviest individual stockholder, and was vice president of the company. Four general offices of the new company will be in the Illinois Bank building, New Orleans.

John C. Atkins & Co. the well-known saw mill
business of Indianapolis, Ind. have created a
new design for their saws by turning out
saw blades which are loaded with diamonds.
These diamonds are embedded for decoration, as
they are supposed to be used for highly pre-
cious work. The diamonds are in size from
one-eighth of an inch in diameter and are
set in the saws in a regular pattern. They are known
as "diamond saws" and are highly dis-
tinguished.

The following is in receipt of the letter of the 14th inst. of Whiting pertaining to the above mentioned matter. The letter is of the 1st issue of the paper and is in top right hand corner of the 1st page of the Whiting company of 1881. The letter is signed by Bradley & Sons and is dated the 1st of the month of the year. The letter is in the matter of the above mentioned matter with the letter of the 1st of the year.

the center of the cut, and the third the left edge of the cut, and thus are rotated. Being set in this manner, the diamonds take the place of teeth in the ordinary saw, and when in contact with the stone produce a kerf about a quarter of an inch wide. The diamonds used in these saws come from the South African diamond mines and cost about \$6 each. The value of each saw complete is in the neighborhood of \$1,000.

Hawaiian Koa Wood.

Hawaiian koa wood is to be brought to the attention of the wholesale hardwood trade of the United States, and it is said that it will compete with mahogany. The wood is to be exploited by a corporation which has been established at Honolulu.

A. Richley, an architect of Hilo, is the exploitation agent of the wood and is now in this country, where he proposes to visit Chicago and other cities in the interest of the new lumber corporation. He anticipates being able to sell the wood at a price somewhat less than that commanded by mahogany. The company has the lease of the Bishop estate koa forests on the island of Hawaii, which comprise 4,500 acres, and the options include considerable other timber area, involving a totality of some 20,000,000 feet. It is proposed to build a mill near the Volcano House, Hawaii, as the land slopes from all directions to that point, which will afford comparatively easy and economical logging.

It is alleged that koa wood can be used for interior work or for any other purpose where mahogany is employed with success, and that the wood in reality is Hawaiian mahogany.

Late London Market.

The hardwood market shows a little more activity, and stocks are being moved off; buyers are seeming to realize that they cannot fill all their requirements from the stocks held here and are contracting for arrival, and if consignments are kept within bounds prices will fall more into a line with those asked by shippers.

Plain oak boards still hold the lead, and buyers are keenly looking for dry stocks, which are and seem likely to be very scarce. Quartered is going into consumption, but stocks are sufficient.

There is a fair demand for prime planed whitewood, but there is no change in price; lower grades are dull and difficult to sell.

Walnut is in fair demand, and the few parcels arriving are being disposed of immediately. Satin walnut (red gum) is in fair demand and finds a ready sale, and will hold its price if shipments do not arrive too freely.

Mahogany. Several parcels of small knotty Cuban have been disposed of by forced sale, and although what might seem to be very low figures were obtained, prices were good for such poor quality. Sizable and good quality wood is still in good demand at fair prices.

May Building Operations.

Reports from the principal cities of the country show a decidedly satisfactory condition of building operations, and this applies to all sections. The percentage of gain over the corresponding month of last year, as appears from the accompanying table, compiled from official reports to *The American Contractor*, Chicago, is large and decidedly encouraging. In some instances there has been a loss, but this is chargeable to local conditions, usually to the circumstance that operations last year, from one cause or another, were unusually large. Thirteen cities passed the million dollar line, while several others very nearly approached it. In New York the enormous figures of \$25,928,408 were reached, being an increase of 79 per cent, while the operations in Chicago exceeded \$4,000,000, those of Philadelphia being even greater. A gratifying feature is the general increase noted in the smaller and middle class

cities, which shows that the present building movement is general in its character. Everything indicates that operations will continue large during the entire building season.

City—	May, 1905, cost.	May, 1904, cost.	Per cent gain.	Per cent loss.
Atlanta, Ga....	\$408,739	\$252,374	61	..
Allegheny, Pa..	300,200	251,425	19	..
Baltimore, Md.	1,138,000	2,225,000	..	..
Birmingham, Ala.	315,763	154,491	104	..
Buffalo, N. Y..	\$81,400	599,499	33	..
Canton, Ohio....	35,180	30,725	14	..
Chicago, Ill....	4,053,280	3,663,050	11	..
Cincinnati, O..	1,361,550	679,350	100	..
Columbus, O....	510,070	299,260	71	..
Davenport, Ia..	91,900	95,925	..	4
Dallas, Tex....	331,539	169,668	96	..
Denver, Col....	602,235	422,385	42	..
Detroit, Mich..	1,008,900	607,600	66	..
Duluth, Minn..	169,112	125,447	34	..
Evansville, Ind.	32,177	21,475	50	..
Gd. Rapids, Mich.	243,649	175,163	39	..
Harrisburg, Pa.	136,675	159,900	..	16
Hartford, Conn.	249,851	230,645	8	..
Indianapolis, Ind.	788,962	733,106	7	..
Jersey City, N.J.	389,683	198,590	96	..
Kansas City, Mo.	1,108,417	702,601	57	..
Little Rock, Ark.	100,945	67,290	33	..
Louisville, Ky..	330,210	247,142	33	..
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,243,704	901,244	38	..
Lowell, Mass....	93,155	55,690	67	..
Manchester, N.H.	73,050	133,430	..	45
Milwaukee, Wis.	982,959	726,007	35	..
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,134,780	1,031,135	10	..
Mobile, Ala....	303,500	51,600	488	..
Nashville, Tenn.	206,085	136,795	50	..
N. Haven, Conn.	377,837	219,155	72	..
Newark, N. J..	792,156	597,529	32	..
New York	25,928,408	14,437,455	79	..
Manhattan	13,006,800	7,926,200	64	..
Alterations	1,859,698	1,215,445	..	..
Brooklyn	6,819,415	3,548,235	92	..
Bronx	4,121,125	1,679,800	145	..
Alterations	121,370	67,775	..	..
Total	25,928,408	14,437,455	79	..
Omaha, Neb....	402,599	142,080	183	..
Philadelphia, Pa.	4,390,980	3,251,520	35	..
*Paterson, N. J.	199,627	299,754	..	33
Pittsburg, Pa..	1,657,680	1,981,973	..	16
Rochester, N. Y.	386,603	256,775	50	..
St. Joseph, Mo.	112,990	46,565	144	..
St. Louis, Mo..	1,886,447	864,212	118	..
St. Paul, Minn..	616,675	538,810	14	..
San Antonio, Tex.	47,510	87,280	..	45
S. Francisco, Cal.	2,110,150	1,878,638	12	..
Scranton, Pa..	181,065	230,109	..	21
Seattle, Wash..	555,346	762,374	..	27
So. Bend, Ind.	151,747	59,270	156	..
Syracuse, N. Y.	197,828	133,443	48	..
St. Lake C., Uta.	167,930	136,056	30	..
Toledo, O....	206,920	281,763	..	26
Tacoma, Wash..	129,387	135,600	..	4
Washington, D.C.	2,300,569	1,240,245	89	..
Wilmington, Del.	227,331	88,600	156	..
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	140,028	40,700	244	..
Winnipeg, Man.	1,899,050	1,398,650	35	..

*Paterson, N. J., figures include a \$225,000 Public Library for 1904, otherwise the gain would be 167 per cent.

†Rebuilding.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Grand Rapids Wood Carving Company has increased its capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Ten thousand dollars of this amount will be used in building a three-story addition to the factory which the company's rapidly increasing business made necessary. About three years ago the concern undertook the manufacture of furniture, and the growth of this department demanded the enlargement.

A timber deal has just been closed whereby John H. Hoyt of New Jersey has acquired 4,000 acres of the finest timber in south Georgia, lying just east of Abbeville on the Ocmulgee river.

The timber is oak, hickory and ash, and will be used in the manufacture of spokes, poles and wheels. The purchasers contemplate the erection of a large mill to manufacture this class of goods.

Pope county is said to be the best timber district in the state of Georgia. In the northern part are virgin forests of fine white oak and other valuable hardwoods.

J. M. Harb of Corning, Ark., recently purchased 1,500 acres of hardwood timber land in Desha county, Ark., from Leigh & Arnold of Little Rock, the consideration being \$10,000. Mr. Harb has not decided whether he will operate a mill on the property or let the purchasers of the timber cut it.

The Janesville Sash & Door Company, Janesville, Wis., has a contract to supply interior finish for 147 houses to be built this summer in Oak Park, Ill. This is perhaps the biggest contract ever taken at Janesville, and will keep a large force of men busy during the summer.

The quantities of locust, mulberry and oak timber in Sumner and adjoining counties of Tennessee will find a ready market at Gallatin, Tenn., where J. T. Durham and W. W. Pardue of the latter place will erect a factory in the near future to manufacture telephone, telegraph and electric light insulator pins and brackets of these woods.

The Chipman Company, Ltd., of Tasmania recently filed suit against the Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Company of Louisville, Ky., for \$21,000, a breach of contract being charged.

Curtis Morrill recently sold thirty-seven fine black walnut trees on his farm southeast of Union City, Mich., for \$3,000 cash, which illustrates the great increase in the value of natural timber in the state. In preparing the land for cultivation fifty years ago, Mr. Morrill says he felled and burned up several thousand similar trees on this same farm, and he estimates that the original black walnut timber on the farm, if left growing, would now be worth about \$75,000.

The National Handle Company has begun work on a new warehouse at Fort Wayne, Ind., to cost \$1,500.

The Michigan Lumber & Fiber Company recently purchased 25,000 acres of hardwood timber land in Vilas county, Wisconsin, from the G. F. Sanborn Land Company of Ashland, Wis. The purchasers may establish a pulp mill at Marquette, Mich.

The new factory of the National Veneer Company at Mishawaka, Ind., is being pushed to completion. The Lake Shore side track to the site is now finished, so that material can be delivered on the spot.

Fire in the factory of the Nicholson Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich., destroyed about \$1,000 worth of hardwood lumber and interior finish.

There is a railway line in West Mexico with ebony sleepers and ballast of silver ore taken from the mines along the track. The rails of the Mexican Gulf Railway are laid on mahogany sleepers, and the bridges built of white marble. In constructing these roads, since there was no other material available, the engineers found it cheaper to use these extravagances than to import the ordinary materials.

George D. McNeil of Keyser, W. Va., recently purchased 1,900 acres of timber lands in Tucker county, West Virginia, the consideration being \$25,000 cash. Only the timber, which is mostly oak and poplar, is included in the deal.

A number of capitalists of Charleston, W. Va., have completed a deal whereby they secure 22,000 acres of land on the north fork of the Kentucky river. The lands are covered with an abundant growth of poplar, oak and beech timber, and are rich in cannel and bituminous coals. The work of developing the tract will be begun in the near future.

A great forest fire in the vicinity of Denns-ville, N. J., has destroyed some 2,000 acres of

oak and pine timber. The flames fanned by high breezes spread at such a rapid rate as to make the fire impossible to control.

Indications that the pine is about cleared up are emphasized by the fact that there are more hardwood logs banked on the Mississippi river below Aitken, Minn., than ever before.

Fire, apparently of incendiary origin, destroyed a quantity of hardwood timber in the yards of H. S. Fullenlove of Louisville, Ky., entailing a loss of \$500.

Mound City, Ill., has a new veneer factory, a branch of the Williamson-Kuhne sawmill.

Willh. Muhle, exporter of hardwood lumber, logs and dimension stuff, recently of Bucatunna, Miss., has removed his headquarters to Sandersville, Miss., on the N. O. & N. E. R. R., where he has erected an up-to-date hardwood mill with a daily capacity of 25,000 feet.

A syndicate of lumbermen of Muscatine, Iowa, and Stillwater, Minn., recently bought from the receiver the plant of the West Coast Veneering Company at Raymond, Wash. The purchasers are William Kaiser and Charles Mosqua of the Mississippi Box Company, Muscatine; J. H. Kendig of the Muscatine Lumber & Box Company, Muscatine; Frank Schoemaker, with the Muscatine Lumber Company, Muscatine, and Timothy Donovan and Henry Stack, loggers, Stillwater, Minn. They will add a double cutting band to the saw mill and will also put in a box factory for the manufacture of spruce box shooks.

The Bissell Chilled Plow Company of South Bend, Ind., has consolidated with the Ohio Cultivator Company of Bellview, O. The new concern has a capital stock of \$400,000. The Ohio firm manufactures all kinds of farm implements except plows and by thus consolidating with the Bissell company will largely increase its capacity and make its output a complete list of farming implements.

The Rahway Manufacturing Company, Rahway, N. J., was recently incorporated at Rahway with a capital of \$45,000, to manufacture and deal in ornamental woodwork.

The new stove factory of E. E. Winch & Co.,

at Park Falls, Wis., started operation May 20 and is producing.

The Illinois State Lumber Company, recently incorporated in Chicago by Frank J. Shuler, A. W. ... and Joseph ... with a capital of \$10,000, to develop the work.

In clearing a large ground past ... Bond Handle ... New Castle, Ind., in which the company will erect a sawmill. ... James B. Compton, ... almost a ... of wood, nicely piled and well preserved and covered with about four feet of sawdust and shavings. According to Mr. Compton, who has been associated with the Bond company for a number of years, it is twenty years since wood was cut the length of the wood uncovered. The wood was free from worm holes and as dry and hard as bone and will be sold along with the other wood sold at the plant.

T. H. Ausebaugh recently purchased a fine lot of white and black oak timber in the vicinity of Confederate, Ky., to be used in the manufacture of railroad cross ties. Mr. Ausebaugh owns several other tracts of timber and will begin cutting at once. The logs will be shipped to large lumber concerns in the North.

The receipts of lumber at Chattanooga are the largest known at that place in years. Within the past three weeks more than 5,000,000 feet of logs have come down from the headwaters and tributaries of the Tennessee river.

The F. J. Blackwell Company, conducting a sawmill and lumber business at Brownville, Tenn., and in Houston, Miss., has made an assignment. The assets and liabilities are about the same, in the neighborhood of \$30,000 each.

A sensation has been created in southern lumber and timber circles by the action of President J. W. Black, of the Sullivan Timber Company of Mobile. He has asked for a receiver for his company by bill in chancery. The concern has been doing an enormous export business.

H. A. Gardner of Vincennes, Ind., owner of a large furniture plant, is thinking of locating a plant at Hopkinsville, Ky. He is trying to organize a stock company there.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

This office is in receipt of a pamphlet issued by E. W. La Beauce, G. P. & T. A. of the Cotton Belt Route at St. Louis, Mo., entitled "Industrial Opportunities and Business Openings Along the Cotton Belt Route." The little work comprises an alphabetical list of the various towns and cities reached by this famous railroad and shows at a glance the industrial and other commercial undertakings in which the locality is deficient. As many of these towns afford a rare opportunity for woodworking plants of various sorts, readers of the HARDWOOD RECORD who are seeking an extension of their business or a change of location would do well to address Mr. La Beauce for a copy of his pamphlet.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is in receipt of a handsome catalog from the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company, manufacturers of the famous "Acorn" brand of hardwood flooring, which evidently is from the resourceful pen of D. S. Hutchinson, the well-known sales manager of that concern. The little volume tells practically all that is worth knowing about oak and beech flooring, contains a description of the manufacture of hardwood flooring, the various sizes and grades in which it is made, rules for grading, manner of bundling and tallying, and various other details pertaining to the industry. It also contains a very comprehensive description of the best methods of finishing and maintaining hardwood floors. The entire work is fully illustrated, showing methods of laying

floors in fancy patterns as well as the proper handling of parquetry flooring, which is a considerable output of the big Nashville plant.

The well-known hardwood firm of Crandall & Richardson of this city, was dissolved on May 15, B. F. Richardson retiring, and a new copartnership has been entered into between J. N. Crandall and F. L. Brown, under the name of Crandall & Brown, which will carry on the business as successors to the old firm.

A welcome visitor to the Record office last week was R. B. Dunsmore, western manager of the S. A. Woods Machine Company of Boston, Mass., whose home office is located at 811 Railway Exchange, this city. Mr. Dunsmore reports a very satisfactory state of trade in the woodworking machinery line, he having recently booked several very handsome orders for planing mill equipment.

The Record office call on Wednesday, May 1, F. B. Martin, city passenger and ticket agent of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, whose office is at 204 Clark Street, Chicago. The Wisconsin Central has recently issued some very handsome illustrated literature pertaining to the summer resorts located in the lakes, and copies of these pamphlets will be promptly furnished to any calling on Mr. Martin. The ... of this ... some very pretty ... and beautiful ... goods country, and ... efforts ... to those ... and ... allurements ... season is now open ... the new ... country, and ...

well known ...

... of a handsome printed ...

H. W. ... & ... of ...

Earl ... president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, was a visitor at association headquarters on Thursday and Friday of this week.

The editor is in receipt of a card from Mr. and Mrs. John P. Hamilton of Pittsburg, Pa., announcing the marriage of their daughter Eleanore, to Alexander Willson of the well known lumber manufacturing and wholesale house of Pittsburg. This event took place on June 6, and the bride and groom will be at home after Sept. 1 at 5808 Darlington Road. There are no ninner chaps made than Alex Willson, and it is therefore with undigested pleasure that the editor congratulates Mrs. Willson on her capture of a thoroughly manly man for a husband, and with equal enthusiasm he wishes to congratulate Mr. Willson on the happy chance he has made in the selection of one of the Smoky City's most charming young ladies as a life companion.

The Chicago teamsters' strike, which during the last three weeks has involved the drivers of lumber delivery wagons, is still dragging along its weary and troublesome way. The lumber dealers and woodworking manufacturers generally are standing together to a man, to wipe out of existence the sympathetic strike propaganda inaugurated by the anarchistic element of trade unionism. Undoubtedly the teamsters are already beaten to a finish, and they are only looking for a loophole by means of which they can retire as gracefully as possible from the fight, before the ambiglo is ended. In the meantime non-union teamsters are employed who are delivering lumber under police protection, and while this method is not at all satisfactory, it is answering the purpose of the present requirements of the trade. Chicago lumbermen are to be congratulated in the stand they have taken in this matter, and their eventual success, despite its cost, will contribute to the final extinction of trade unionism.

Boston.

George H. ... of Davenport, Peters & ... family is ... to return to Boston ...

The Clark & ... of Boston, which ... with a capital stock ...

... of ...

... of ...

... of Boston will ...

The day of days in New England lumber circles is approaching when everybody gets together for a good time except the rival ball teams of wholesalers and retailers who are going in to win. The annual outing of the baseball teams of wholesalers and retailers is set for Saturday, June 24. It is hoped that the same wholesale battery, Edward Saunders of the Blanchard Lumber Company, pitcher, and Frank Lawrence of Lawrence & Wiggin, catcher, will officiate.

M. Walter Hart, the Boston hardwood wholesaler, reports an active demand among the trade since early in the year, although the volume has lessened somewhat during the past month.

Lindsley H. Shepard, Shepard, Farmer & Co., of Boston, advises that he has completed arrangements by securing the necessary funds with which to pay the creditors of the company on the basis of 37½ cents on the dollar.

The affairs of the T. H. Buck Lumber Company of Chelsea, Mass., have been handled so well and with such dispatch that the creditors of the company may now expect a settlement in the near future of 65 to 75 cents on the dollar. Fred B. Cutler of Stetson, Cutler & Co., is assignee.

J. M. W. Hall of Wellman, Hall & Co., of Boston is being urged to accept place on the republican state ticket this year as candidate for the office of lieutenant governor. It is the hope of many that Ex Mayor Hall may decide to reënter political life and that the trade may be honored in his election to the second position in the gift of the commonwealth. Mr. Hall's long and successful business career, his conservative methods and rich experience in the conduct of measures for the public benefit, in which he has taken a leading part, have marked him as one eminently fitted to creditably discharge the duties of such an office.

New York.

Returning pilgrims from the National Hardwood Lumber convention at Buffalo, N. Y., had nothing but praise to offer as to the accomplishments of the organization during the past year, the prospects for the future, as well as the general conduct of the convention itself. Following the meeting quite a number of the prominent western contingent visited the metropolis before returning home, among whom were: George D. Burgess of Russe & Burgess, J. W. Thompson, J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, E. E. Taenzer of E. E. Taenzer & Co. and R. H. McClure of Thompson & McClure, all of Memphis; W. O. King, W. O. King & Co., Chicago, and F. W. Lawrence, Lawrence & Wiggin, Boston, Mass.

The American Hardwood Lumber Company of St. Louis is about to open a local sales office under the management of H. A. Singer, to cater to the trade of the metropolis. Mr. Singer has not as yet secured office quarters.

The well known wholesale hardwood house of F. H. Doyle & Co., composed of Fred A. Doyle and William C. Thompson, has announced a change in the firm name to Doyle, Thompson & Co. Both these gentlemen are exceedingly well and favorably known in the local trade and the change in name is simply a recognition of Mr. Thompson. In this connection the firm report a very satisfactory hardwood trade and state that they are well supplied with hardwoods.

Henry W. Kalt, for many years associated with W. P. Yeomans & Bro., Manhattan, is about to sever his connection with that company to engage on his own account through the formation of a new company, in which he will be associated with F. F. and Charles R. Crannell of Albany, and the style of the Kalt Lumber Company. The announcement will be made as to the place of business and general conduct in due course.

Secretary E. C. Perry of the National Whole-

salers and Henry Cape, a well known hardwood wholesaler of this city, are at present the guests of J. M. Hastings, a distinguished Pittsburg lumberman, at his extensive operations in Nova Scotia.

F. J. Cronin, the genial representative of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, Coal Grove, Ohio, who so ably looks after its eastern business, was a visitor in the local trade and reports business very satisfactory.

W. H. Martz of the Hoyt & Woodin Manufacturing Company, Memphis, Tenn., has been at the local office of the company for several days looking after matters at this end of the line.

William Breen of William Breen's Sons, Brooklyn, is on a brief business and pleasure trip to Portland, Me., accompanied by their sales representative, John R. Hughes.

E. L. Wheeler, head of the Wheeler Lumber Company, with a fine new hardwood manufacturing plant at Gladys, W. Va., was in town last week and announces that their plant is about ready for operation on a fine body of hardwoods.

Charles E. Dingee, son of P. M. Dingee, head of the well known foreign and domestic hardwood firm of P. M. Dingee & Sons, died at his residence in Brooklyn, May 23.

R. A. Watkley of the Crosby & Beckley Company, extensive hardwood manufacturers and wholesalers, with headquarters at New Haven, Conn., is spending considerable time at the local offices of the company, looking after their constantly increasing trade in the metropolis.

Ferdinand Brenner of the Ferd Brenner Lumber Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., was a New York visitor last week.

The National Plumbers' Wood Work Manufacturing Company has been incorporated in this city to manufacture wood work utilized in the plumbers' trade, with a capital of \$10,000. The incorporators are P. Epstein, Joseph Emanuel, Joseph Akst of New York and Isaac Slominsky of Brooklyn. They propose to erect a plant for the manufacture of this material in the Borough of Manhattan.

F. A. Wilson, general manager of the sales department of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, Columbus, O., was in town last week looking after the local situation in company with E. E. Eaton, the company's local representative.

Among the hardwood lumbermen visiting the metropolis during the past fortnight were the following: W. O. King, W. O. King & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. S. Blauvelt, W. S. Blauvelt & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. E. Quay, Whitehall Lumber Company, Whitehall, N. Y.; E. C. Mer-shon, W. B. Mer-shon & Co., Saginaw, Mich.; J. A. Prendergast, Prendergast Lumber & Coal Company, Marion, O., and G. W. Stone, Stone Lumber Company, Boston, Mass.

William F. Clarke of Ferguson & Clarke, Brooklyn, has just returned from a brief pleasure trip.

John Cathcart, manufacturer, wholesaler and exporter of hardwoods, with mills at Glasgow, Ky., and Decatur, Ala., is at the latter place putting in a new planing mill and rebuilding, with modern equipment, the whole plant, which burned a year ago January. The entire operation will soon be in line running order with an excellent run of logs cut from Mr. Cathcart's timber lands in that vicinity.

Philadelphia.

There was considerable more activity in building last month than most of the lumber dealers thought. The report of the Bureau of Building Inspection for the month of May shows that there were permits granted for 1,976 operations, to cost \$4,390,980. Of this amount \$2,648,985 will be expended for the erection of 1,197 dwellings. So far this year the bureau has authorized the erection of 4,790 dwellings at a cost of \$10,735,465; the corresponding period of last year showed permits for 3,171

dwellings, at a cost of \$7,284,050, an increase this year over last year of nearly thirty-five per cent. The demand for manufacturing plants is also shown in the thirteen permits granted for work, to cost \$433,050. Other buildings contemplated will place the figures far ahead of those of previous years.

William P. Craig, representing William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., has been in the Norfolk district the past fortnight inspecting stocks at several of the mills in view of getting some material much wanted by the firm. The company has engaged the services of Lindsley H. Shepard to manage their New England interests with headquarters in Boston, where an office will be opened shortly.

William H. Fritz of William H. Fritz & Co. says the company's biggest demand for hardwoods is coming from outside the city. Most of this is for building lumber, although the company has a large trade among the mills and shops.

The splendid assortment of stock in the yard of Benjamin Ketcham, Jr., is a feather in the cap of that firm, as not many concerns can show so many unbroken lines. An increase of business over each preceding month has been the rule this year.

Charles L. Meckley of Strong & Meckley has returned from a western trip and reports that business throughout the west is in splendid condition. He says that sales have been large in the Tonawanda yard.

W. G. Underwood, representative of the Wood, Barker Company in Philadelphia and vicinity, has been elected vice president and secretary of the Albemarle Lumber Company of Hertford, N. C., manufacturers of North Carolina pine and cypress. Mr. Underwood will have charge of the selling end with headquarters at the above named place. His resignation with the Wood, Barker Company takes effect June 15.

Smith S. Frambes of the Frambes-Difenderfer Lumber Company, who has been ill, is again at his desk. He states that business with his company is exceptionally good, and that they are considerably behind with orders. Mr. Difenderfer has just returned from a trip on behalf of the company.

Horace A. Reeves, Jr., of R. B. Wheeler & Co., one of the Quaker City lumbermen who attended the Buffalo convention, was much pleased with the amount of business transacted and the social features. He says that all the Philadelphians present realize the advantages of the association and will try to increase the membership in this city.

Camden, N. J., is experiencing a building boom and all kinds of lumber are in great demand. Many dwellings and manufacturing establishments are being erected and local lumber dealers are very busy. In fact, many homes are being built within a radius of fifteen miles of Camden and all the material is drawn from the yards of Camden.

Justin Peters, manager of the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is of the opinion that stocks are fairly large in the hands of the retailers, if the insurance business can be taken as a basis for estimating. The new business written during the past two months is the best showing, for a similar period, in the history of the company.

L. A. Nagle & Co. of Ogontz was elected a member of the Lumbermen's Exchange at a monthly meeting held June 1.

Joseph P. Dunwoody, the wholesaler, says he has been getting his share of the orders for the hardwoods. He is pretty well satisfied with conditions, excepting the slow deliveries during the spring season.

Business in the hardwood line has picked up during the past week with S. B. Vrooman & Co., Ltd., and the yard and mill are kept busy. Most of the lumber is wanted in a hurry, showing that the consumers are without even small stocks.

Schofield Bros. are meeting with much success since extending their business to include all varieties of hardwoods. The firm has been meeting a heavy demand for spruce and hemlock and the prospects for a continuance of good business is bright.

Clemm E. Lloyd, Jr., sales manager of the Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company, is away on another short trip to the mill of the company at Richwood, W. Va. He is sizing up the stock of hardwoods and spruce for another export shipment. The Pittsburg end of the business has been very good and with the Quaker City trade the mill has been running both day and night to keep up with the orders.

There is considerable stock in the Broad and Spring Garden street yard of Lewis Thompson & Co., Inc., to care for the jobbing trade in the southern section of the city. The main yard is very busy and enough orders are coming in to keep the force on the jump.

Owen M. Bruner of the Owen M. Bruner Company is on a trip to the southern mills. He writes that the mills are very active and plenty of orders ahead. The company has been getting plenty of business for their line of hardwoods and the flooring end of the business has been particularly active.

Business is running along smoothly with Horace G. Hazard & Co. and some heavy shipments of hardwoods were made last month. He says the stocks of hardwoods at the mills are small and very little in the shape of oak, which is so much in demand, can be found.

W. M. McCormick says that in his forty years' experience in the lumber business he has never known it to be in such a prosperous condition. The demand is unprecedented for all kinds of material. It has been unnecessary to solicit orders, as dealers are pleading with you to fill their orders, and he like many others finds it necessary to take the salesmen off the road on account of the general shortage of supply.

R. B. Horsburgh, manager of the Coketon Lumber Company's mill, Coketon, W. Va., was in town nearly all of last week. Another visitor was E. L. Sly, a manufacturer of Wilsonia, W. Va.

Edwin P. Slocumb of Edwin P. Slocumb & Co., left on the third for a trip south to the company's mill.

William P. Shearer of Samuel H. Shearer & Son says there is evidently to be no let up in the demand for hardwoods during the summer. He reports business in this line as particularly brisk. Samuel H. Shearer is in the south in quest of stock.

Francis Goodhue, Jr., of the Philadelphia Veneer & Lumber Company states that orders for hardwoods are plentiful enough even at the high prices asked and that trade is not quiet by any means. He says the only trouble encountered is in obtaining all the stock that is being sought.

The J. S. Kent Company states it has not felt the shortage in hardwoods, as the very large stock the company had on hand is not yet exhausted. It reports the demand good, with prices firm and high as the result of the scarcity.

Baltimore.

The long delayed action relative to clean through bills of lading has been taken. John L. Alcock of the hardwood firm of John L. Alcock & Co. of this city having filed complaint against Gilbert H. Cobb, agent of the Hamburg-American Line of steamers and also of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in this city, and against Robert B. Ways, agent of the Johnston Line of steamers and of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at this port. They are charged with conspiring to nullify the provisions of the Harter Act, which requires transportation companies to give shippers unqualified bills of lading. Mr. Cobb, who, of course, merely represents the transportation companies for which he is agent,

was on May 27 released on \$1,000 bail for a further hearing, on which day he was held under the same amount of bail for the action of the United States grand jury. The complaint against Mr. Ways is still pending. It is alleged in the warrant that Mr. Ways conspired with Mr. Cobb to violate the law. The charge is that they agreed to insert in bills of lading and shipping documents clauses by which their companies would be relieved of liability for loss and damage arising from negligence, or improper delivery of lumber and logs. It is further alleged that they refused to issue bills of lading or shipping documents stating the number of packages or the quantity or condition of the merchandise delivered to them for transportation. In furtherance of the alleged conspiracy Mr. Cobb is charged with a specific violation of the law in issuing a bill of lading to Mr. Alcock on April 17 last for thirty-one walnut logs to be shipped from Baltimore to Hamburg, Germany, by the Hamburg-American Line. The bill of lading, it is alleged, falsely stated that the contents and the condition of the packages were unknown to Mr. Cobb, and that the count of the logs was shipper's count and that it was shipper's load, and that the carrier would not be liable for loss or damage. The action was taken by Mr. Alcock individually because previous efforts along this line, in which the Exporters' Association or some "dummy" figured as the complainant, were held to have no standing in court. As is well known, the importers of lumber and logs on the other side of the Atlantic entertain the opinion that the American bill of lading is not worth the paper it is written on, and they have been the cause of much loss and friction to the exporters. Redress could not be obtained, the railroads blaming the steamship lines, and the latter putting the blame on the railroads. As a matter of fact, the current form of bills of lading is made a medium by the transportation lines for divesting themselves of all responsibility. The subject has been under consideration for some time by the Hardwood Exporters' Association, and was made the subject of extended deliberations at the last annual meeting, which, after hearing the report of the transportation committee, referred the question back to the committee with full power to act. The proceeding instituted by Mr. Alcock followed, though it is to be distinctly understood that he is acting in his individual capacity.

The Baltimore Lumber Exchange is having compiled for distribution to architects and contractors, in addition to the exchange membership, all the rules that now govern the inspection of lumber here. They include the rules of the Georgia Interstate Saw Mill Association, the South Carolina Lumber Association, the North Carolina Pine Association and the National Hardwood Association. These rules were adopted some time ago, and as some of them involved material changes from the practices in vogue until then, more or less confusion arose, architects and contractors being under a misapprehension of the motives that prompted their adoption. To clear away all misunderstanding and make it plain to those interested just what they have to expect, the compilation of all the rules was decided upon. The National Hardwood Association rules are said to be working very well and the inspectors now have a full grasp of all the details. The rules have also been ratified by the lumber organizations of New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

Among the lumbermen here two weeks ago was H. B. Cooper of the Pardee Lumber Co., of Charleston, S. C. Mr. Cooper spoke of the state of trade conditions in the Virginia and West Virginia and said that business was exceedingly good and that lumber was in short supply.

Manager Keenan of the Helena Lumber Company, Helena, Mont., was thrown out of

his home by a fire which destroyed his home with contents. The fire occurred May 22.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat reports from Norfolk, Va., that 100,000 acres of timber land in the North Carolina and will match the record of the millions of feet of timber in the tract. Pennsylvania, Chicago and New York capitalists are planning to run a railroad 200 miles in length, the 200-mile tract, opening up a fine timber and trading section.

Pittsburg.

The many friends of Alexander Willson of the Willson Bros. Lumber Company will be delighted to hear that on June 6 he took Miss Eleanor Hamilton of Pittsburg as a life partner. The bride is an accomplished young lady of the East End. They will be at home to their friends after a month's tour through the East.

J. N. Woodlett, hardwood manager of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, is spending a week among the West Virginia mills looking up stock. His department is rushed with orders and he finds it difficult to keep the mills sawing up to his demands.

The Pittsburg Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association will hold their annual stag picnic and baseball game at Ross Grove, a summer resort about 20 miles up the West Penn railroad, on Saturday, June 17.

The C. P. Coughy Lumber Company has bought the James Stoecking tract of timber near Morgantown, Pa. The tract will cut about 150,000 feet of choice oak and is located on the Washington branch of the Panhandle railroad near one of the mills of the company. The company is just cutting the last of a tract of 5,000,000 feet near Somerset, Pa.

The White Lumber Company, composed of U. N. Phillips and J. H. and H. C. Bertrits, has started to cut down a tract of 2,000 acres of timber six miles from Confluence, on the Youghiogheny. The tract is on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in Somerset county and is almost the last lot of big timber in this part of the state. The company has let the contract to Thomas Flanagan & Son for cutting and sawing the timber and transferring the lumber to Firestone, Pa., where the company has 1,000 feet of siding, and yards that occupy nearly five acres. It is estimated that the tract will cut 10,000,000 feet of hardwood and also 300,000 railroad ties, thousands of props for coal mines and a large quantity of telephone and telegraph poles.

The Cheat River Lumber Company is making a big cut of white oak. Recently it got an inquiry for fourteen cars 8x12 and 9x12 and 43 feet long. The company can cut choice sticks as long as 70 feet on its tract in Preston county, West Virginia, which it has just enlarged by the purchase of 600 acres of oak, poplar and chestnut.

Two new retail firms have lately started in business in this district. The Beaver County Lumber Company, capital \$10,000, is at Wood-Lawn, Pa. The Grove City Planing Mill Company, capital \$12,000, is at Grove City, Pa. Both are expected to carry a good line of hardwood.

Stacks of planks are being sent out from a sawmill for use in the construction of a dam. A large amount of piling is wanted and the price is high.

The J. S. Kent & Son report a number one lot of cherry, consisting of one to four feet long, with knots coming so frequently that it is not worth the trouble.

A. J. H. Lumber Company last week received a large order for cherry cut by the company for a long time. It is the best cherry in the area and the firm at once

sent a man to Wildell, W. Va., to arrange for cutting the lumber on its 12,000-acre tract. The order will be delivered in New York.

J. J. Linehan of the Linehan Lumber Company will spend a week in Kentucky and West Virginia contracting hardwood from various mills.

A recent visitor in Pittsburg was Lewis Doster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Doster was sizing up conditions in Pittsburg while enroute to points east.

The A. M. Turner Lumber Company reports a brisk trade in hardwoods. Its chief complaint, which by the way is common to many firms just now, is slow shipments. The Turners say that the mills are piled up with old orders and in spite of their best efforts cannot get to work on new bills.

H. W. Henninger of the Reliance Lumber Company is doing his share of the business in oak and maple. He reports an advance of \$2 per thousand on the best grade of dry oak and says maple flooring is selling strong at prevailing quotations.

W. E. McMillan of the McMillan Lumber Company is likely to lose the use of one hand and possibly both from injuries in the Pennsylvania railroad wreck at Harrisburg. His hands were literally smashed, and, although they are mending nicely, he may be a permanent cripple. His limbs were also badly injured and he has a piece of steel embedded in his forearm.

Buffalo.

Taylor & Crite are just beginning to ship oak this way from their new mill in Mississippi. It appears to be good stuff, for a single car so took the eye of the buyer that half a dozen more cars were sold on it.

H. A. Stewart found the mills on his late southern trip pretty badly handicapped by high water, but was able to get hold of quite a good lot of stock that he wanted, most of it oak.

The Hugh McLean Lumber Company always buys large quantities of logs in the Ohio river district and has lately set up a tally system that shows every buyer's purchase, so it is easy to find who buys the best logs.

G. Elias & Bro. are taking care of a lot of yellow pine that came up by canal, but was delayed a long time by the break. The firm's timber yard is kept up as usual.

The Standard Hardwood Lumber Company is still strong on oak, thanks to the company's Tennessee mills, which will have still more business to do if the negotiation for another timber tract goes through.

A. Miller has gone into cherry considerably of late, but still finds room and time to take care of the regular hardwood list that he carries as an all-round stock.

H. S. Jones is apparently to be the Buffalo authority in the Empire Lumber Company, as F. W. Vetter goes back to the Arkansas mills of the company as soon as he disposes of any urgent business that may need his attention here.

T. Sullivan & Co. are handling a lot of Oregon fir and spruce along with their lake hardwoods and find that there is a ready sale for it.

O. E. Yeager has a new and very speedy automobile this season and is able to sell hardwood lumber easily enough to make up the extra draft the "machine" makes on him.

M. M. Wall is just back from the Adirondacks, where the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company is beginning to load out its first dry cut of birch, which is of very fine quality.

The three hardwood yards at North Tonawanda are all very active. W. H. White & Co. are sending an extra amount of maple and hickory to Cleveland. L. A. Kelsey is just back from his contract in Indian Territory oil fields and has a large lot of cargoes of elm, maple and basswood. The Texas Sands Company has a

large stock of maple in yard and is adding white pine to it just now.

The moving of the office of Scatterd & Son to Ellicott Square adds one more to the hardwood offices in the business district. The yard is to be kept up as before and reports some good Pennsylvania stock on hand.

C. H. Stanton is now so far recovered from his late illness that he has made short visits to the office lately, though he will not be able to return to business right away.

Detroit.

Detroit hardwood lumber shippers are experiencing softer vessel rates, which has been an advantage to the larger dealers who have their own docks. The early opening of the season with more lumber moved has caused a skirmishing for cargoes by the vessel owners.

W. W. Kelly of Brownlee & Co. is visiting the sawmill points on Lake Superior, from which his firm obtains much of its products. He touches Munising, Marquette and Duluth. He will take ten days for the trip.

The Yeomans Lumber & Box Company, operating two box factories in this city, has sold their Milwaukee Junction plant to W. H. Grigg, also a boxmaker, who formerly operated a small plant. The consideration was about \$8,000. The box factories of Detroit use a large quantity of basswood and other low grade hardwoods. Mr. Grigg will operate the Milwaukee Junction plant on independent lines.

The raising of the hull of the old steamer Greyhound at the foot of Orleans street will restore certain valuable docking privileges to the Detroit Lumber Company.

The Humphrey Bockase Company is now occupying the quarters recently vacated by J. C. Widman & Co. Their Chicago headquarters are at 1319 Michigan avenue. They are large users of hardwood.

Hardwood floors, oak and maple, are to be placed in the city hall at a cost of \$5,000. This building is now being remodeled.

A \$2,000 loss covered by insurance was occasioned by fire in the planing mill of the Nicholson Manufacturing Company, June 2.

Port McClure of the McClure Lumber Company goes to Eutaw, Ala., for ten days to superintend the erection of a new sawmill at that point. The mill will cost about \$25,000. The company recently acquired a large tract of hardwood in that part of Alabama. The McClure Lumber Company has recently sold one of its lumber yards to George Moreley, who has another yard just opposite this one. The McClures say it will be their policy to sell more hardwood lumber direct from the mill.

The Vinton Company, large hardwood interior finishers and decorators, have so much business under way that they were compelled to turn down a \$14,000 job on a fourteen-story office building in Pittsburg. The work which they now have on hand or which has just been completed follows:

New York Telephone building, fifteen stories, \$25,000; most of the hardwood lumber came from M. E. Stark & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; a \$250,000 apartment house, for W. E. D. Stokes in New York City; east wing of new addition to Detroit post-office, \$10,841; Pasadena apartments, now half finished, at \$140,000 for interior finish; Detroit Stove Company, new offices and storeroom, \$40,000; Henry Stephens' residence, \$15,000 for hardwood finish; Arithometer Company's new offices, \$41,000; North Woodward M. E. Church, \$10,000; art studio for Charles L. Freer, fine hardwood finish in oak, \$250,000, in rear of his residence, 33 Ferry avenue; school at Grosse Pointe, \$16,000; three 500 foot freighters, one at the Great Lakes Engineering Company and two at the Detroit Shipbuilding Company. The Vinton Company placed mahogany cabins on the steamer Amasa E. Stone at a cost of \$25,000.

Saginaw Valley.

The street railway strike in Bay City and Saginaw has temporarily unsettled business and there is apprehension that if it is continued other interests will be affected and trade demoralized.

Building operations here on an extensive scale call for a large quantity of hardwood lumber. W. D. Young stated today that his eastern representative reports an increased demand for hardwoods of all kinds and the conditions are very satisfactory. Mr. Young is running his plant day and night and the sawmill of J. J. Flood is also cutting maple for W. D. Young & Co. Later Mr. Flood has contracted to do some sawing for Sailing, Hanson & Co. of Grayling.

S. G. M. Gates says that while maple flooring is bringing \$3 a thousand more than last year manufacturers are indisposed to pay as much for the rough maple lumber as last year, and that sales have been made at \$1 below last year's prices. On the other hand, there is a very good demand for maple and some firms report doing a satisfactory business and getting as good prices as prevailed last year.

Frank Buell of the Wylie & Buell Lumber Company, says that business is brisk and his concern experiences no difficulty in placing the goods at satisfactory prices. The company is cutting out a lot of fine maple.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new maple flooring factory of the Kerry & Hanson Flooring Company at Grayling, and it is expected that it will be ready to operate in July. Mr. Kerry, who had considerable stock at Saginaw, had it manufactured by Bliss & Van Auken in order to supply his trade until the new plant at Grayling is in position to take care of business. The latter plant has a fine stock of maple on hand and will have a steady run the year through.

A. C. White is carrying a fine stock of basswood. The Kneeland-Bigelow Company is cutting basswood for Mr. White, who will take about all the good stock the company cuts out.

M. P. Gale of the Gale Manufacturing Company, hardwood manufacturers at West Branch, has been in upper Michigan looking over a large tract of hardwood timber with the view of purchasing, as the company has only another season's cut on its lands in Ogemaw county.

The S. L. Eastman flooring factory at Carrollton has had a very satisfactory business thus far this season. The company is having some maple manufactured at Bay City sawmills and will handle several million feet this year.

The Bliss & Van Auken hardwood sawmill and maple flooring plant have been actively employed, the sawmill being operated day and night. The firm is enjoying a satisfactory trade.

The McCormick Hay Lumber Company reports a reasonably good business. This concern handles hardwood exclusively and although it established a yard and business at Saginaw last year it has done much more business than could have been expected under the conditions. The volume of business is steadily increasing.

The Briggs & Cooper Lumber Company is doing a good local business in hardwoods and is also handling a large quantity of southern oak, having contracts with large eastern furniture firms which call for oak. The company is also handling a large quantity of maple, elm, ash and other hardwood stock.

The Stephens Lumber Company at Waters, on the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central, which is cutting about 10,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber this season, is having a new band saw outfit put in, manufactured by the Gariand Manufacturing Company of Bay City.

Grand Rapids.

The state has been deluged with rains during the past week, causing washouts innumerable on all railroads and paralyzing freight and passenger traffic for several days. This condition

has been almost without parallel in Michigan and the hardwood lumber interests have suffered in common with others. Many of the west side factories in Grand Rapids have been obliged to shut down on account of the high water. The Fuller & Rice Lumber & Manufacturing Company places its loss at \$5,000.

N. J. G. Van Keulen of the Van Keulen & Wilkinson Lumber Company has bought a large lot and is building a modern residence in North College avenue.

The Dennis Bros. Salt & Lumber Company has opened its general store at Dighton, Osceola county, with Nathan Loeb, formerly of Manistee, in charge. The company's three mills in that section are operating steadily, cutting mixed timber.

John H. Bonnell of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Company is president of the Globe Copper Mining Company of Cheyenne, Wyo., from whose properties very favorable reports are coming.

Cleveland.

E. C. Collins of Baltimore, Md., has secured a position in the hardwood department of the Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company.

L. L. Moore of the Jane Lew Lumber Company, Jane Lew, W. Va., and George S. Wilkinson of Van Keulen & Wilkinson, Grand Rapids, Mich., were in town a few days ago talking over the merits of their hardwoods.

R. H. Jenks and J. H. Jenks of the Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company are out of town for the present. The former is in St. Louis, while the latter is at the company's mills in the South.

R. M. Vick of the American Case & Register Company, Alliance, was one of the recent buyers in this market.

The Advance Lumber Company have been delayed in starting their new band mill at Vaughn, W. Va. It was expected that the mill would be in full operation April 1st.

W. J. Feli, Salt Lick, Ky., manufacturer of lumber and staves, made a brief visit here last week.

E. L. French, manager of the hardwood department of the Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company, will leave Sunday for West Virginia.

Indianapolis.

George L. Smith, surveyor-general of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, formerly of Memphis, Tenn., has opened up headquarters here in the Law Building.

The Vigo Lumber Company of Terre Haute, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 and with Joseph W. Fritz, Norbert C. Kintz and Charles J. Kintz as directors.

The Madison Veneer and Novelty Company, of Madison, Ind., was recently incorporated. The capital stock is \$10,000 and the directors are John M. Magers, Vincent Cravens, Lincoln V. Cravens, Milo J. Bowman and Zora A. Bowman.

Fires in planing mill plants seemed to be plentiful during the past fortnight, three mills in the state suffering damages.

On the evening of May 27, the Greensburg planing mill plant at Greensburg, Ind., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss on building and contents of \$3,500, of which \$200 was on tools owned by employees. The mill, which had been operated but ten days, belonged to a stock company formed of Anderson, Ind., citizens, headed by Jacob Helbig and Victor Strickland. Besides a loss of \$1,500 on the building, the owner, George Saunders, lost \$300 worth of lumber stored in it. He carried \$1,200 insurance.

Fire of unknown origin, which started in the engine room of the planing mill operated by Arthur L. Wright, caused a loss of about \$4,500, May 29. The loss on the contents, belonging to Mr. Wright, was about \$2,500 while the building, which he did not own, was damaged \$2,000.

Sparks from a smokestack, on the night of

June 2, set fire to a large planing mill of L. Morgan at Morgantown, Ind., burning it to the ground. The loss is estimated at \$25,000 with insurance of \$8,000.

During the first five months of 1905 there has been an increase of sixty-five percent in the total amount of building permits issued, over the corresponding months of last year. This shows that the splendid building boom which characterized this year from the very first month has continued unabated ever since. May, 1904, which was the record breaker last year, was almost equal to May, 1905, last year's permits for the month amounting to \$733,106, while this year they amounted to \$788,902.50, a difference of over \$55,000. The May permits bring the total for the first five months of 1905 up to \$2,881,449. During the corresponding period of last year the permits were \$1,700,752, the increase this year being \$1,110,687. The total permits for all last year were \$4,072,135 and for 1903, \$3,032,292. Should the present rate of increase in permits continue, the building in Indianapolis this year will amount to \$6,500,000.

Cincinnati.

M. B. Farrin, president of the M. B. Farrin Company, has gone to New York on business.

I. M. Asher, president of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club, went to Plainville, Ky., June 6, to attend the funeral of his mother. He had just returned from a trip to Chicago when he was called away on the sad mission.

The annual outing of the Business Men's Club occurred on June 6th. More than 250 members on a special train made a trip through Kentucky, visiting among other places Valley View, where a number of Cincinnati hardwood firms operate mills. T. J. Moffett of Maley, Thompson & Moffett, president of the organization, and about a dozen other hardwood men made the trip.

The Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club will give its last dinner of the season at the Zoo Gardens during July. Members' ladies will be invited and it is planned to make the affair a memorable event. President Asher has appointed B. A. Kipp chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

C. F. Korn of the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company said in discussing the market: "We are busy filling a lot of orders on our books, but it is a fact that new orders have not been coming in as fast the past week or two as heretofore. We do not interpret this, however, to mean that the summer lull has already set in. This temporary slowness, I believe, is caused by storms throughout the country that have retarded outside work. Business will no doubt pick up again and continue brisk for another month. The outlook is good."

Local firms have been receiving liberal strings of logs from their Kentucky and West Virginia mills by river. New poplar has made its appearance in this market.

An increase of over one hundred per cent in Cincinnati building operations for May, this year, as compared with the same month in 1904 is shown by the report of the building inspector. The figures are: Permits, May, 1905, 499; 1904, 473. Improvements, May, 1905, \$1,361,550; 1904, \$679,350.

The movement during May as prepared by the superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce was as follows: Receipts, 6,165 cars; shipments, 4,824. For the same month last year: Receipts were 4,404 cars; shipments, 3,566 cars; shipments, 4,234.

Herbert E. Bradley of Columbus, O., representing the Ohio Lumber Association, has sold to the Cincinnati, Greensburg & Southern Railway a 100-acre tract of land, 100 acres of which is narrow gauge. The tract is 10 miles long and 1 mile wide. It is situated in Morgan, Ind., and is owned by the Morgan Lumber Company.

The tract is situated in Morgan, Ind., and is owned by the Morgan Lumber Company. It will be made a standard gauge.

Reuben C. Cooper, of the National Coopers' Association, all of the leading concerns in the United States are interested in this business, not in this city on Tuesday, June 6. After a lengthy discussion it was decided to advance the price of spirit barrels 10 cents from date and 5 cents in addition after July 1. The present basis for spirit barrels is \$1.85. An effort was made to raise prices on whisky barrels, but it was frustrated by the refusal of a Louisville firm to cooperate. The association adjourned to meet in Louisville on June 23. The National association convenes in this city next September.

Chattanooga.

A large number of southern chair manufacturers held an important meeting at the Read House in this city Monday, June 5, for the purpose of forming an organization to affiliate with the Southeastern and Western Chair Jobbers' Associations. It was decided, however, after a conference to hold another meeting soon, when the organization will be perfected and officers will be elected. The meeting was called by F. M. Clutter, editor of the St. Louis Furniture News. The southern chair manufacturers are coming to a realization of the fact that an organization is necessary, because raw material is advancing and it will be necessary to have a scale of fixed prices for mutual protection. The following is a list of the representatives of the various chair manufactories in attendance at the meeting: R. E. Reitz, Standard Chair Company, Evansville, Ind.; President Duane, Duane Chair Company, Dalton, Ga.; W. S. Milne, Milne Chair Company, Cleveland, Tenn.; Thomas Brumby, Brumby Chair Company, Marietta, Ga.; Thomas Brumby, Marietta Chair Company, Marietta, Ga.; Treasurer Cooper, Atlanta Chair Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Col. Martin, Frankfort Chair Company, Frankfort, Ky.; H. H. Hoover, Fort Smith Chair Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; W. S. Small, Corinth, Miss.; Thompson Chair Company, Thomasville, N. C.; Ong Chair Company, Little Rock, Ark.; W. O. Wilcox, Chattanooga Chair Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Wilbur Jones, editor High Point Furniture Journal, High Point, N. C.

The river mills are well supplied with logs since the recent tide which lasted about ten days. During this time over 5,000,000 feet have been received by the river mills. This, however, was the last tide of the season. Several of the mills not located on the Tennessee river have made arrangements to get as many logs as possible by the river which are shipped from the wharf by the belt railway to all parts of the city. The quality of logs received on the last tide was not as good as formerly. The best grades of timber are being cut rapidly and the scarcity of the best logs accounts for this condition.

St. Louis.

Smith & H. Hart are somewhat elated over the sale of 2,000 feet of choice figured mahogany for use in a new office building now under construction at 100 N. 1st St. The mill work is being done at St. Louis and the whole interior is being finished in mahogany.

The C. E. Stiller Lumber Company, which concerns produces and handles large quantities of lumber, has been awarded a large order for the construction of a new building, and reports the outlook for cottonwood promising since the present season has been so dry.

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Plummer of the Plummer Lumber Company, was married last week to Firman Desloge of Desloge, Mo.

The whole local lumber fraternity is tuned up to the proper pitch for the eleventh annual lumbermen's picnic, which will be held June 22 at Cottage Grove, a beautiful spot on the Mississippi river about twenty miles above St. Louis. The picnic is given under the auspices of the Lumbermen's Exchange. There will be a full line of athletic events as well as the annual baseball game between the "Hardwoods" and the "Pines." All lumber offices in St. Louis will be closed on that day, and the whole day will be turned over to enjoyment.

Nashville.

Nashville lumbermen made an excellent showing in the big industrial parade recently given in this city. The affair was most pretentious and served to open the eyes of the people of the city to the advantages, facilities and possibilities of this section. One of the floats which attracted much attention was that of the Prewitt-Spurr Manufacturing Company, which conducts the only red cedar bucket factory in the world. This firm exhibited a splendid display of plain and fancy red cedar buckets and their special feature was an immense cedar bucket, eight feet tall and twenty-five feet in circumference, yet perfect in every detail. This bucket was exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition. J. H. Baskette, the popular head of this plant, has just been re-elected to the City Council as the representative of the seventeenth ward.

The Southern Hardwood Company, of which H. C. Card is president, had two fine exhibits. One of these was a poplar board forty inches wide and sixteen feet long, absolutely perfect. The other exhibit was declared to be the largest ash log in the world. It was hauled by a team of six mules. It measures fifty-one inches in diameter at the big end and thirty-five inches at the smaller end, and is forty-five feet long. It is said to be an absolutely perfect log without a blemish of any kind. This splendid piece of timber was cut in Maury county, Middle Tennessee, about two weeks ago, and was bought especially for exhibition in the parade. Nashville is said to be the largest ash market in the world, as it is claimed that eighty per cent of the ash used in street railway work is shipped from this point. The largest ash logs on record have come through this city, and this log exceeds all previous ones.

The John B. Ransom Lumber Company, the Indiana Lumber Company, the Union Lumber Company, Davidson-Benedict Lumber Company, and many Nashville furniture concerns had attractive exhibits. The hardwood exhibits of the lumber concerns were most interesting. The furniture displayed was for the most part manufactured in Nashville. Among the furniture dealers and manufacturers who had handsome floats were: Montgomery & Company; Morton, Scott, Robertson Company; H. Cohen & Company; Standard Furniture Company; Bradford Wholesale Furniture Company; Greenfield-Finney-Talbot-Battle Company; H. D. Jamison Company; E. & N. Manufacturing Company; Harley Furniture Company, and E. M. Bond Furniture Company. One float that attracted attention was that of Charlie Ridley showing a sawmill in actual operation. The Nashville Casket Company had a most unique exhibition of Old Father Time depleted as being ready to strike. About him were inscriptions reading: "You kick the bucket—we do the rest," and "We do not push our business among our friends."

At a meeting of the Spoke Manufacturers' Association held here a few days since, Peter Lesh of Memphis was elected president; J. Wallace Ferguson of Fayetteville, Ark., first vice-president; J. W. Van Ness of Clarksville, Miss., sec-

ond vice-president, and O. P. Buchanan of Galatin, Tenn., secretary. Twenty-seven manufacturers of white oak and hickory are interested in the new organization. Nashville will be headquarters for the association and O. P. Buchanan will have his office in the Homestead building. The object of the association is to control prices and regulate grades of material. One of the members of the new association, which is in the nature of a corporation, in speaking of the company and its purposes, says: "Many small dealers throughout the country have been practicing the habit of making sales and ordering the supply from manufacturers, instructing the latter to ship goods of a certain grade, but bearing the mark of a grade several points higher. We do not want to be parties to such a transaction, and it is one of the objects of the organization to prevent such practice. False grading injures our business." Any firm in the United States that is willing to comply with the by-laws of the association is eligible to membership. Another meeting is to be held in the near future at which time further details in the working plans of the association will be formulated. Most of the manufacturers of spokes over the country formerly belonged to an association known as the Spoke Division of the American Vehicle Woodstock Association. It was decided, however, that a separate and distinct organization was needed.

The saw and lumber mill and plant of T. H. Dunlap & Co. has been destroyed by fire, believed to be incendiary. Loss of about \$10,000 was entailed, half covered by insurance. The company has leased from John B. Ransom Company a sawmill which the latter company has been operating in West Nashville. The mill has a capacity of 30,000 feet daily. It has been leased for a period of six months until the burned plant can be replaced.

The Chess & Wymond Company, which recently located a stove factory at Carthage, Tenn., is now running full blast. The plant finishes the output of a number of smaller mills up the river, as well as making staves from the bolt. The Carthage Hoop Factory is another recently organized industry that is now in operation.

The E. M. Bond Furniture Company has been capitalized here with E. M. Bond, Frank P. Bond, James R. Love, C. T. Kirkpatrick and Myles P. O'Connor as incorporators. The capital stock is placed at \$25,000. The firm succeeds Crutcher Brothers.

What is said to be the largest cedar raft ever known in this market, has just been brought down the river to the Nashville Tie & Cedar Company. The raft measures 550 feet in length and is 72 feet wide. There are 600 big poles in the lot, not to mention those of average size, and half a dozen of them measure 75 feet in length. The raft was put together at Celina, Tenn., on the Cumberland at the mouth of the Obed River. The raft is worth between \$2,500 and \$3,000. The cedar belt from which this timber was cut is being fast thinned out and it will not be a great while before all the fine cedar is gone.

John Oleson, representing the Crandall & Brown lumber firm of Chicago, was in the city last week. He is taking to Chicago 300,000 feet of plain oak, which he purchased from John M. Smith, who runs lumber plants in Dickson and Nashville, Tenn.

Ed. F. Dodge, president of the Dodge Lumber Company of Chicago, has been a visitor among the local lumber yards recently, buying and selling. His company owns yards in West Tennessee.

M. F. Green of the Davidson-Benedict Lumber Company, has just returned from a trip to Georgia. He has been inspecting the plant of the Blue Ridge Lumber Company, which is owned by the Davidson-Benedict Company.

John W. Love, of Love, Boyd & Co., is in Buffalo, N. Y., on business. Some time next

month Mr. Love will go to Nova Scotia to the summer hotel he owns there.

President Holcomb and Secretary Hayes of the Holcomb-Lobb Tie Company of Chicago, were in Nashville last week. They came down to look over the situation. This firm buys quantities of timber on the lines of the Tennessee Central.

McEwen Ransom of the firm of John B. Ransom Lumber Company, is building a fine home in the Murphy addition, a fashionable portion of Greater Nashville.

George Fossold, a representative of the Indiana Lumberman's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, has been fined by a local magistrate for violating insurance laws. This company has no authority to do business in Tennessee. Fossold pleaded guilty and paid the fine.

W. D. Fort of Adams, Tenn., has sold about six hundred acres of timber land to C. H. and Sterling Fort for \$10,000.

W. E. Cathe & Co. at Burns, Tenn., have just received machinery for their new sawmill and handle factory on Beaverdam creek. They own 6,000 acres of timber lands in that section.

As a result of heavy rains in Williamson county much timber and fencing has gone down Big Harpeth river.

R. D. McKinney, buyer for Royce & Hulse, the hardwood jobbing house of Cleveland, O., spent several days in town recently.

A. J. McCausland, manager of the hardwood department of W. E. Kelley & Co., Chicago, was a recent visitor in this market.

Memphis.

The G. B. Lesh Manufacturing Company of Warsaw, Ind., which some days ago announced its intention of removing its plant for the manufacture of plow handles and wood wagon stock from that point to Memphis, has just closed a deal for a site of five acres in New South Memphis, paying therefor \$2,500. According to John H. Runyan, president and general manager of the company, work on the buildings is to be begun at once. The main factory will be 50 by 150 feet. The removal is due to the depletion of raw material in Indiana and a desire to get closer to the basis of hardwood lumber supply.

Another woodworking plant secured for Memphis within the past fortnight is the Columbia Package Company, which was recently incorporated here with a capitalization of \$20,000 for the manufacture of candy pails, etc., and which is to be managed by Robert Brackstone, who has had extensive experience in this line in the East. The company has secured a site in New South Memphis and will begin immediately the erection of the necessary buildings. The plant will be in operation in less than ninety days.

Mr. Dudley of Dudley & Daniels, Grand Rapids, Mich., is in the city, having come here in connection with the damage suit filed by that firm against Inman Brothers of Newbern, Tenn., for \$20,000 for alleged breach of contract. The jury Saturday returned a verdict of \$7,500. The case, however, will be appealed. It has been in litigation for some time.

The Memphis delegates to the Buffalo convention have returned and only the most pleasant things are said regarding the entertainment provided for the national association at Buffalo by the lumber contingent of that city. Hardwood lumbermen of this city declare Memphis will leave the next convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association no room for complaint on the score of Southern hospitality as exemplified in the entertainment provided by the Lumbermen's Club of this city. Memphis has often played the role of host to big conventions of this kind and she has never been found lacking in the essentials of success.

The American Art Wood Company, recently incorporated here with capitalization of \$250,000, has purchased a five-acre site in New South Memphis. Dr. E. A. Neely is president and S. Willner, patentee of the process for chemically treating logs in the rough, is vice president and

general manager. About \$60,000 worth of machinery has been designed and ordered and the plant is to be in operation at an early date. A number of the leading hardwood lumbermen here have stock in the enterprise.

The American Hoe & Fork Company of Cleveland, O., which recently announced its intention of building a branch factory in Memphis for supplying southern and export trade, is now preparing to erect its buildings. George B. Durrell, vice president, is in the city looking after arrangements to this end. The company will consume large quantities of hardwood lumber in the manufacture of handles.

The large derrick at the plant of Russe & Burgess, in North Memphis, is now in operation. It is the largest in the South and greatly facilitates the unloading of logs from cars.

There is considerable discussion here of the effect the close of the war in the Far East would have on the lumber business abroad. W. H. Russe of Russe & Burgess, president of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, is especially enthusiastic on this point. He recently returned from an extended European tour and is familiar with the feeling of uncertainty prevailing in business circles abroad as a result of the war, and he asserts that the conclusion of peace and the rehabilitation of the Russian navy would start a demand for hardwood lumber that would be of surprising proportions. In fact, in a recently published interview, he made the statement that the existence of this war between Russia and Japan was one of the factors operating against the lumber business in England and on the continent, as well as on other industries in Europe.

It is learned from a member of the National Lumber Exporters' Association that the Belgian government has rescinded its order discriminating against American construction oak, thus putting exporters of such material in the United States on an equal basis with those in other countries. Efforts to this end were put forth by the association nearly a year ago and the action of the government is the result.

The Bluff City Lumber Company has leased a large piece of property in Lonoke, Ark., and will establish hardwood lumber yards there for a wholesale lumber business. This makes the third lumber company for Lonoke.

The amount of building in progress here is the largest ever known. Building permits for May were nearly \$100,000 over the corresponding period of last year, and there are so many large buildings in prospect that the outlook is exceptionally bright. The building material and supply houses are doing a large business. The enormous amount of building all over the country has stimulated the call for interior finish to an almost unprecedented degree and this is pointed out by the hardwood men as one of the strong features in the hardwood situation.

The Stewart & Booth Timber Company has been granted a charter under the laws of Arkansas, with domicile at Cotter and with a capital stock of \$10,000, all paid in. E. H. Stewart is president.

Dispatches from Jackson, Miss., report the incorporation of the Cotton States Lumber Company, domiciled in Lauderdale county, Mississippi, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000.

Max Sondheimer, president of the E. Sondheimer Company of this city, says business is not as good as it should be. He reports that he finds Memphis quite a delightful place to live in and expresses the belief that he will find this an excellent point from which to handle the business of his company. He is quite enthusiastic over the future of Memphis as a hardwood lumber producing and handling center.

C. B. Stetson of the C. B. Stetson Lumber Company recently returned from an extensive trip north and west. He says there was no big business stirring for immediate delivery, but that he found no trouble whatever in selling for later shipment at satisfactory prices.

W. L. S. of the Cotton States Lumber Company has returned from a French trip, where he won several prizes for his health, and reported that the general condition of the market is quite good. He does not make strong the attitude of exporters and manufacturers with the short crop prediction and the general lightness of stock, they may find their sales in rather an optimistic position towards the end of the year.

J. W. Thompson, president of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, says his firm is keeping busy, that prices are generally high, that stocks are light, particularly in plain oak, that trade conditions are all right and that there need be no uneasiness over the hardwood business. He attributes much of the slowness of demand complained of in some quarters to the fact that many firms take invoices at the end of June and therefore do not care to have large stocks on hand at that time.

James E. Starke of James E. Starke & Co. says he expects business to remain somewhat quiet during the remainder of this month, but believes there will be a decided change for the better with the beginning of the new fiscal year.

Voorhees Coombes, manufacturer and wholesaler of hardwood lumber, with mill and head quarters at Cairo, Ill., is in the city.

Ashland District.

J. L. Lytle, Jr., who has been affiliated with the Mead & Speer Company for the past year, has resigned his position with that company to accept a more lucrative one with the Curll & Lytle Lumber Company of Pittsburg. Mr. Lytle will be located at Huntingdon, and will have charge of the timbering interests of his company, along the Guyan river.

W. E. Berger, of the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company, transacted business for his company in Cincinnati this week.

Leon Isaacs, vice president of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, Coal Grove, O., has recently returned from a visit to New York City. This company is running its saw and planing mill plants to full capacity, and reports a very good volume of business. In fact, all the manufacturers in this vicinity are well pleased with their trade.

W. A. Cool, the genial and enterprising Cleveland, O., lumberman, paid a brief visit to his fellow lumbermen in this locality one day this week, after a trip through West Virginia.

L. P. Morgan, president of the Winton Lumber Company, Morehead, Ky., was a recent visitor in Ashland, enroute to points in the Big Sandy Valley in the interest of his firm.

M. Foley and P. F. Lathrop of the Standard Furniture Company, Herkimer, N. Y., spent some time in Catlettsburg last week, at the sawmill plant of that company. This company recently began operation of a new plant in Wyoming county, West Virginia, where it has the holdings of timber lands.

C. L. Bland of Seagrav, Mich., recently paid a brief visit to the manufacturers of this section, while touring the South on business.

E. B. Berger and Miss Hazel Hager of Ashland were married on June 10, and left for a ten days' trip to Washington and Old Point Comfort. This was the second daughter of W. C. Hager, a well known and very much admired citizen of Ashland. Mr. Berger is a son-in-law with the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company, and has resided in Ashland for the past three years, prior to which he was in business in Pittsburg.

Samuel L. Stetson of the Hardwood Lumber Company of Ashland was in Ashland during the week ending June 10, and later on his extended trip through the East.

Louisville.

The Louisville division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad is now in the process of

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Minneapolis.

D. F. Clark of O'Brien & Clark and A. H. Barnard of Barnard & Sons, both representing Minneapolis at the Buffalo convention, returned May 28. Both speak in highest terms of the success of the gathering. Local hardwood men are pleased to see the attention given to this section by the choice of Mr. Clark as a member of the executive committee of the board of directors. Being already a member of the governing bureau, his influence in the organization is now considerable. Mr. Clark was asked to express his views as to the work of the convention and the future of the association for the Hardwood Record. He replied:

"It was one of the most successful conventions the association ever held. The Buffalo people did everything they could in the way of entertainment, and the banquet was as near perfect as it could be made.

"The business transactions of the convention were very satisfactory, and its work harmonious. Being held in the East, it induced a good many eastern men to come and see the good work done by the association, which will no doubt end in many of them becoming members. There is no question in my mind but that universal and uniform inspection will be eventually established by the national association. The method employed by the national association is of such a character that it will harmonize all the different elements without a doubt. The system of employing paid inspectors and a paid secretary with headquarters at Indianapolis will put the whole inspection bureau under perfect control, and I believe it is the intention of every officer in charge of the association to do his whole duty.

"Of course we were all greatly pleased by the reelection of Mr. Palmer, who has been a very competent president and has done satisfactory manner in which the different localities were cared for in the subject of these, etc. In fact, I believe that every member of the National Hardwood Lumber Association feels that the future of the association is to be one of vast importance to the hardwood industry of the United States and Canada.

Mr. Palmer and Mr. Morgan on business and a day or two before leaving home.

D. F. Clark, of O'Brien & Clark, spent several days in Minneapolis after their return from the convention, and reported changes in

the business of the association. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad is now in the process of

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as dry stocks are low in oak especially, but also in birch and elm. Consumers seems to be having a great deal of difficulty in getting the sort of stock they want.

F. H. Lewis, the local wholesaler of hardwoods and pine, reports that stocks of dry hardwood, especially oak and birch, are exceptionally scarce and held at strong prices. While trade is not strong, it is rapidly taking up the available supply, and it will not be long before considerable green stock will have to be placed on the market, whether it is in the best shipping condition or not.

The Minneapolis Cedar & Lumber Company has bought Miller & Piehl's sawmill and planing mill plant at Gagen, Wis. The purchase includes a large stock of manufactured pine, hardwood and hemlock lumber and three thousand acres of stumpage, which includes considerable basswood and elm. The mill cuts in all about 10,000,000 feet a year.

F. H. Lusk, formerly with the Wisconsin Oak Lumber Company of Frederick, Wis., has purchased an interest in the Waterman Hunter Company, a local sash and door manufacturing establishment, and has been elected treasurer of the company, which is expanding its plant with a new planing mill and machinery.

W. H. Sill of the Minneapolis Lumber Company says their Chicago trade is down to one-third of its normal volume on account of the strike, but the local demand is fair. As far as stock is concerned, every body is "between hay and grass," and there is little dry stock to be found except basswood.

Wausau.

Late rains have saved lumbermen of northern Wisconsin and Michigan from great loss by forest fires, although considerable damage had already resulted. At York Siding, south of Ashland, thousands of cords of tan bark and cord wood were destroyed and by strenuous efforts the crew of the Scott & Taylor mill saved the mill and the camp outfit of the Foster-Latimer Lumber Company. The latter concern lost 500,000 feet of mixed hardwood logs decked on skid ways at Mellen. The estimated loss of other hardwood jobbers in that vicinity is \$15,000.

The sawmill at Auburndale, Wis., has been overhauled and will be operated for five years longer, the present owners, the R. Connor Lumber Company, having purchased a thousand acres of standing hardwood, five miles north of the village. The tract has 4,500,000 feet on it and the logs will be hauled by rail. This mill is the oldest in central Wisconsin, and has borne a charmed existence, for it has been set on fire by locomotive sparks and from other sources, but each time escaped destruction. A crew will be kept at work all summer cutting logs to supply the mill.

M. W. Waite of Milwaukee and Edward Neff of Antigo have secured an option on the property of the T. D. Kellogg Lumber Company, at Antigo. A deal has been practically completed

whereby they become owners of the property and they are now making arrangements which will keep the mill in operation for a number of years. The property consists of 78 lots, sawmill, yards, pond and water rights, hub mill, planing mill, etc.

The Hafer & Kalsched mill at Marshfield has closed down after the shortest run in the mill's history. The season's cut was 1,000,000 feet of mixed hardwoods.

Fire started in the rollway of the Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Company at Escanaba and threatened the destruction of 1,000,000 feet of logs. Surrounding towns sent aid and the fire was extinguished with the loss of \$5,000.

Braun Bros. & Co. of Athens purchased this season's cut of hardwood lumber of the Quade Land & Lumber Company, which operates a mill near that village. The mill of the latter concern was recently overhauled and has again been put in operation. When the Quade company purchased the property last fall title to 20,000 acres of fine hardwood lands was also acquired. Since then more land has been bought.

The Wisconsin Land & Lumber Company of Hermansville has purchased all the logs cut the past winter by the William Mueller Company, which has yards at Marinette. The logs are at present being delivered at Hermansville as fast as they can be loaded on cars. There are 8,000,000 feet in the lot, mostly of the better variety of hardwoods.

A new corporation, the name of which has not been determined upon, which will be capitalized at \$30,000, is being organized at Marinette for the purpose of manufacturing inventions of J. W. Arney of Green Bay. The corporation will be composed entirely of local men and a factory will be built at once. Mr. Arney has nine inventions, many of them novelties for children, such as the "merry wave," a sort of merry-go-round, and for the manufacture of all of them large quantities of hardwood will be consumed yearly. The company will buy of hardwood mills in that vicinity.

London.

The Burt & Brabb Lumber Company are now shipping and contracting for some of their well-known brands of whitewood, which find great favor owing to being so well manufactured and of uniform grading. It seems that shippers often lower the grade to fit the price, which is not appreciated, as buyers prefer to pay a better price rather than to receive stock "off" grade, which should be taken into consideration by shippers when filling orders if they wish to give satisfaction.

J. N. Penrod, accompanied by Mr. Abbott, is in London this week visiting friends interested in walnut.

Mr. English of Knoxville, shipper of whitewood, is also a visitor at the moment.

Boston.

The volume of demand shows a slight decrease under that of last week, but the supply is still uncertain in a number of items. Brown ash is still shy and inconstant. Quartered white oak has been offered more frequently during the past two weeks and the supplies of quartered and plain red oak have increased. There has been an unusual number of red oak offerings. Inch ones and twos quartered white oak has ranged in price from \$75 to \$80, the ruling price for standard grade being \$78.50 to \$79. Buyers get what they pay for in quartered oak and in whitewood, except in some instances, where prices appear unusually low and where buyers get somewhat less than they anticipated. Plain white oak continues in short supply at \$50 to \$52 for inch ones and twos. The feeling generally prevails that this item will be easier to buy in the near future. Brown ash dry boards inch ones and twos are in excellent demand at \$50 to \$51.50. White ash, \$48 to \$49. Good cherry is much sought after at \$95 to \$100. A number of maple flooring manufacturers have reduced the minimum length of flooring from 4 feet to 2 feet while maintaining price based on \$37.50 for 2 1/4-inch face clear stock. Burlington, Vt., maple flooring is bringing a higher price than the above, the excellently manufactured stock of such concerns as the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company bringing \$38 and higher.

Elm is in good demand and ones and twos are selling at \$38.50 to \$40, the grades being, however, good common with all the "better" in. Whitewood is drifting around in grading and in price until it is hard to place its market value, \$48.50 for inch standard grade ones and twos being a fair base for calculating rough whitewood values.

The price of cypress has broken—upward—according to the red, white and blue lists which when compared with each other show a variance of 50 cents or more. Inch ones and twos being quoted at \$48 to \$48.50. The selling price of cypress is at present ruling at \$44 or a trifle lower. Furniture manufacturers generally are not especially busy, although there are some instances of crowding. The market cannot be characterized as comparatively active, although it is almost an exaggeration to call it dull.

New York.

The local hardwood market continues to show a good tone throughout all branches of the trade and in some respects the past fortnight has been the best period of the year thus far. The poplar market has shown more activity since our last report than for a long time, although poplar has been steadily improving since the first of the year. There was closed in the local district last week one of the biggest orders for common and sap poplar which was ever placed, and it was taken by a firm who have long held the reputation of being not only handlers of the very best grades and cuts of hardwoods but are likewise known as high priced people. Exact figures at which this order was taken are not available, but it was acknowledged that they ruled close to what is termed the market price, which is at present stated to be \$34 to \$35 for No. 1 common and \$35 to \$37 for inch saps. In addition to this, several other local houses report a continually improving demand for poplar.

Oak is still the leader, with plain stock in the same active demand which has characterized it for months, and available stocks are as scarce as ever. Holders of stock are getting better prices right along. There seems to be enough quartered oak for current wants, but the way in which prices are being maintained is evidence that there are no excess stocks to cause uneasiness.

Ash is ruling firm with supplies of white ash fair, but brown ash is almost out of the market. Birch is still moving actively in the furniture and other manufacturing trades with the yards

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

To state the matter mildly, the Chicago hardwood trade is in very unsatisfactory shape, resulting from the prevailing teamsters' strike, which has involved the union drivers of lumber wagons. The strike has hampered business in all directions, and it is doubtful if the trade of the current month will equal fifty per cent of normal. There is very little lumber being received, as shipments from points of production have been ordered suspended. Deliveries to various manufacturing institutions are only to provide for immediate and pressing needs, as manufacturers are entirely in doubt of their ability to ship their productions in any quan-

tity. The trade is entirely hopeful that the strike will be called off within a very few days and that business will again resume the activity that prevailed previous to the strike and fulfil the promise of the large volume which the early season promised.

Notwithstanding the strike, there is a vast deal of building going on in Chicago which requires a large quantity of hardwood lumber in the way of flooring and finishing material. Up to the time of the strike the numerous furniture and other large industrial institutions using large quantities of hardwoods were well supplied with orders, and with the settlement of the strike situation the year should still be a good one for the hardwood trade.

taking quite a large amount of stock as well. Dry stocks at mill points are not plentiful and prices are very stiff. Chestnut and maple have been a little slow of late, although there seems to be no disposition to push the market, and prices are ruling steady. There is an increasing call for beech, although heretofore very little of this stock has been used locally. Red gum is also growing more popular and a larger proportion of stock is coming on the market at the present time than ever before.

Taking the local situation as a whole, it was never better. There are no labor troubles in this district and the opportunity for the development of the lumber business is excellent. Building trades are very active and a large number of the structures started in the early spring are now far enough completed to be in need of interior hardwood finish, which is giving a big impetus to the hardwood market. There is further satisfaction among the hardwood trade from the fact that the number of plans filed for new structures is above normal, which gives evidence that the consumption of hardwoods in that one direction will give everybody enough orders to keep them busy, to say nothing of the other lines of consumption which give equal promise.

Philadelphia.

A still further demand for hardwoods has been the feature of the market during the past fortnight. Good hardwood lumber is easy to sell, yet at this time it is not a question of selling but of obtaining a supply of dry stock to meet the demand. The particular scarcity is of firsts and seconds in almost all thicknesses. Dealers are active in procuring lumber and much competition is reported from mill points.

Good prices are obtained on all grades of oak, and ash is selling well up to the capacity of the mills. Chestnut is figuring prominently in most orders for hardwoods. Cypress is moving steadily and a good demand has continued throughout the interior of the state all spring. Poplar and spruce are filling up the order books of many salesmen; the latter especially has been much in evidence this year. Maple flooring has been holding its own under pressure of the large amount of building. Basswood is not as strong as it has been. There is a fair inquiry for beech, and elm is in better demand; the supply is sufficient for all orders. A good demand exists for sound wormy chestnut.

Baltimore.

No unfavorable change has developed in the hardwood trade of this section. The various woods continue to be in most active demand and the high prices that have prevailed for some time past continue in force. Plain-sawn oak especially is a brisk seller, all the mills having enough orders on hand to keep them running for months and not a few of the plants declining to take any more contracts to make delivery. Planks are in strong request by manufacturers of furniture. As far as can be learned, stocks in some grades are positively scarce, and the calls for supplies are very urgent. Even offers at prevailing prices do not always serve to bring out lumber in desired quantities for the reason that it is not to be had. Plants are being run at their full capacity, but even then the manufacturers do not seem to make any considerable progress in catching up with their orders. Much the same condition prevails with respect to the trade in ash, which is nearly as much sought after as oak. It is used extensively for interior finishing and large quantities of it are going into the construction of the new buildings now in process of erection. Chestnut is less in favor, but the movement keeps up with the available stocks, which have greatly diminished during recent years. Walnut is steady at prices adjusted to the variable quality of the wood. Good stocks always command high prices, and are either taken at home or for shipment abroad. The supplies coming into the market are fairly

large, indicating that the stocks throughout this section of the country are by no means exhausted, although walnut in considerable quantities is now being brought a long distance eastward. Exporters as a rule are in a comfortable state of mind over present conditions as well as over the outlook. The movement is of large proportions and the returns have improved to a material extent. Foreign consumers realize that the prevailing prices are not the result of arbitrary action on the part of sellers, but are based upon the law of supply and demand. A number of foreign brokers have been in the United States during the past few months and have satisfied themselves that an active demand exists and that unless they meet the quotations based on the extent of the offerings they must prepare to do without American hardwoods. A general recognition of this fact has encouraged a tendency to meet the exporters, though there are not wanting efforts to get the advantage of shippers in the matter of grading. For this reason the exporters of experience desire cooperation in order that they may be in a position to compel acceptance of the American grading and inspection. Poplar, also, seems to be stronger, a more active foreign demand serving to relieve the situation at home and enabling the manufacturers to maintain their lists regardless of the predictions that the present range of values could not be long kept up.

Pittsburg.

Any change in hardwood conditions in Pittsburg that can be noted is for the better. Stock is in a little better supply and the advanced condition of building has produced a stiffer demand locally for all grades of hardwood. Orders which have been pending for some time are now being placed with local firms at prices that rule strong at prevailing quotations. The mills are getting down to business and turning out considerable more lumber than two weeks ago, another factor which contributes much to the harmony of the situation. The dealers still have the upper hand and are able to name prices as they wish, for there is a diversity of orders coming in which allows them great freedom of choice.

Maple flooring is perhaps the best seller in the market. Quotations have not been advanced on list, but No. 1 stock is very easily purchased up to its usual capacity for local use. There are probably more high class houses costing from \$20,000 to \$100,000 going up in Pittsburg this summer than for two years previous. Architects are specifying large amounts of mahogany, cherry, birch, oak, maple and walnut for hardwood finish and veneer work in both these costly houses and in the best grade of apartment houses. Another factor which contributes much to the trade in hardwoods is the big amount of remodeling and additions on store and office buildings. There is hardly a square in the downtown district where from one to a half dozen buildings are not being made over in this way. This calls for big bills of finishing stuff and flooring and taken together with numbers of warehouses, some of which are about ready for occupancy, gives a big impetus to the market. Railroads continue to be steady buyers of hardwood. In the Pittsburg district there are a large number of new stations, their houses, round houses, and offices being built by the railroads. The enormous amount of oak which is used for these buildings is taking construction work.

Dimensions of stocks are strong at prevailing quotations and exporters look for an advance. Heavy oak bill stuff is also selling strong and there is a good demand for stocks ranging from forty to sixty feet in length. No advance in price has been made by the Pittsburg Wholesale Lumber Association, but a few firms have advanced the price of the hardwoods which they are taking.

Buffalo.

Hardwood trade conditions in Buffalo are about the same as in the other cities mentioned. The market is running fairly well, with a few exceptions. The demand for oak is still strong, and the prices are ruling steady. There is a much less need of oak for working men's houses than formerly, and the prices are not being quite so far above plain as they used to be. This is the correct proceeding, though there has been much protest that oak logs cost so much now that it is necessary to quarter so much oak as possible to get the cost back.

Birch, elm and ash are doing fairly well and are in light supply. Maple and chestnut are in moderate demand, with basswood a little slow. Southern woods are doing well, with cypress strong, southern pine very scarce and poplar selling much better than last year. There is some complaint of price cutting which makes it evident that this is not a strong season for hardwoods.

Detroit.

Hardwood trade conditions in Detroit and Southern Michigan remain practically the same as at last report. While hemlock, white pine, yellow pine and other classes of lumber that enter into the construction of the cheaper class of buildings are enjoying a veritable boom, it cannot be said that the hardwoods are doing quite so well. There seems to be plenty of lumber to go round and under such conditions advances in price are not looked for. There is, nevertheless, a good healthy trade and no weakness in values is noted anywhere in the list. The maple flooring factories continue to be rushed with orders a result of the building boom and dry inch maple is poked up very closely. Basswood continues quiet, while birch is not wanted as badly as it was a year ago. The small country mills within a radius of 100 miles of Detroit seem to have turned out more stuff during the past winter and spring than at any previous corresponding time within six years. This, of course, has its effect on the movement of standard stock. Holders of good stocks of well manufactured lumber realize, however, that this condition is only temporary and feel that there will be greater activity later in the season.

Saginaw Valley.

The hardwood trade situation in the valley is generally the same as in the other cities mentioned. The market is running fairly well, with a few exceptions. The demand for oak is still strong, and the prices are ruling steady. There is a much less need of oak for working men's houses than formerly, and the prices are not being quite so far above plain as they used to be. This is the correct proceeding, though there has been much protest that oak logs cost so much now that it is necessary to quarter so much oak as possible to get the cost back. Birch, elm and ash are doing fairly well and are in light supply. Maple and chestnut are in moderate demand, with basswood a little slow. Southern woods are doing well, with cypress strong, southern pine very scarce and poplar selling much better than last year. There is some complaint of price cutting which makes it evident that this is not a strong season for hardwoods.

for the hardwood list are well maintained and the trade good.

St. Louis.

With the furniture people still out of the market, the wholesalers in St. Louis are not enjoying a very voluminous trade, and are complaining to some extent at the general situation. They can see no reason why hardwoods should be singled out as the one branch of the lumber trade having dull conditions, and it is a well known fact that other woods are prospering as never before. The furniture trade in the hardwood industry is the one depressing item, as nearly all other lines of consumption are buying heavily. The box trade is not quite as brisk as it might be, but this applies more particularly to St. Louis than to other cities, the shoe business having cut into the St. Louis trade to a large extent. The one bright spot is the planing mill trade, as there is a tremendous amount of business in all portions of the country and much of this is of a higher character calling for hardwood finish. As a result the planing mills are buying much more heavily than is usual and all are running on full time. So far as the St. Louis mills are concerned they are running extra hours these days in order to keep reasonably even with their orders, and the indications are they will have all they can do during the rest of this year.

Thus, it will be seen that trade is spotted, but is in volume somewhat less than the wholesalers would have predicted a few months ago. Wholesale stocks are rather limited, especially dry lumber, and this particular feature has prevented a decline in price, as the wholesalers have, all this year, been fully as anxious to buy as to sell. Practically all of the local people have buyers in the southern producing districts and these still report that the smaller operators are doing practically nothing because of weather conditions, but that the larger mills are beginning to get ahead with their work, although little dry lumber is available.

There has been no change in the demand for inch plain oak or for other thicknesses of plain oak, and the scarcity of this item has given prices an upward tendency, even though the furniture people are not buying except for immediate requirements. Quartered oak also has held to a firm basis and considerable stock is moving, but not in such volume as should be true of this season. Cottonwood, gum and the lower grades of poplar are especially quiet and the receipts of this market have been somewhat heavier than the demand would warrant. Upper grades of poplar and all grades of cypress are quite strong, which can also be said of upper grades of ash and hickory. Dealers are of the opinion that the late summer trade will be heavy and are making their plans accordingly.

Ashland District.

Since the recent heavy rains subsided, the manufacturers of this section are busy loading out orders for stock received while the steady downpour of two weeks ago prevented loading. The present favorable weather is conducive to good business, not only at the mills, but buyers in all lines look more favorably upon purchasing stock.

Just now the difficulty is to secure dry stock rather than orders, as recently manufactured stuff is scarcely ready for market, and old stocks are either entirely exhausted or very badly broken. Poplar, in export stock, especially, is in good demand, as are all the other higher grades. Oak continues good, in plain more so than quarter sawed. In fact, there is no special complaint to be made at present regarding the movement of anything.

J. E. Walker, the energetic junior member of the Keys-Pannin Lumber Company, said this week, in speaking of trade conditions: "Poplar lumber is moving very well. The amount of

business done the five months just ended shows a good increase over the corresponding time of last year, but this increase has been more largely noted in shipments of the better grades, especially in ones and twos and saps. Inquiries for the last two items named seem to have been freely distributed in the past month or two, with possibly a slight decrease during the past ten days, which might naturally show a further slackening up as midsummer approaches. No. 1 common has been moving only fairly well, in the rough, but our trade for this class of stock, worked, has been excellent. Both No. 2 and No. 3 common moves very well, with possibly No. 2 common in the lead. Planing mill stock has been, and is, moving very well. All our mills are running full time, and we are accumulating a very nice assortment of poplar, oak, basswood and chestnut."

Grand Rapids.

The hardwood lumber market is in healthy condition. While dealers are not crowded with business and trade is quiet with the furniture manufacturers and allied industries, this lull is expected. The furniture exposition will open in this market June 19, and indications point to a fair season. Building operations continue brisk and the demand for maple flooring is large.

Cleveland.

The demand for hardwoods is light—oak leading—but prices are firm.

Indianapolis.

There is nothing new in the Indianapolis hardwood lumber situation. In fact, there has been no change in the past month or six weeks. Dealers are not doing a rushing business and yet they are not complaining of any particular inactivity. The amount of business being done is just about what they expected. Prices remain the same as for the past month and no cutting is reported. There is a fair stock of lumber on hand. Dealers do not anticipate a large trade in July, for that is usually a slack month.

Nashville.

There is a noticeable picking up in the poplar market at this time and there is a much better demand in all grades of that useful wood. The market on quartered oak is a trifle firmer and there is no disposition to cut prices. The local planing mills have all they can attend to in the way of orders. Chestnut is in big demand and is very scarce. A big run of logs has come down the river on the recent rise, which includes quite a lot of cedar. An advance of 2 cents is noted in the cross the market. Hickory is in good demand but is also scarce. The local building boom continues and dealers who furnish lumber for building purposes are doing a rushing business.

Cincinnati.

Most reports indicate that business this month has improved as compared with the last two weeks in May. More propitious weather conditions have brought about this change. Wood-working plants have been taking supplies on only a moderate scale. Building operations have consumed a liberal quantity of lumber. Implement and vehicle manufacturers have purchased larger lots than heretofore. Oak for some time, both plain and quartered, has moved readily. Cypress and ash have met with a vigorous demand. Cottonwood and gum ruled steady, with the demand lacking urgency and stocks fully ample. No improvement has been noted in the poplar situation. Prices have shown no essential alteration.

Chattanooga.

There is little demand for the lower grades of poplar and oak in this section at the present

time. In fact, there is somewhat of a lull in the lumber market at present, which local lumbermen cannot account for. There is still a very active demand for high-grade plain oak and also for No. 1 and No. 2 poplar.

Memphis.

There are continued complaints of quietness in the hardwood lumber trade here, but there is some slight improvement noted over conditions prevailing a short time ago. There is still no rush of orders, but conditions are regarded by the trade as a whole as quite healthy for this time of year. There is the same disposition noted heretofore to buy for only immediate requirements, though this is less pronounced and some good bookings are told of for forward delivery, indicating some change of policy on the part of the larger consumers. However, the general impression is that there will not be any rush to buy lumber during June, which is winding up the fiscal year, though after that time a better demand and a more active business are anticipated. Domestic conditions are still better than those abroad and the bulk of shipments is going into the former outlet. There is an excellent call for plain oak and almost every manufacturer or wholesaler says he is able to sell more than he can either manufacture or buy, with the result that this wood is holding up exceptionally well as to prices. The sale of 300,000 feet of quarter-sawed oak is reported from Nashville and some dealers here are securing fair orders for this wood, though the demand for it does not begin to compare with that for plain-sawed stock. Ash is in excellent demand at full prices and for all grades. There is a strong call for cypress, which extends to all grades of this wood. Poplar moves readily in the upper grades, but continues slow in the lower. There is some improvement reported in the demand for cottonwood and prices are slightly better for the upper grades. Gum is steady and is holding its own. The best demand appears to be for clear saps, which are moving with considerable readiness.

Stocks of almost every kind of hardwood lumber in the hands of manufacturers and wholesalers in Memphis and vicinity are light and it is asserted that they will continue so for a good long while. Better weather conditions have prevailed during the past ten days, but a number of the mills are still closed down because they cannot get timber. The bottoms have not yet dried out, and by the time they do and lumber is put on sticks, it will be several months more before it will be in shipping condition. For this reason lumbermen here are standing pat on their holdings, feeling confident that they will have no trouble in disposing of them to better advantage by holding than by pressing them for sale at this time.

Kansas City.

The noticeable absence in this territory this season of representatives of the hardwood industry from other wholesale centers and from the mills bears out the statements to the effect that the general demand all over the country continues to meet the ability of producers to supply material. As gathered from the hardwood people of Kansas City, the southern mill country has never before contended against such a continued spell of wet weather as during the past five months. With even a dull demand they would have had as much business as they could have taken care of under the circumstances, but this year the call for all kinds of stock has been unusually active and steady, with the result that the manufacturers have been unable to take care of the business with any degree of satisfaction, and at the close of the spring season find themselves practically cleaned out of dry stock. Some, in fact, have contracts sold which will keep them busy until close to the end of the year. The last reports from the hardwood mill country stated that it was still

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THE STRONGEST INSURANCE ORGANIZATION TODAY IN AMERICA

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ENTIRE LINE.
There are other ad-
vantages equally
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quate protection
and at least five
years timber supply
are considered eligi-
ble. ✿ ✿ ✿

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SAWYER.

A No. 1 Hardwood Sawyer wants position in Indiana or Illinois. Strictly sober and a hustler. Ten years' experience quarter sawing, etc. Address

SAWYER, care HARDWOOD RECORD.

BUYER AND INSPECTOR.

Wanted—Position as buyer and inspector of Poplar, Cypress and Southern Hardwood Lumber, with a large wholesale concern; several years' experience as traveling buyer and inspector. Understand export grading. Can furnish A1 references. Address

R. H., care HARDWOOD RECORD.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED.

To contract at once with parties owning pony band-mill or first-class circular mill, for the sawing of approximately one million feet of Poplar and Oak logs on the Kentucky river. Will probably have one to two million feet more at the same location. Parties answering must be prepared to begin work at once. Address

THE KING & BARTLES LUMBER CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE.

Retail lumber yard and planing mill in a town of 2,000 population in northern Michigan, the only yard in the place.

YARD, care HARDWOOD RECORD.

LUMBERMEN'S ATTENTION.

We have a number of contracts with saw-mill men we desire to dispose of at a small profit. The lumber has been contracted at right prices, and in some instances advances have been made. Prefer to deal with one responsible party. We have about 12,000,000 feet contracted for, consisting of White and Red Oak, Cypress, Cottonwood, Poplar and Ash. Answer if interested. Address

CONTRACTORS, care HARDWOOD RECORD.

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TIMBER LANDS.

Choice Southern and Northern Hardwood timber tracts and stumpage. Buyers can learn of attractive offerings by stating requirements in this department.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

VIRGIN TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE.

Pine and Hardwoods, (100 tracts) Southern States: Pine, Spruce (Pulpwood & Lumber) 30 tracts, Canada: Mahogany and other varieties, Mexico, Cuba, Isle of Pines.

EDMUND L. MAGNER.

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MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

Second hand 125 to 150 H. P. Buckeye engine. slide valve, in good order, for delivery August 1st. Address

NATIONAL CARRIAGE & REED CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

LUMBER FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

50 M ft. 1" Basswood,
50 M ft. 1" Chestnut,
10 M ft. 1" Cherry,
100 M ft. 1" Clear, Bright Poplar Saps.
Above is nicely manufactured, good quality high grade stock.
THE ROY LUMBER CO., Nicholasville, Ky.

WHITE AND RED OAK.

600,000 ft. 4-4 White and Red Oak, 1sts and 2nds No. 1 and No. 2 Common.
60,000 ft. 8-4 No. 2 Common.
60,000 ft. Gum, 4-4 log run.
A bargain for entire lot at quick sale.
CELINA LUMBER CO., Cherry Valley, Ark.

WHITE OAK FOR SALE.

12,000 feet 2-inch seasoned White Oak.
12,000 feet 3-inch seasoned White Oak.
12,000 feet 4-inch seasoned White Oak.
Suitable for docks or bridges.
SHELDON & CO., Angola, Ind.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I wish to announce to my customers and to the general trade that I have moved my office from Cadillac, Michigan, to Thompson, Schoolcraft Co., Michigan, where I have lately commenced to operate a newly equipped band and circular saw mill.

My mill is equipped with the latest and best improved machinery, and the new location gives me first-class facilities for furnishing stock both by rail and water shipments. I shall be pleased to receive your inquiries for future supply of Hardwood and Hemlock lumber, lath, shingles etc. in car or cargo lots.
PAUL JOHNSON,
Thompson, Mich.

OAK AND POPLAR.

We have on hand 600 M ft. Oak and 400 M ft. Poplar logs; a very good lot of logs; and in the Oak, some extra large timber suitable for Quarter-sawing. We want to contract with some reliable concern to take half the output of this timber to be manufactured to order; advances to be made on the lumber as fast as same is in pile. Address
THE KING & BARTLES LUMBER CO.,
Cleveland, O.

LET US QUOTE YOU.

We have on hand on sticks at our band mill in Southern Missouri the following stock in good shipping condition:

51,277' 4-4 No. 1 Common & Better Red Gum.
82,735' 5-4 No. 1 Common & Better Red Gum.
58,000' 6-4 No. 1 Common & Better Red Gum.
57,900' 8-4 No. 1 Common & Better Red Gum.
18,190' 4-4 1sts & 2nds Plain Red Oak.
12,000' 4-4 No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak.
82,366' 4-4 No. 2 Common Plain Red Oak.
43,950' 4-4 Mill Cull Plain Red Oak.
16,360' 4-4 No. 1 Common Qtd. White Oak.
28,996' 4-4 No. 1 Common Qtd. Red Oak.
17,400' 4-4 No. 2 Common Qtd. Red Oak.
29,200' 6-4 Common & Better Soft Elm.
20,000' 3" Log run Soft Elm.
17,500' 4-4 Log run Honey Locust.
7,935' 4-4 1sts & 2nds White Ash.
4,000' 3" and 4" Common & Better White Ash.
10,000' 2" Common & Better White Ash.
15,000' 4-4 Select & Better Cypress.
24,525' 6-4 Log run Cypress.
8,500' 8-4 Common Cypress.
7,000' 2 1/2" Red and White Oak Bridge Plank
950 pcs. 2 1/2" 10 & 12 Red Oak Wagon
Reaches.

We are obliged to move the above promptly and will make low and attractive prices in response to inquiries. Address THE FULLER TON-POWELL HARDWOOD LBR. CO., South Bend, Ind.

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36,448' White Maple.
237,824' 4-4 Log run hard Maple.
34,211' 5-4 Log run hard Maple.
52,223' 6-4 Log run hard Maple.
105,042' 8-4 Log run hard Maple.
14,453' 10-4 Log run hard Maple.
100,511' 12-4 Log run hard Maple.
63,796' 16-4 Log run hard Maple.
32,855' 4-4 Log run Red Oak.
2,184' 5-4 Log run Red Oak.
15,933' 6-4 Log run Red Oak.
18,744' 8-4 Log run Red Oak.
10,315' 10-4 Log run Red Oak.
19,553' Log run Elm.
Above stock is nicely manufactured, good quality and in good shipping condition.
J. EVANS & CO.,
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SOFT MAPLE.

BRIDGES & COMPANY,
P.O. Box 100,
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100,000 ft. 4-4 Plain Red & White Oak.
200,000 ft. 4-4 Plain Red & White Oak.
largely 4-4.
100,000 ft. 4-4 1st & 2nd Quartered White Oak.
Address
STANDARD LUMBER & BOX CO.,
Nashville, Tenn.

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Wanted to contract about two cars per week. Ash squares of 4 inches to 6 inches, sawed to order from 3' to 4' long and 3" or 4" square or less. Would contract for having the remainder of the year. Address
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We want your orders for No. 1 common 4-4 & 5-4, and No. 2 common 5-4 & 8-4 Birch. Write for prices.
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Simmons, Mich.

LUMBER WANTED

PLAIN OAK.

Wanted—One car plain oak, any color, 16" and wider.
THE DILLISTIN LUMBER CO.,
Paterson, N. J.

DRY WHITE OAK.

Wanted—One or two cars 8-4 1st & 2nd Qtd. White Oak, dry.
NICHOLS & COX LUMBER CO.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Soft Elm cut 1"x7" up to 12 to 16 ft. long. Also half lengths. Seasoned 90 days. Inspection at shipping point. Spot cash. One to ten cars.
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Ash Squares 10 to 16 ft., dry or green, largely 5 and 6 inches. Will pay \$60.00 per M, f. o. b. New York.
INDIANA QUARTERED OAK CO.,
5 East 42d St., New York.

WANTED BROWN ASH.

75,000 to 100,000 feet 1x2 1/2 to 6" wide, 8 1/2 to 12 ft., balance 10 ft., clear one face and better; delivery to commence in August.
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66 Broad St., New York, N. Y.

WALNUT ONLY.

If you have one or a dozen cars, let me figure with you. Will buy dry or green log run or on grades.
C. J. FRANK,
1809 N. Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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We are in the market for plain sawed oak, all grades and thicknesses.
P. G. DODGE & CO., 2116 Lumber St., Chicago.

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We want to contract for log run white oak; must be good mill. Name us cash price f. o. b. your shipping point, and state what percentage of 1st and 2nd and No. 1 common you can guarantee. ADAM & STEINBRUGGE, Exporters, New Orleans, La.

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200 M feet 28 inch and up White Oak logs.
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50 M feet 12 inch and up Cherry logs.
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Northern Wisconsin offers the finest opportunities for the lumber and saw-mill man. Fine tracts of land, timber and saw-mill sites. Good locations for saw-mills, planing mills, and other lumber concerns. Transportation facilities, maps, etc. are yours for the asking. W. H. Killen, land and industrial commissioner; Northern Wisconsin Central Railway, Milwaukee, Wis.

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Poplar, Chestnut, Canadian Hardwoods, and Mahogany Veneers.

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Mills at Earle, Ark.

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Yards at NASHVILLE, TENN.



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OAK,
ASH,
POPLAR.

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Southern Railway and Mobile & Ohio Railroad.

Timber resources include Pine, Oak, Poplar, Hemlock, Cypress, Gum, Chestnut, Balsam, Ash, Elm and other varieties, in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Fine locations for Furniture and Chair Factories, Spoke, Handle, Stave, Heading, Veneer and all other industries using timber.

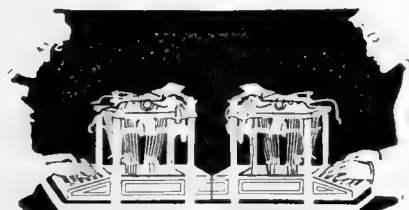
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Land and Industrial Agent,
Southern Railway and Mobile & Ohio Railroad,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OR
CHAS. S. CHASE, Agent,
Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

M. A. HAYS, Agent,
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POPLAR LUMBER

We have the Lumber Write Us.

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AND WE HAVE THE BEST

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The book is devoted exclusively to the line you are interested in and it is not necessary for you to wade through information you are not interested in.

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Lumbermen's Credit Association,

Established 1876.

1405 Great Northern Building, Chicago
16 Beaver Street, New York City

(Mention this paper.)

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Railroad
FROM
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Manufacturer and Dealer in

Quartered Oak, Dimension Stock Ash,
Plain and Quartered Oak, Walnut, Cherry.
DAYTON, OHIO

Bliss-Cook Oak Co.

BLISSVILLE, ARKANSAS

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Hardwood Lumber and Flooring

We manufacture 15,000,000 feet of Oak Lumber per year for export and domestic markets from 1 to 4 inches thick.

Also Quartered and Plain Polished Oak Flooring, kiln dried, end matched, hollow back.

Mills and flooring plants at Shulls and Blissville, Ark.

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We make a specialty of rough or dressed Cypress Lumber and Cypress Shingles in straight or mixed cars. Your inquiries solicited for single car orders or good round lots. Can also furnish Sound Cypress Dimension Stock.

The Borcharding Lumber Co.
Northern Office, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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Duplex Dogs for Quarter Sawing are indispensable

Single Dogs for plain dogging have no equal. Both are pieces of simplicity.

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The Canton Saw Co., CANTON, O.

Also makers of Class' Patented Inserted Tooth Saws and Solid Tooth Saws.

GUS. KITZINGER
Michigan Hardwoods
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 NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN
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 For 50,000 ft. 1-4 Mich. Cherry No. 2 and better.
 Sale 100,000 ft. 3-3 1/2 and 4 in. Maple

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**COTTON BELT'S NEW BRIDGE COM-
 PLETES STEEL HIGHWAY TO
 THE SOUTHWEST.**

OPEN TO TRAFFIC APRIL 18th.

All Cotton Belt Route trains between St. Louis and the southwest now use the new steel bridge across the Mississippi river at Thebes, Ill., doing away with the ferry transfer and shortening schedules an hour.

The Cotton Belt has the line of lowest grades, fewest curves and one of the smoothest tracks between St. Louis and the southwest.

The new bridge adds to the facilities in reaching the country of mild climate and cheap homes—Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Write for literature descriptive of this wonderfully fertile country. Cheap homeseeker's rates first and third Tuesdays of each month.

June 20th, we will run a special train excursion of fruit and truck growers, and others interested to the famous East Texas fruit country. This will afford an opportunity of seeing the gathering and marketing of the big fruit crop. Write for itinerary and cost of trip.

Cotton Belt trains leave St. Louis daily, 9:20 a. m. and 9:32 p. m.

E. W. La BEAUME, G. P. & T. A.,
 Cotton Belt Route, St. Louis, Mo.

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Contemplating establishing plants
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which reaches the famous

**WATER POWERS,
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of the West and Northwest, and
 affords the best means of transpor-
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MARVIN HUGHITT, Jr., E. D. BRIGHAM,
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**INDUSTRIES
 ARE
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Satisfactory Inducements,
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 The Hardwood Record**

Is the Medium that can be
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"MICHIGAN IN SUMMER"

a beautiful book of photos and brief word pictures of

Petokey, Northport, Bay View, Omena, Oden, Mackinac Island, Harbor Springs, Neshkewanna, Traversa City, Waukegoning

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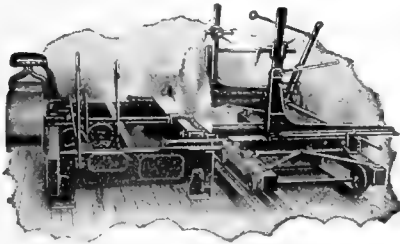
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**DOES YOUR
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You can do him a good turn and
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CONSULT our list of ad-
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THE NEW BUCKEYE IMPROVED SAW MILL



Five sizes, stationary and portable. Has the essential points of a portable mill. Built on scientific principles. Quickly taken up and reset. Easy running. Feed changed in an instant while going through a log, from 3/4 to 5 in. No feed belts to slip and wear out. Sold on its merits. Also stationary and portable engines. Write for particulars and catalogue to

ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING CO., COLUMBIANA, OHIO

The Shimer Cutter Head Expansion

Accommodates the cut of the Bits to the kind and condition of the woody fibre as you find it in Oak, Pine and Poplar—dry, half dry or just as you get it from the log.

Our Catalogue explains all the latest developments. Write for it. Address

**S. J. Shimer & Sons
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INVESTIGATE the Hardwood Lumber opportunities in Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina. The territory tributary to the

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY

offers exceptional openings for the manufacturer of Pine, Gum, Oak, Poplar and other soft and hardwood timber, excellent shipping facilities and markets for these and for Wooden Ware, Crates, Baskets, Box Shooks and other material.

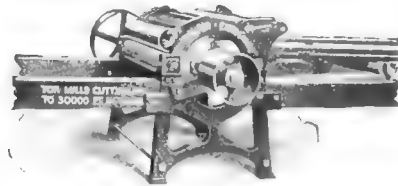
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THE GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE CO., GREENVILLE, MICHIGAN

The World's Largest Manufacturer of

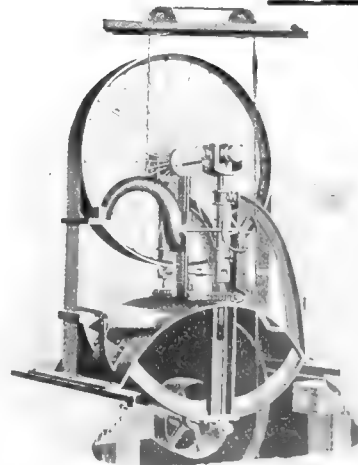
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Our Line of the Latter Comprises

Thirty Edgers and Ten Trimmers

OUR SPECIALTY IN EDGERS: The 'TOWER' 2 and 3-saw Edgers, Improved, for mills cutting not to exceed 20,000 feet in ten hours. Why pay twice as much for an edger requiring twice the power and floor space and doing no better work?



Ten per cent More Profit

The profits of a saw mill can readily be increased ten per cent by using a band mill instead of a rotary. The floor of this mill, with six foot wheels for saws, eight inches wide is readily within the reach of all. It cuts smooth and perfect lumber and has a capacity of 25,000 feet per month per day. It runs with less expenditure of power than a rotary and puts on only half as much of the log into saw dust as does the circular saw.

**PHOENIX MFG. COMPANY,
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RUSSEL WHEEL & FOUNDRY COMPANY

Builders of

Logging Cars

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ARE ALWAYS PLEASED TO HAVE OPPORTUNITY OF JOINING OUT ADVANTAGES OF THEIR EQUIPMENT.

Detroit, Mich.

WOODS' WEDGE PLATEN for regulating the cut

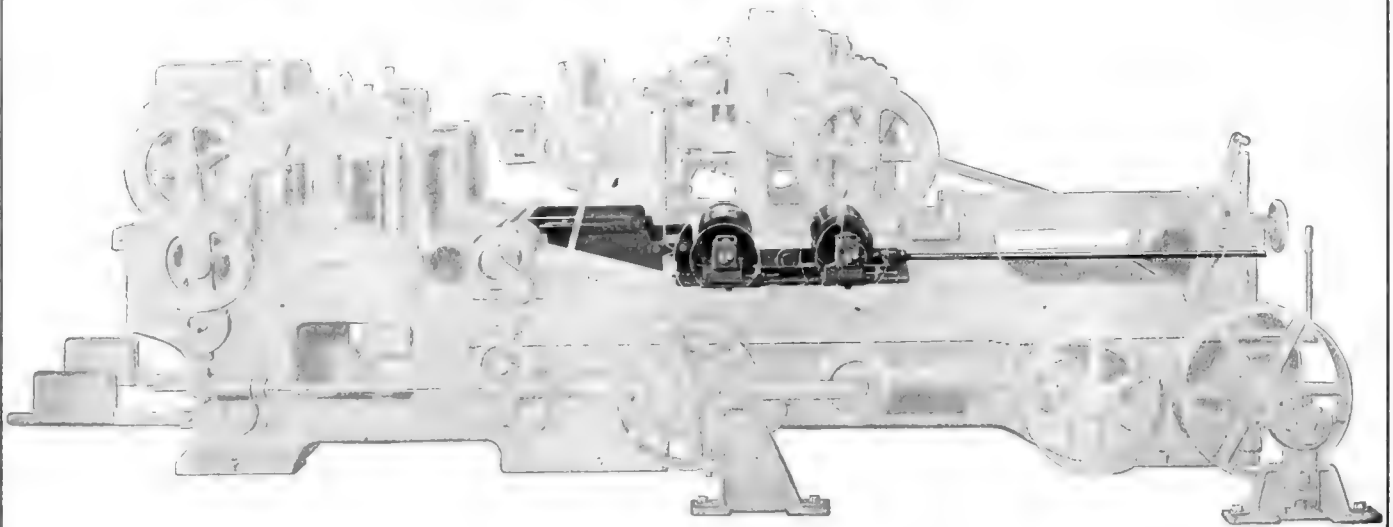
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Especially valuable in a hardwood machine, where the stock is not uniform, which makes a difference in the amount of cut absolutely required to produce a true surface

SAVES STOCK

MARKS THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT EMBODIED IN PLANING MACHINES

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SHOWING WEDGE PLATEN IN HEAVY MACHINE

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SPECIALISTS IN WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

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MAKE THE GENUINE
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SAWS

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JEFFREY Detachable Link Belting

Is employed to advantage in
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Design are especially recommended for their labor-saving
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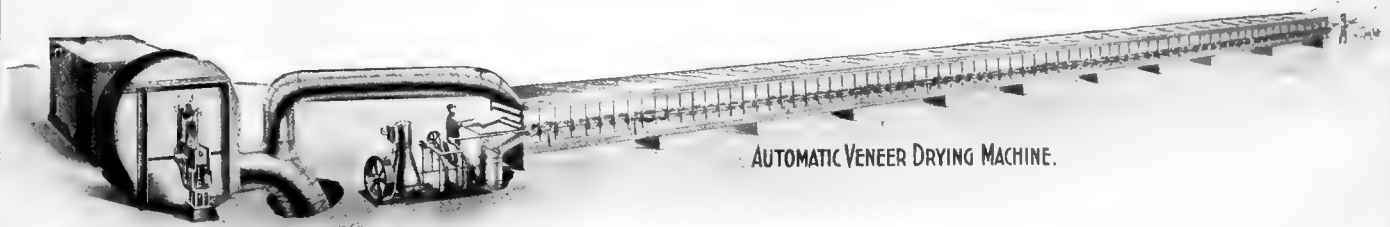
The Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.

HOW ARE YOU GOING TO DRY YOUR VENEERS —IN 1905?—

Are you satisfied with your present methods? Wouldn't you like to find a way to dry veneers flat and without wrinkles, checks, splits or discolorations? Wouldn't you like to be able to dry any veneer or thin lumber up to 1-4 inch in thickness and any size sheet at the rate of from 25,000 to 150,000 feet per day? It can be done, and it has been done, but

GREATEST CAPACITY. LEAST EXPENSE.



THE COE WAY IS THE ONLY WAY

Our Automatic Roller Dryer will not only dry your veneer perfectly and quickly, but it will save you its cost every year in the saving of labor alone. The price of these machines is not excessive—not more than you would pay for a good kiln. They are in use in nearly all the best mills in the country and our order books show that the remainder are following.

The following recent installations give some idea of the kind of people who use these Dryers :

Carrison Veneer & Woodwork Co., Columbus,
Ga.

Wm. E. Uptegrove & Bro., New York City.

Oden Wilkinson & Co., Parma, Mo.

Bacon-Underwood Veneer Co., Mobile, Ala.

Allen Panel Co., Johnson City, Tenn.

Moore-Whitmore Co., So. Milwaukee, Wis.

Acme Tea Chest Co., Glasgow, Scotland.

A. M. Luther, Reval, Russia.

Setter Bros. Co., Cattaraugus, N. Y.

You had better investigate. Full description in our New Catalog No. 5. A copy free for asking.

THE COE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 105 Bernard Street
PAINESVILLE, OHIO

STONEMAN-ZEARING LUMBER COMPANY

HARDWOOD LUMBER

76 West Erie Street, - CHICAGO

MILLS: DEVAL BLUFF, ARKANSAS

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

40,000 ft. 1 in. 1st and 2nd.
60,000 ft. 1 in. com.

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

80,000 ft. 5/8 in. com.
85,000 ft. 1 in. com.

PLAIN RED OAK.

2 cars 5/8 in. 1st and 2nd.
5 cars 1 in. 1st and 2nd.
1 car 1 1/2 in. 1st and 2nd.
2 cars 5/8 in. com.
10 cars 1 in. com.
2 cars 1 1/2 in. com.

GUM.

8 cars 1x13 to 17 Box Boards.
7 cars 1x13 and up 1st and 2nd Saps.

8 cars 1x6 to 12 1st and 2nd Saps.
15 cars 2 in. Log Run (will sell on grades.)

15 cars 1 in. cull.
10 cars 1 in. com. red.

COTTONWOOD.

1 car 5/8 in. com. and cull.
10 cars 1 in. com. and cull.

ELM.

2 cars 1 1/2 in. log run.
5 cars 2 in. log run.

We have two million feet selected Gum logs, also 300,000 feet White Ash logs. Our Gum logs were all cut when the sap was down. All our logs are rafted. Gum handled in this way is much better than any other. We should be pleased to have your inquiries. : : :

HANCHETT SAW SWAGE

ADJUSTABLE

For all sizes and kinds of Circular, Band, Band Resaw and Gang Saws.

Ask us for Circular "N"

HANCHETT SWAGE WORKS

BIG RAPIDS, MICH., U.S.A.



HANCHETT CIRCULAR SAW SWAGE. WITH BENCH ATTACHMENT and JOINTER

Lumbermen, Attention!

If you own any timber or timber lands.

If you are contemplating buying or selling any timber or timber lands.

If you want your stumpage accurately estimated.

If you want an exact survey or map of your property.

If you want advice in any logging or lumbering proposition.

Write to us and find out what we can do for you.

We send thoroughly reliable and practical engineers to all parts of the country, and guarantee quick and accurate work.

C. A. Schenck & Co. DAVIDSON'S RIVER,
NORTH CAROLINA
Consulting Forest Engineers



Just About Saws

You may ask what this picture has to do with saw making. It has lots to do with it. It represents an integral and first important part of the Atkins system of taking infinite pains. Silver steel from which Atkins saws are made is manufactured from our special and tested formula. Specimens of every shipment are carefully tested by our chemists in the laboratory in connection with our factory, and after the saws are completely finished they are again tested by these experts. When an Atkins saw goes forth from the factory we know, as well as human ingenuity and experience can determine, that the tool will do the work for which it was intended. Therefore



ATKINS SAWS

The Best in All Kinds of Saws, Machine Knives and Mill Supplies. ❧ ❧ ❧

ARE ALWAYS AHEAD

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.

BRANCHES:
Atlanta, Ga. Chicago, Ill. Minneapolis, Minn.
New York City. Memphis, Tenn. San Francisco, Cal.
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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Our Saw and Saw Tool Catalog free for the asking.

W. H. DAWKINS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of Kentucky

Yellow Poplar

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY.

OUR stock for 1905 is sawed from the largest and finest Yellow Poplar Logs in the District, and from timber felled in 1904, insuring lumber free from sap stain and boring.

Four competing railroads entering our yards enables us to secure prompt car service and make quick shipments.

Wide and thick stock specialties.

We solicit your inquiries.

Southern Hardwoods OF ALL VARIETIES

Lumber on Stick at Smithfield,
W. Va. Mill, May 1, 1905.

1 car 4-4 No. 2 common poplar,
2 car 4-4 No. 3 common poplar,
1 car 8-4 No. 1 and No. 2 common poplar,
1 car 4-4 1st and 2nd basswood,
1 car 4-4 No. 1 and No. 2 common basswood,
1 car 8-4 1st and 2nd maple,
2 car 8-4 No. 1 common maple,
2 car 8-4 No. 2 common maple,
1 car 8-4 1st and 2nd beech,
2 car 8-4 No. 1 common beech,
2 car 8-4 No. 2 common beech,
1 car 4-4 log run beech and maple,
2 car 4-4 No. 3 common oak,
2 car 4-4 sound wormy oak,
1 car 8-4 sound oak planking,
2 car 8-4 No. 3 common oak,
1 car 8-4 No. 2 common hickory,
1 car 12 4 1st and 2nd white oak green.

PILED AT JACKSON, ALA.

90,000 feet 4-4 No. 2 common plain oak,
100,000 feet 4-4 No. 3 common plain oak,
10,000 feet 4-4 clear strips,
15,000 feet 6-4 1st and 2nd oak,
18,000 feet, 8-4 1st and 2nd oak.

10,000 feet 8-4 No. 1 common oak,
25,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 common quartered oak,
35,000 feet 4-4 No. 2 common quartered oak,
9,000 feet 4-4 1st and 2nd quartered oak,
1,000 feet 6-4 8-4 10-4 1st and 2nd quartered oak,
60,000 feet 4-4 clear sap gum,
50,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 common sap gum,
15,000 feet 4-4 No. 2 common sap gum,
10,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 common cottonwood,
120,000 feet 4-4 box common cottonwood,
30,000 feet 4-4 1st and 2nd Tupelo,
75,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 common Tupelo,
30,000 feet 4-4 No. 2 common Tupelo,
12,000 feet 4-4 No. 3 common Tupelo,
18,000 feet 4-4 common and pecky cypress,
13,000 feet 4-4 log run sycamore,
13,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 common ash.

PILED AT DEKALB, ILL.

6,000 feet 4-4 9 inch and up red gum,
6,000 feet 4-4 9 inch and up, 1st and 2nd Tupelo.

MANUFACTURED BY

NATIONAL LUMBER MFG. CO.

ASHLAND BLOCK, Telephone Central 1553, CHICAGO.

THE FULLERTON-POWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

MILLS IN

INDIANA, MICHIGAN,
TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY,
ARKANSAS, MISSOURI.



DISTRIBUTING YARDS

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA,
AND
MT. VERNON, ILLINOIS.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OF ALL KINDS OF

HARDWOOD LUMBER

OUR SPECIALTIES:

OAK, GUM WALNUT

THEO. FATHAUER COMPANY

Telephone
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HARDWOOD LUMBER 235 CHERRY AVE.
CHICAGO, ILL.

The Following is a Partial List of Dry Lumber Piled in Our Chicago Yards

19000 feet 2 **BLACK ASH.**
inch first and second.

BASSWOOD

90000 feet 1 inch first and second.
35,000 feet 1 inch first and second, 10
in. and up wide.
6000 feet 1x4 inch first and second.
24000 feet 1x6 inch first and second.
36000 feet 1 1/4 inch first and second.
160000 feet 1 inch No. 1 common.
30000 feet 1 1/4 inch No. 2 common.
70,000 feet 1 1/4 inch No. 2 common.
16000 feet 1 1/2 inch No. 2 common.
33000 feet 2 inch No. 2 common.
3000 feet 2 1/2 inch No. 2 common.
23,000 feet 1 inch No. 3 common.

BEECH

40,000 feet 1 inch log run.
170000 feet 1 1/4 inch log run.
130000 feet 1 1/2 inch log run.
3,000 feet 1 inch No. 2 common.
7,000 feet 1 1/4 inch No. 2 common.
16,000 feet 1 1/2 inch No. 2 common.
66,000 feet 1 inch No. 1 com. and bet.
22,000 feet 1 1/2 inch No. 1 com. and bet.

BIRCH

18000 feet 1 1/4 inch first and second.
10,000 feet 1 1/2 inch first and second.
23,000 feet 2 inch first and second.
25,000 feet 2 1/2 inch first and second.
16,000 feet 3 inch first and second.
9,000 feet 4 inch first and second.
13,000 feet 4 inch common and better.

35,000 feet 1 inch No. 1 common.
18000 feet 1 1/4 inch No. 1 common.
12000 feet 1 1/2 inch No. 1 common.
15,000 feet 2 inch No. 1 common.
6400 feet 2 1/2 inch No. 1 common.
90,000 feet 1 inch No. 2 common.
16,000 feet 1 1/4 inch No. 2 common.

RED BIRCH

6,500 feet 1 inch first and second.
4,000 feet 1 1/4 inch first and second.
15,000 feet 1 1/2 inch first and second.

CHERRY

1,000 feet 1 inch common.

CYPRESS

14,000 feet 1 1/2 inch select.

MICHIGAN SOFT GREY ELM

30,000 feet 1 inch No. 1 com. and bet.
90000 feet 1 1/2 inch No. 1 com. and bet.
16,000 feet 2 inch No. 1 com. and bet.
66,000 feet 3 inch No. 1 com. and bet.
33,000 feet 1 inch No. 2 common.
11000 feet 1 1/2 inch No. 2 common.
120,000 feet 2 inch No. 2 common.
5,000 feet 3 inch No. 2 common.

ROCK ELM

20000 feet 2 inch No. 2 common.

MAPLE

3,000 feet 1x4 inch first and second.
3,400 feet 1x6 inch first and second.
19,000 feet 1 inch first and second.
95,000 feet 1 1/4 inch first and second.
15,000 feet 1 1/2 inch first and second.
170000 feet 2 inch first and second.
97,000 feet 2 1/2 inch first and second.
145000 feet 3 inch first and second.

25000 feet 3 1/2 inch first and second.
42,000 feet 4 inch first and second.
3000 feet 1x6 inch No. 1 common.
190000 feet 1 1/4 inch No. 1 common.
100000 feet 1 1/2 inch No. 1 common.
75,000 feet 1 3/4 inch No. 1 common.
50,000 feet 2 inch No. 1 common.
40000 feet 2 1/2 inch No. 1 common.
45,000 feet 1 inch No. 2 common.
200000 feet 1 1/4 inch No. 2 common.
70000 feet 1 1/2 inch No. 2 common.
140,000 feet 2 inch No. 2 common.
100000 feet 2 inch No. 2 com. planing.
35,000 feet 3 inch No. 2 com. planing.
5,000 feet 2 1/2 and 3 inch No. 2 com. planing.

QUARTER-SAWED MAPLE

25000 feet 1 1/4 inch No. 1 com. and bet.
43,000 feet 1 1/2 inch No. 1 com. and bet.

MAPLE STEPS

25,000 feet 1 1/4 inch first and second.
10000 feet 1 1/2 inch first and second.
2,000 feet 1 1/2 inch No. 2 common.
13,000 feet 2 inch 11 inch and up wide.
6,700 feet 2 inch 14 inch and up wide.

POPLAR

8,000 feet 1 inch No. 1 common.
2,880 feet 1 1/4 inch No. 1 common.
7,800 feet 1 1/2 inch No. 1 common.
4,500 feet 2 inch No. 1 common.
1,900 feet 2 1/2 inch common and better.
750 feet 3 inch common and better.
8,700 feet 4 inch first and second.

Attractive prices to large and responsible buyers of Hardwoods.
Direct car shipments from Southern mill points a specialty.

We have in all thicknesses and sizes the following kinds and amounts of Lumber at places designated. Kindly send us your inquiries.

At BERCLAIR, MISS.

Quartered Red Oak..... 4,728 feet
Plain Red Oak..... 28,431 "
Cypress..... 259,761 "
Ash..... 3,592 "
Quartered White Oak..... 12,702 "
Plain White Oak..... 13,879 "

At SELMA, ALA.

Poplar..... 965,567 feet
Cypress..... 848,215 "
Tupelo..... 332,474 "
Ash..... 9,009 "
Quartered White Oak..... 7,693 "
Plain White Oak..... 13,752 "

At SELMA, ALA.

Red Gum..... 1,733 feet
Hickory..... 631 "

At MEMPHIS, TENN.

Quartered Ash..... 21,855 feet
Plain Ash..... 874,705 "
Quartered White Oak..... 13,938 "
Plain White Oak..... 34,559 "
Quartered Red Oak..... 119,406 "
Plain Red Oak..... 4,790 "
Cottonwood..... 495,610 "
Cypress..... 791,505 "
Poplar..... 509,723 "
Gum..... 29,763 "
Walnut..... 4,060 "

J. W. Thompson Lumber Co.

Office and Yards: Randolph Road and I. C. R. R.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

"ACORN BRAND" OAK AND BEECH FLOORING

The "Aristocrat" of Its Kind.

Made in Nashville, Tenn., the Home of Oak Flooring.

NASHVILLE HARDWOOD FLOORING COMPANY

Marshfield VOLLMAR & BELOW Wisconsin

BASSWOOD, BIRCH

and other Wisconsin Hardwoods

— Let us know what you are in the market for —

THE NASH LUMBER COMPANY

SHANAGOLDEN, WISCONSIN

4-4 and 8-8 No. 2 Common BASSWOOD

4-4 and 8-4 No. 3 Common BASSWOOD

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SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

OAK, ASH, GUM, POPLAR, COTTONWOOD, CYPRESS

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HARDWOODS

POPLAR and LOGS

I am always in the market for nice lots of dry and well manufactured lumber. I inspect at point of shipment. Correspondence solicited.

North Western Lumber Co.

Eau Claire, Wis.

Mills at Stanley, Wis.

We are offering today:

1,000,000 feet Dry Birch

500,000 feet Mixed Cull Basswood

Let us figure with you

We make a Specialty of Soft Elm Trunk Slats

C. P. CROSBY, RHINELANDER, WIS.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Hard Maple a Specialty in all thicknesses from 1 inch to 4 inch.
Finest Birch in Wisconsin. Black Ash, Rock Elm,
Soft Elm, Red and White Oak.

DIFFICULT AND MIXED ORDERS A SPECIALTY

JAMES THOMPSON & COMPANY

Wholesale

Southern Hardwoods

Cottonwood, Gum and Cypress a Specialty

MILLS: Office, Randolph Bldg.,
Arkansas Mississippi Louisiana **MEMPHIS, TENN.**



Finely Figured Quar- tered Oak Our Specialty

Plain White and Red Oak, Poplar, Ash,
Hickory, Walnut, Cherry, Elm and Gum

An opportunity to serve you with quotations will convince you we mean business and can produce the goods.

PRINCETON,

::

INDIANA

Now sawing at our Crandon, Wis., mill a fine lot of

BASSWOOD

Will cut about 5,000,000 ft. this winter.

Stock runs exceptionally fine

WHITE COLOR

Have in pile a well-assorted stock of dry lumber in both
Northern and Southern Hardwoods.

Page & Landeck Lumber Co.

Wells Bldg., - - - Milwaukee, Wis.

INDIANA HARDWOODS

MALEY & WERTZ

EVANSVILLE, IND.

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Exporters of

Hardwood Lumber

Specialties: Quartered and Plain Oak, $\frac{3}{8}$ to 5 in. thick. Dimensions in Rough Quartered Ash and Poplar.

YOUNG & CUTSINGER
INDIANA HARDWOODS

Mill and Office:
Morgan Ave. and Belt R. R. EVANSVILLE, IND.

C. P. WHITE LUMBER COMPANY

BOONVILLE, INDIANA

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Hardwood Lumber

Specialties: Pure Indiana Quartered White Oak, all Thicknesses. Send us your inquiries.

LONG-KNIGHT LUMBER CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Plain and
Quartered

OAK

White Ash
Cypress

QUARTER SAWED WHITE and RED OAK A SPECIALTY

MANUFACTURERS ARE INVITED TO KEEP US POSTED ON STOCKS FOR SALE.

S. BURKHOLDER LUMBER CO.
INDIANA HARDWOODS

If you want to buy or sell WRITE US.

CRAWFORDSVILLE,

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INDIANA

Wood-Mosaic Flooring Company

400 STYLES
ORNAMENTAL

Hardwood Floors

Write for Catalogue

Rochester, N. Y.

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EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

Manufacturers of

Quarter Sawed Oak

Large Stock 3 8, 1 2, 5 8 and 4 4

Quartered White Oak.

Chas. H. Barnaby

Manufacturer of

Band Sawed Hardwoods

Quarter Sawed Indiana White Oak a Specialty.
GREENCASTLE, INDIANA.

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ALL KINDS OF

Hardwood Lumber Manufactured

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Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF

Hardwood Lumber.

Indiana Quartered Oak and
Sycamore Our Specialty.

SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

The Walnut Lumber Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Wholesale Hardwood Dealers.

Always in the
market for choice
lots of hardwoods.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Inspection at Mill Points.

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD
DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF
NORTHERN OHIO

THE ROBERT H. JENKS — LUMBER COMPANY

We have a Few Choice Lots of Stock—
All Dry—as follows:

20,000 feet $\frac{3}{8}$ Poplar Panels, 24 inch and up wide.
9,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Curly Poplar, 5 to 13 inch wide.
75,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 to 23 inch wide.
15,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 to 19 inch wide.
15,000 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 inch and up wide.
10,000 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 inch and up wide.
2,000 feet 2 inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 inch and up wide.

15,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Ash, 15 inch and up wide.
12,000 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch 1 and 2 Ash, 10 inch and up wide.

We have a good stock of Poplar—all grades and
thickness from $\frac{3}{8}$ to 4 inch thick. Quartered
Red and White Oak—all Grades.

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED.

Sound Wormy Chestnut a Specialty.

— BUYERS OF — HARDWOODS

Can avail themselves of the stock
we are cutting from large virgin
timber in West Virginia, eastern
Kentucky, eastern Tennessee and
western North Carolina. We
have a full list of Hardwoods on
hand and shall be glad to have
your inquiries.

THE ADVANCE LUMBER CO.

THE KING & BARTLES LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Northern and Southern
HARDWOODS

Send us your inquiries for 1-inch and thicker Birch. We
have a nice stock on hand, bone-dry. We have a good assort-
ment of 1-inch and thicker Winter-sawn Wisconsin Basswood.
We can name you attractive prices on Poplar. Send us
your inquiries.

MARTIN-BARRISS COMPANY

Importers and Manufacturers
MAHOGANY
—AND FINE—
HARDWOODS

PUTNAM & SAVIDGE

263 The Arcade

HARDWOODS AND CYPRESS

ON COMMISSION.

LISTS OF SURPLUS STOCK WANTED

WE WANT TO BUY
FOR CASH

Cypress, Poplar and Hardwoods
SEND LISTS OF STOCKS AND PRICES

THE CENTRAL LUMBER CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO. HARDWOOD DEALERS

THE LARGEST HARDWOOD LUMBER MARKET IN THE WORLD.

Eighty Million Feet
Dry Stock Piled
in St. Louis yards
ready for immediate
shipment.

Ash,
Birch, Red and White
Cherry
Cottonwood
Cypress
Gum, Red and Tupelo
Hickory
Mahogany
Poplar
Red Oak, Plain and Quartered
White Oak Plain and Quartered
Walnut

The St. Louis whole-
sale dealers invite
correspondence with
manufacturers and
consumers of all
varieties of Hard-
wood Lumber.

MASSENGALE LUMBER COMPANY

Office and Yards, 2500 N. Main Street
Specialties: QUARTERED RED and WHITE OAK and POPLAR

THE F. H. SMITH COMPANY

Commercial Building
MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWOOD LUMBER

WALDSTEIN LUMBER COMPANY

Seventh and Victor Streets
HARDWOOD LUMBER DEALERS

THE BONSAK LUMBER COMPANY

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

A. J. LANG

Hardwoods Only
Specialty: WAGON STOCK

LOTHMAN CYPRESS COMPANY

Foot of Angelica Street
LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS. Air-dried

Chas. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lbr. Co.

Largest Manufacturers and Buyers of all Kinds of Lumber.
RED GUM OUR SPECIALTY. Office and Yards: 148 Carroll Street

MOSSBERGER-O'REILLY LUMBER CO.

Office: Main and Chambers Streets
HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

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STEELE & HIBBARD

Wholesale Yard Dealers
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HARDWOOD
DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF
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LINEHAN LUMBER
COMPANY

Hardwoods

SPECIALTIES—OAK
POPLAR AND CHESTNUT

The Nicola Brothers
Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run, or sold
on grade. Bone dry; band
sawed. Send your inquiries

LUMBERMEN

*If you will furnish us a reliable STOCK
LIST each month with reasonable prices ex-
tended, the result will surprise you. TRY IT.*

American Lumber and
Manufacturing Company

J. H. Lindsay Lumber Co.

WHOLESALE
BUILDING AND

HARDWOOD
LUMBER

Babcock Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PENNSYLVANIA
HARDWOODS
19,000,000 FEET ANNUALLY

LONG ON 6-4
HARD MAPLE

MILLS AND OFFICE
ASHTOLA, PA.

A. M. Turner
Lumber Company

EVERYTHING IN LUMBER
HARDWOODS A SPECIALTY

Flint, Erving & Stoner

WHOLESALE

LUMBER

Northern and Southern Hardwoods



MICHIGAN



McCLURE LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office and Yards: 520 to 530 FRANKLIN STREET
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Saw Mills: EUTAW, ALA.

Correspondence invited on all hardwoods.

DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
DETROIT, MICH.

MILLS AT: Heaters, W. Va. Valley Bend, W. Va. Diana, W. Va. Parkersburg,
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HARDWOOD
LUMBERMEN

Best Goods—Prompt Shipment.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO THE

HARDWOOD RECORD, 355 Dearborn Street.

A. F. ANDERSON

Manufacturer and Wholesaler of

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Thick Maple (lengths piled separately), and White Maple, end-piled under sheds, our specialties.

CADILLAC, - - - - MICHIGAN

THE SICKLESTEEL LUMBER COMPANY

DETROIT, MICH.

OUR SPECIALTIES—OAK TABLE TOPS Plain and Quartered, BIRCH LUMBER All Thickness and Grades, CHESTNUT, ELM, BASSWOOD and GUM.

Write us for prices.

J. S. GOLDIE MICHIGAN LUMBER

SPECIAL OFFERINGS FOR MAY

300 M ft. 1" to 3" dry maple, 20 M ft. 1" dry cherry, 25 M ft. 4x5 green maple, 150 M ft. partly seasoned ash and elm for rail shipment, 120 M ft. 1" to 3" dry maple lumber, largely thick, on dock at Cheboygan.

Cadillac, : : : : : Michigan.

SOFT ELM AND ROCK ELM

FOR SALE BY

The R. G. Peters Salt & Lumber Co.

EASTLAKE, - - - - MICHIGAN

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

BOYNE CITY

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE
and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY PROMPT SHIPMENTS RAIL OR CARGO

Ann Arbor Railroad and Car Ferry Line

Direct Route from the West and Northwest to the East and South, via MANITOWOC, WIS., KEWAUNEE, WIS., MENOMINEE, MICH., and MANISTIQUE, MICH., across Lake Michigan, via Frankfort. Passenger fares lower than via any all rail route.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE FOR LUMBER SHIPPERS.

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BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN

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HARDWOODS

MAPLE, SOFT AND ROCK ELM, BASSWOOD, BIRCH, BEECH AND HEMLOCK, CEDAR POSTS AND TIES

ANNUAL CAPACITY

30,000,000 FEET OF LUMBER :: 10,000,000 CEDAR SHINGLES

RAIL OR WATER SHIPMENTS CARGO SHIPMENTS A SPECIALTY

GRAND RAPIDS

LEADING HARDWOOD LUMBER MARKET
OF MICHIGAN

REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURERS OF
WHOLESALEERS OF

HARDWOODS

Thompson Lumber Co.

LIMITED

WE WANT PLAIN RED OAK
AND QUARTERED WHITE OAK

FOR SALE

Complete Stocks of

Michigan Elm, Birch, Ash and Basswood

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern **Hardwood Lumber**

MAIN OFFICE:

MICHIGAN TRUST CO. BUILDING

DENNIS BROS.

Manufacturers of

HARDWOOD LUMBER
and PERFECT MAPLE FLOORING

We Have Dry Hardwood Lumber of Almost Every
Thickness and Grade Which Grows in Michigan.

Main Office 205-209 Mich. Trust Co. Bldg.

VAN KEULEN & WILKINSON LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

HARDWOOD LUMBER and CRATING STOCK

FOR SALE

Complete Stocks of Michigan Hardwoods—Maple, Beech, Birch,
Elm, Ash and Basswood.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

**Maple, Beech, Birch, Ash, Elm,
Basswood**

LONGFELLOW & SKILLMAN LUMBER CO.

Correspondence Solicited.

Our Motto, "Prompt Shipments"

GIBBS & HALL, MANUFACTURERS
AND DEALERS IN
Hardwood Lumber

WE WANT YOUR INQUIRIES FOR

1 inch to 4 inch Hard Maple. 1 inch Black Ash
3 inch, 3½ inch and 4 inch Soft Maple. 1 inch and 1½ inch Beech.
1 inch and 2 inch Soft Elm. 1 inch to 4 inch Birch.

QUOTATIONS MADE PROMPTLY.

J. F. Quigley Lumber and Land Co.

We carry Complete Stock, all Kinds, Grades
and Thicknesses in our Grand Rapids yards.

MIXED CARS AND PROMPT SHIPMENTS SPECIALTIES

WAGNER & ANGELL

WANTED

Oak, Elm, Ash, Birch, Bass, Hemlock and Pine Lumber and Lath.

FOR SALE

All of the above items and Red Cedar, Redwood and White Cedar. Shingles
and Posts

"Cornfield Philosophy" Some quaint writings by
Chas. D. Strode. Tastily
bound and illustrated.
Regular price \$2. His many friends and admirers may obtain
copies while they last at the special price of \$1, postpaid.

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FRAMES FOR HARDWOOD RECORD PORTRAIT SUPPLEMENTS,

Complete with backing, but without the glass, made from Flemish Oak, are to be
had delivered by express, charges prepaid to any point east of the Missouri river, at
50 cents each; or at the HARDWOOD RECORD office, at 30 cents each.

Prepay orders with 2 cent stamps or postal notes, addressed,

HARDWOOD RECORD, 355 Dearborn St., CHICAGO



JOHN C. SPRY,
Pres. and Treas.



JOHN D. SPAULDING,
Vice-Pres. and Secy.

SOUTHERN OAK LUMBER CO.

ESPECIALLY IN THE MARKET FOR

Plain and Quartered Oak

— ALSO —

Cottonwood Poplar and Ash

Buyers of Mill Cuts
of Northern and South-
ern Hardwoods.

707 Chamber of Commerce
CHICAGO.

FINK-HEIDLER CO.

— CHICAGO —

— Wholesale Dealers in —

HARDWOOD LUMBER

We Carry a General Line of Hardwoods.
Kiln Dried Lumber Constantly in Stock.

Telephones { 744
Canal: { 763

YARDS { Ashland Ave.
South of 22nd St.

CLARENCE BOYLE LUMBER CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWOODS YELLOW PINE and CYPRESS

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CHICAGO

The Keith Lumber Company

Office and Yard: Fourteenth and Wood Sts., Chicago

MAHOGANY

REDWOOD

RED CEDAR



CYPRESS

CHESTNUT

SPRUCE

**HARDWOOD, POPLAR AND
SOUTHERN PINE LUMBER**
Maple Flooring, Oak Timbers and Wagon Stock

JOHNSON & KNOX LUMBER CO.

312-313 Chamber of Commerce
Building, CHICAGO.

— Wholesale Dealers In —

NORTHERN & SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

— FOR SALE. —

250 M feet 6-4 inch Log Run Soft Elm.
200 M feet 4-4 inch Common Yellow Cottonwood.
50 M feet 3 inch C. and B. Soft Elm.
50 M feet 3 inch Log Run Soft Elm.
200 M feet 4-4 inch No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
100 M feet 4-4 inch No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak.
100 M feet 4-4 inch Log Run Poplar on grades.
250 M feet 4-4 inch Common Sap Gum.

— WE WANT. —

3 inch Log Run Birch.
2 inch, 2½ inch and 3 inch 1st and 2nd Hard Maple.
1x12 and 1x14 Yellow Cottonwood Box Boards 12 feet.
1x13 to 1x17 Yellow Cottonwood Box Boards 12 feet.
4-4 inch Shipping Cull Gum.
4-4 inch 1st and 2nd Plain and Quartered Red and White Oak.

HAYDEN & LOMBARD

WE CAN SUPPLY ORDERS FOR

50 cars Yellow Poplar, all grades
10 cars each Red and White Oak, Plain & Quarter Sawed
25 cars Cottonwood Box Boards
30 cars Gum, all grades
50 cars Bolsters, Sandboards and Reaches, White Oak
100 cars White Oak Dimension Car Material
100 cars White Oak Ties
100 cars Cord Wood

511 RAILWAY EXCHANGE

CHICAGO

HARDWOOD DEALERS

H. F. MOELLER, C. P. A., DEERE MARQUETTE R. R.
DETROIT, MICH.

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE
SOUTH

IN THE MARKET FOR

OAK—ASH—POPLAR

ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

Offices:
1219 West Sixth Street

Yards:
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BENNETT & WITTE

CASH BUYERS OF . . .
WELL MANUFACTURED

Poplar, Cottonwood, Gum,

**OAK, PLAIN AND QUARTERED—WHITE AND RED,
ASH, ELM AND CYPRESS.**

Cable Address: "BENNETT," Cincinnati or Memphis.
Branch: 28 Southern Express Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

MAIN OFFICE: 222 WEST FOURTH STREET

WESTERN LUMBER CO.

WILL PAY CASH FOR DESIRABLE LOTS OF

**WALNUT, PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, ASH,
MAPLE, SYCAMORE, ETC.**

MILL MEN ARE INVITED TO SEND STOCK LIST.
Office and Yards: **Richmond Street and McLean Avenue.**

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Liberal terms to shippers desiring to utilize our distributing yards, planing mills and warehouses. Send for handsome illustrated folder setting forth the superior advantages of Cincinnati as a wholesale lumber market. We turn your mill products quickly into cash at a minimum cost.

Bring your lumber to Cincinnati to obtain best results. If you can't come, write

THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER COMPANY
Branch Office, Randolph Bldg., Memphis.

WM. H. & G. S. STEWART

Buy and Sell

**OAK, ASH, POPLAR, BASSWOOD, CHEST-
NUT, WALNUT AND YELLOW PINE.**

Can furnish stock cut to special order. We invite correspondence

Main Office: . . **MERCANTILE LIBRARY BUILDING.**

PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD

Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

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JOSEPH BOSKEN

CINCINNATI HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

Finely Figured Quarter **VENEERS** A Specialty
Sawed Oak

MAHOGANY THIN LUMBER VENEERS

WRITE US BEFORE SELLING. IF IN THE MARKET TO BUY WE CAN INTEREST YOU

L. W. RADINA & COMPANY

Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of

HARDWOODS

Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, especially 1½-inch stock, for immediate shipment.

CLARK STREET AND DALTON AVENUE.

WANTED OAK, ASH, CHERRY and
other **HARDWOODS**

**PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES AND
SEND THE INSPECTOR TO RECEIVE**

LELAND G. BANNING

OFFICE: 5th and Main
:: :: CINCINNATI

Poplar, Oak,
Ash, Chestnut,
Sycamore,
W. Va. Spruce,
Pine and Elm

C. Crane & Co.
Hardwood Lumber

MILLS AND YARDS
CINCINNATI, O.
YEARLY CAPACITY
100,000,000 FT.
LONG BILL STUFF
A SPECIALTY

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HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office and Yard: 816 to 828 W. Sixth Street

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In tracts of from five hundred to fifty thousand acres, also pine and cypress. All original growth, convenient to transportation facilities. Sold either in fee or on stumpage basis, at from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per acre, depending upon cut, etc. Write for list of specific tracts, stating acreage and kind of timber preferred.

J. W. WHITE GENERAL INDUSTRIAL AGENT, PORTSMOUTH, VA.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

THE BEST LINE

BETWEEN

**Chicago
Indianapolis
Cincinnati
and Louisville**

IS THE

MONON ROUTE

Consult Your Local Ticket Agent

BUFFALO, N. Y., HARDWOOD DEALERS

THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST.

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Ash, White and Brown

Basswood

Birch, Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm, Soft and Rock

Gum, Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple, Hard and Soft

Red Oak, Plain and
Quartered

White Oak, Plain and
Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood, Poplar

I. N. STEWART & BRO.

892 Elk Street,

Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK.

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER CO.

940 Elk Street,

Specialty: INDIANA WHITE OAK.

ANTHONY MILLER,

893 Eagle Street,

HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS.

TAYLOR & CRATE,

Prudential Building,

EVERYTHING IN HARDWOODS.

SCATCHERD & SON,

1055 Seneca Street,

HARDWOODS ONLY.

G. ELIAS & BRO.

955 to 1015 Elk Street,

Buy and Carry Large Quantities of All Kinds of Hardwoods.

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

1075 Clinton Street,

OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT.

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

940 Seneca Street,

Specialty: PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK.

EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY,

OUR QUARTERED OAK IS WIDE, LONG AND OF EVEN COLOR

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR.

ORSON E. YEAGER,

932 Elk Street,

Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR.

YELLOW POPLAR

Manufacturers

**BAND SAWED
POPLAR LUMBER**

ALL GRADES

DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath and Squares
Specialty, W. de Stock.

LUMBER CO.

COAL GROVE, OHIO, U. S. A.

W. M. RITTER LUMBER CO.

Main Office: COLUMBUS, OHIO

YELLOW POPLAR

White Oak, Basswood, Chestnut, Ash, White Pine and Hemlock

Stock All Band Sawed,
Square Edged,
Equalized.

We Want Your Business

Dry Kilns, Planing Mills,
Dressed Stock, Bevel
Siding, Drop Siding.

VAN SANT, KITCHEN & CO.

=====Old Fashioned=====

YELLOW POPLAR

Old Firm=====New Mill=====Correct Grades

5-8 and Wide Stock Specialties.

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Eastern Office: John L. Cochran, 33 East Twenty-Second St., New York City

Hardwood Record

Tenth Year.
Semi-monthly.

CHICAGO, JUNE 25, 1905.

Subscription \$2.
Single Copies, 10 Cents.

E. Sondheimer & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

MAIN OFFICE:
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BROWNLEE & COMPANY
DETROIT MICHIGAN

Log Run Black Ash

Beech, Birch, Basswood, Maple and Soft
Elm, for Rail or Vessel Shipments.

"The Thick Maple Folks"

The Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company
of Boston, Massachusetts

STRENGTH

Net Assets: May 31, 1905,
\$669,696.69

ECONOMY

Dividends to Policy-Holders,
33 $\frac{1}{3}$ Per Cent

Mail Expiring Policies with Your Order.

THE DAVIDSON = BENEDICT CO.
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

EVERYTHING IN

Southern Hardwoods

POPLAR, CHESTNUT, ASH, OAK

(Plain and Quartered). Straight or mixed cars.
DRESSED POPLAR ANY WAY YOU WANT IT.

You get what you want when buying from US. Delivered prices any
—railroad point—

THE KENOVA POPLAR MFG. CO.

KENOVA, W. VA.

DRY, SOFT

YELLOW POPLAR

ROUGH OR DRESSED

POPLAR BEVEL SIDING, MOLDINGS, FINISH, ETC.

Quality of Stock and Mill Work
the Best.

Prompt shipments.
Be friendly, write us.

THE combined assets of the Lumber Underwriters and the Lumber Insurance Company of New York exceed \$500,000. The combined office at 66 Broadway, New York, is the headquarters for lumber insurance

LOUISVILLE

—DISTRIBUTING CENTER FOR—
INDIANA, KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE
—HARDWOODS—

The Norman Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

HARDWOODS

Quartered White and Red Oak, Plain Red
and White Oak, Chestnut, Black Walnut

Yards and Office: Third Street between Southern and L. & N. R. Rs.

Edward L. Davis & Co

MANUFACTURERS OF
WAGON STOCK
WHOLESALE OF
HARDWOOD LUMBER

NINTH AND OAK STREETS

DRY LUMBER

At
Our

Louisville Yards

Prompt
Delivery

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

100,000 ft. 1 in. firsts and seconds.
18,000 ft. 1½ in. firsts and seconds.
5,000 ft. 1½ in. firsts and seconds.
9,000 ft. 2 in. firsts and seconds.
30,000 ft. 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 in. firsts
and seconds.
150,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 common.
50,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1 common.
40,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1 common.
22,000 ft. 2 in. No. 1 common.
20,000 ft. 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 in. No.
1 common.
10,000 ft. 1 in. cull.

QUARTERED RED OAK.

14,000 ft. 1 in. firsts and seconds.
18,000 ft. 1½ in. firsts and seconds.

8,000 ft. 1½ in. firsts and seconds.

5,000 ft. 2 in. firsts and seconds.

38,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 common.

12,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1 common.

7,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1 common.

3,000 ft. 2 in. No. 1 common.

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

80,000 ft. 4 ¼ firsts & seconds.

3,800 ft. 5 ¼ firsts & seconds.

4,900 ft. 6 ¼ firsts & seconds.

12,000 ft. 8 ¼ firsts & seconds.

6,000 ft. 12 ¼ firsts & seconds.

127,000 ft. 4 ¼ No. 1 common.

8,000 ft. 5 ¼ No. 1 common.

30,000 ft. 6 ¼ No. 1 common.

31,000 ft. 8 ¼ No. 1 common.

2,000 ft. 12 ¼ in. No. 1 common.

PLAIN RED OAK.

47,000 ft. 1 in. first and seconds.

9,000 ft. 1½ in. firsts and seconds.

11,000 ft. 1½ in. firsts and seconds.

7,000 ft. 2 in. firsts and seconds.

31,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 common.

24,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1 common.

14,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1 common.

7,000 ft. 2 in. No. 1 common.

BLACK WALNUT.

5,000 ft. 1 in. firsts and seconds.

38,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 common.

6,000 ft. 1 in. culls.

14,000 ft. 1½, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½
and 4 in. common.

8,000 ft. 1½, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½
and 4 in. cull.

POPLAR.

12,000 ft. 4 ¼ firsts & seconds.

24,000 ft. 5 ¼ firsts & seconds.

17,000 ft. 6 ¼ firsts & seconds.

24,000 ft. 8 ¼ firsts & seconds.

3,000 ft. 10 ¼ firsts & seconds.

17,000 ft. 12 ¼ firsts & seconds.

5,000 ft. 16 ¼ firsts & seconds.

48,000 ft. 4 ¼ No. 1 common.

14,000 ft. 5 ¼ No. 1 common.

9,000 ft. 6 ¼ No. 1 common.

4,000 ft. 8 ¼ No. 1 common.

1,500 ft. 10 ¼ No. 1 common.

1,000 ft. 12 ¼ No. 1 common.

ALL THICKNESSES IN CULL. POPLAR, ASH, CHESTNUT.

Your Inquiries Would Be
Appreciated.

W. P. BROWN & SONS LUMBER CO.

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

PLAIN WHITE OAK

YELLOW POPLAR

These two styles of lumber have long been specialties with
us. Our stocks are most complete, dry and of good grades.
We are equipped to fill your requirements, and a trial
order will convince you of this fact.

OHIO RIVER SAW MILL COMPANY

THE BARR & MILLS COMPANY

Hardwoods

ZANESVILLE, OHIO

Flat Iron Bldg., NEW YORK CITY

CADILLAC

CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD
OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK.

When buying

Maple or Beech Flooring

why not buy the very best? You will find it the cheapest in the end. The very best is what you will get if you place your orders with us. We also have a stock of

**Basswood, Gray Elm
and Maple.**

Let us have your inquiries and orders now.

Mitchell Bros. Company

MURPHY & DIGGINS

**Michigan
Hardwoods**

Uniform Grades.

Perfect Mill Work.

Ask for Dry Stock List and Prices.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

. . . Band Sawn . . .
Michigan Hardwoods

40,000 4, 4 No. 2, common and better Basswood.

16,000 1 1/2" Maple, 42" long, runs largely 1st and 2nd

25,000 8 4 Soft Elm—fine stock—largely 1st and 2nd

3 cars 4/4 No. 3 Maple, dry.

Cummer, Diggins & Co.

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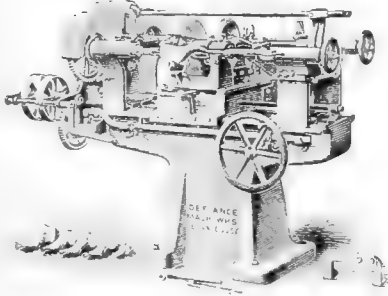
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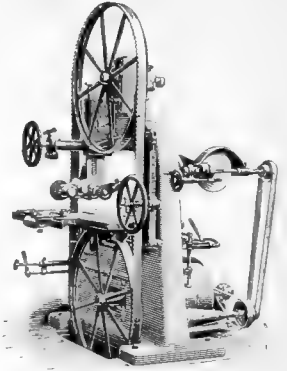
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1 1/2 "	100,000 "	1 1/2 "	60,000 "	1 1/2 "	100,000 "
1 3/4 "	100,000 "	2 "	60,000 "	1 in. Cull	200,000 "
2 "	500,000 "	2 1/2 "	30,000 "	Dry BASSWOOD	
2 1/2 "	100,000 "	ROCK ELM		8x4	1st and 2nds.
3 "	100,000 "	2 in.		50,000 ft.	
3 1/2 "	100,000 "	15,000 ft.		6x4	1st. and 2nds.
4 "	100,000 "	WHITE MAPLE		78,000 ft.	
BEECH		Being Manufactured		GRAY ELM	
1 in.	200,000 ft.	1 in., 1 1/4 in., 1 1/2 in.,		1 in.	100,000 ft.
1 1/2 "	100,000 "	2 in., 500,000 ft.		1 1/2 "	50,000 "
2 "	100,000 "				
2 1/2 "	200,000 "				

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150,000 ft. 1" Common Plain White Oak.

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A few million feet of Quartered Red and White Oak,
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CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

Vol. XX.

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No. 5.

Hardwood Record

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month

By The **HARDWOOD COMPANY**

HENRY H. GIBSON
FRANK W. TUTTLE

President
Sec.-Treas.

OFFICES:

Sixth Floor Ellsworth Bldg., 355 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
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General Market Conditions.

While the hardwood trade generally in the United States is far from dull, in some localities it is more or less "spotted." This fact is notably true of Chicago, although lumber can still be sold in this city to a considerable extent, notwithstanding the strike condition that has prevailed for two or three months, by people who seriously go after business.

Generally in the East the situation is better than in the middle West, thus reversing the condition that prevailed a year ago. The consuming trade of the South is generally pretty dull, and this is doubtless owing to the fact that the manifold new enterprises that have been started in that great section during the last few years are undercapitalized. While money is very easy in the North, it is close in the South, and people are working as close to shore as possible. A review of the hardwood lumber situation at this time marks nothing of serious import to it. It is naturally the beginning of the dull season of the year.

The furniture trade, the largest buyer of hardwoods, has not for years bought any lumber during the month of June. Furniture people sell their goods in large blocks in January and July. June is always a cleaning-up month among plants, many of them getting down for general overhauling and repairs, and for the getting together of their regular semiannual new designs. What the volume of trade in the furniture industry will be after the middle of July remains to be seen, as it will depend entirely on the price of manufactured goods marketed at the great Chicago and Grand Rapids exhibit sales next month.

The wagon people are buying with reasonable freedom. Also is the coffin trade. Perhaps the strongest element of demand in the market is for the hardwood interior finish business. The immense building boom in nearly all the commercial centers of the country is making a great demand for hardwood doors and trim. This trade of necessity will prevail throughout the year.

On the whole, nothing but an optimistic view can be taken of the future of the hardwood lumber market for the remainder of the year 1905. Specifically, the strongest items of stock are plain sawed white and red oak and the good end of poplar; maple is doing fairly well, and birch and elm splendidly; hickory and ash are in demand clear up to the possible supply. The coarse end of some woods is dragging materially, notably poplar and cottonwood, but there is no serious menace to values even in these items.

The hardwood flooring people are enjoying a good trade, and many of them are turning down orders.

The veneer people, both in sawn and rotary cut veneers, are generally reporting a very satisfactory business, and in three instances cited during the past ten days, veneer manufacturers reported that they were obliged to turn down orders.

Timber Land Deals.

During the past twelve months timber buyers who have formerly devoted their attention to white pine and yellow pine and more recently to Pacific coast timber properties, have turned their attention to the buying of hardwoods. The last twelve months have witnessed the scouring of nearly all the hardwood area remaining in the United States for anything that looked like a reasonable deal in hardwood stumpage.

There has been great activity in this direction in the northern peninsula of Michigan and in northern Wisconsin. Tracts of mixed hardwoods that have been passed up for years as not being worth the attention of timber buyers have been greedily absorbed, with the result that values in that section of the country have very materially advanced. Incident to the buying of these hardwoods in the lake country, the remaining cedar and hemlock lands have been taken in.

The last twelve months have also witnessed a great many timber transactions along the lower Mississippi valley, and while the general search has been for oak properties, nearly everything that grows out of the ground in the way of timber, has been eagerly purchased at prices that would have been deemed ridiculous two years ago. With the making of a marketable lumber out of red and tupelo gum, which has been accomplished within the last two or three years, timber areas with a preponderance of these woods have been actively purchased.

The hardwood lands of West Virginia, which for the most part went begging for years, have been so greedily absorbed that it is said there is not a tract of hardwood land left in that state that is not in the hands of one of the big lumber companies. Along the Appalachian range, the great tracts of hardwood lands that have been lying dormant for years have taken place in the hands of the big lumber companies. The search for new timber lands has been so active that it is said that there is not a tract of hardwood land left in the United States within the boundaries of the big lumber companies.

In Virginia, the big tracts of hardwood lands that have been lying dormant for years have taken place in the hands of the big lumber companies. The search for new timber lands has been so active that it is said that there is not a tract of hardwood land left in the United States within the boundaries of the big lumber companies.

In the matter of values, hardwood timber lands can be said to have approximately quadrupled in value in the last four years. This state of affairs will very shortly have a marked effect on lumber prices, as the history of values that prevailed in white pine years ago and in yellow pine a decade ago, will repeat itself. As a matter of fact, the man who is best situated in the hardwood lumber industry today is the one who has a good tract of hardwood timber and is "sitting down on it." While the average hardwood manufacturer is reasonably prosperous, his contingent prosperity is not a marker to that of the man who will maintain the courage of his conviction and stick to his hardwood stumpage for some years to come.

The Coloring of Wood.

There is a fertile field for the inventive genius of this country in impregnating many of our lighter colored woods like maple, hickory, ash, basswood and poplar with various colored pigments that shall not obscure the beauty of the grain, but will leave the wood highly colored for the manufacture of finish, furniture and a variety of other uses.

United States Consul Berg, writing from Göteborg, Sweden, to the department of Commerce and Labor, says that the colored wood industry began in Italy in the seventeenth century, and wood-coloring works came to Sweden during the Thirty Years' War. Until recently the work has been conducted on a very small scale, and originally only dry woods were colored. By a method invented by Joseph Phister, an Austrian, in 1901, the wood is colored when green. The tree is felled while the sap is in action, and in the coloring process the dye is forced under heavy pressure into the wood, until it replaces the sap. Formerly aniline dyes were employed, but these colors faded somewhat, and improvements in the coloring matter would be heartily welcomed. In Sweden birch, beech, alder, maple, elm and basswood are regarded as the best kinds of wood for coloring purposes. Oak does not lend itself readily to coloring on account of the tannic acid it contains, and in woods like spruce and pine there has been little success, owing to the fact that the coloring cannot be made uniform. Colored woods look best when polished.

The prices received for colored wood abroad are comparatively high on account of the amount of waste, but it is anticipated that improvements will speedily follow, which will cheapen the prices materially. During the last two or three years there has been a marked development in the trade abroad. There should be no mechanical difficulties arising from handling even full sized logs in exactly the same manner that wood is treated which is about to be creosoted, save that in place of injecting dead oil of coal tar or similar materials, dyes of varying hues should be injected into the wood. The coloring of wood presents a broad field for experimentation, and one which promises handsome commercial results.

Clean Bills of Lading.

Among the justifiable comments made upon American bills of lading by the English press, is the reference to them in the Shipping World when it says: "Such bastard documents as American through bills of lading should not be admitted into commerce." On the clean bill of lading proposition the Timber Trades Journal of London enunciates the importance of them, especially if they are to be regarded as negotiable instruments—a factor which cannot be overrated. This paper says: "What prudent business man would make an advance on an American through bill of lading which is subject, especially for lumber, to be sidetracked as nonperishable during stress of weather, or from excess of weather, for three or four months; or for lumber to be stuck on a quay, exposed to all the vicissitudes of American weather, not shipped because there is more damage than it is warranted, or because it comes under the heading of 'perishable' for which liability would be located?"

It is only true that if a bill of lading is to be a negotiable instrument, it must be one which a banker or any sane business man could be expected to accept. It should not allow himself to be drawn upon for a specific sum of money, but it should be an ocean one, showing that on a certain date certain goods were shipped on a specific vessel of a

given line, and that, subject to a risk covered by marine insurance, delivery may then reasonably be expected at a certain date.

The HARDWOOD RECORD thoroughly agrees with the Timber Trades Journal in its idea of the paramount necessity and justice of clean bills of lading as applying to lumber from this side of the Atlantic.

A Logical Candidate.

In this issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD as supplement is a duotone-gravure portrait of John J. Rumbarger of the Rumbarger Lumber Company, Philadelphia, Pa., and in the body of the paper will be found a brief biographical sketch of this gentleman.

At Portland, Ore., on Sept. 9 will occur the annual convention of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, and this portrait and sketch of Mr. Rumbarger are printed at this time to call the attention of the members of this order to the distinguished work in Hoo-Hoo that has been performed by him. If Hoo-Hoo desires to supplement its previous history of foolishness with a future history of usefulness, there is no man in the order who comes nearer being the logical candidate for snark of the universe than John J. Rumbarger. He has lifted Hoo-Hoo in the East to a plane of character and distinction, and it is within his power to accomplish the same result for the entire order. The HARDWOOD RECORD is making this suggestion to the order entirely without the knowledge of Mr. Rumbarger, but with the full knowledge that it is doing a service to the order in suggesting his name for the chief honor bestowed by it.

Grazing in Forests.

It is only a little at a time that the correct methods of handling forest and reforestry propositions are learned. Even a full grown tree is a tender plant, and must needs be treated with care to avoid evil coming to it. Still more care should be exercised with the younger forest growth. The Biblical adage that wheat and tares cannot be raised upon the same ground is most forcefully illustrated in the growing of timber. You cannot successfully grow grass and feed stock where you want to succeed in growing a forest. Grazing in forests is absolutely inimical to successful tree growing. Cattle browse off the young tree growth, trample the tender roots, damage the bark of the more mature growth, and on the whole contribute to the ruin of the forest in a very marked degree. The spongy soil found in the forest is necessary to the well being of many kinds of trees. A bruise on the bark of even a fully developed tree results in letting in borers and often ruining the entire forest.

A forest tree is like an Indian, and no more than the Indian will it stand civilization. Nature does wonderful things for herself if only unmolested, but the paramount menace to successful reforestry lies less with timber thieves or even fires than it does with the stockman.

Timber in Panama.

The ubiquitous American timber cruiser has even penetrated the Isthmus of Panama and comes back with reports of the marvelous regions of rich forest growth in that section of the world. It is alleged that the country is prolific in many valuable woods, including mahogany. One tract of 52,000 acres, lying on the Pacific side of the Isthmus, about twenty five miles below the city of Panama, has been exploited in the United States for the past two years as being a bonanza, but the HARDWOOD RECORD has not heard of any American lumberman as yet who has been willing to risk his life with yellow fever in Darien swamps for the sake of the possible dollars that may be acquired from the lumber business in that section.

Paper Floors.

It is said that the hardwood flooring men have for the first time a rival in paper floors which are being manufactured in Germany. This flooring is spread in the form of a paste, rolled, and when dry is painted to imitate wood. They have no joints to harbor dust, fungi or vermin, and feel soft to the foot. Still, the maple, oak and beech flooring men need not lie awake of nights for a while yet, thinking that their business has gone to the demnition bow-wows, because wonderful inventions of this sort, prophesied to absorb the trade of the world, have been heard of before.

... ..

One is a man who works. Another man is not in the street is the man who is not working.

Safe Way.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

TWELFTH PAPER.

White Ash.

Fraxinus americana, Lin.

The range of growth of this valuable commercial tree is from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland south to Florida; westward to Ontario and northern Minnesota; through eastern Nebraska, Kansas and Indian Territory, to the Trinity River in Texas. Throughout most of this region it is known as white ash; but merely as ash in Arkansas, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Minnesota; in Iowa it is often called American ash; cane ash in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana; mountain ash in Newfoundland; franc-frêne in Quebec; United States ash and Quebec ash in England.

White ash is of the olive family. It thrives best in low, moist soil, but also grows to large size in the deep coves of the southern Appalachian range, at an altitude of well toward 3,000 feet. It does not grow in forests but is usually found in clumps intermingled with other varieties of hardwoods. It grows rapidly, often reaching its maximum development within thirty years after the seed has been planted. White ash grows to a height of from forty to one hundred and twenty feet, with a diameter of three to four feet. In shape it is rounded, the lower branches slightly drooping, the remainder straight and slim, extending upward, giving the tree a trim and stately aspect.

The bark of the tall, heavy trunk is a light brownish grey, furrowed, but becoming smoother toward and on the branches; young shoots appear glossy and marked with light dots. The leaf buds are rust-colored, glabrous and grow in elongated panicles. The leaf is compound, being composed of from five to nine leaflets, usually seven. The whole leaf is about ten inches long; deep green and smooth above; pale, silvery green below and pubescent, becoming glabrous at maturity except on the whitish under ribs. The flowers are dioecious and appear before the leaves; staminate ones contain three stamens with short filaments and conspicuous anthers; pistillate ones have their ovaries extended into a slender style, and have a purple, two-lobed, spreading stigma. The fruit is dry, compound, winged, hanging on slender pedicels in loose clusters; wings lanceolate and tapering to a point.

The foliage of the ash is abundant and dense; it is remarkably free from the depredations of worms and insects. The leaves

unfold early in the spring, and at the first approach of autumn turn a soft yellow, spotted with green, soon blackening and falling to the ground; while the dainty little winged seeds often remain on the nude branches until midwinter.

The entire ash family, of which white ash is the largest type, is widely distributed over

chiefly for ornamental purposes, but in the United States they are regarded, and especially white ash, as among the highest types of wood used for commercial purposes.

Ash and oak wood resemble each other in that there are bands of open pores in both woods, but the pith rays of the ash are thinner and less discernible. Ash is a coarser wood and less attractive save in color; easier to work; is tough, elastic and considerably lighter than oak. It seasons easily and well, but is not a lasting wood when exposed to the weather.

White ash trees growing after the cutting of the virgin forest, known as second growth ash, are tougher and more pliable, but not necessarily stronger. Although not relied upon for out-of-door construction, ash is one of the most important of the cheaper cabinet woods, and is used in house finishing, furniture, wagon and carriage making, boat building, for oars and similar work. Of late it has been used very extensively by house joiners and cabinet makers in place of oak, and clever finishers, by the use of camel-hair brushes and white stains, can produce such a remarkable resemblance to oak wainscot that even the connoisseur is sometimes puzzled to tell the genuine from the imitation, while the unsuspecting purchaser of furniture is often completely deceived.

There are thirty known species of the genus *Fraxinus* of which one-half inhabit North America. The chief sources of supply of white ash at the present time are West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, western North Carolina, northern Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and to some extent that territory immediately west of the area named.

The recorded dry weight of white ash is from thirty-seven to fifty-two pounds per cubic foot. It has neither taste nor smell. The grain of the wood is very coarse and open in regular bands. The surface is bright and often lustrous, with a sort of flinty, natural polish on the denser bands when dressed. The color of the heart wood is brown-

ish or light reddish, and is well defined from the nearly white sap wood, which predominates in the growth, and with which the average user is more familiar than with the heart wood. The rings of growth are very prominent, the boundary being a narrow line of dense autumn wood, accompanied by the conspicuous ring of pores. The bark is corky, about a half inch in thickness in



TYPICAL WHITE ASH GROWTH, MOUNTAINS OF EASTERN TENNESSEE.

the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere and occurs in the tropics on the island of Cuba in occasional specimens. In commercial regard the tree has occupied a position second only to that of oak. Our Teutonic forefathers relied upon its wood for boats and weapons. The tree is often associated with oak in country proverbs. In European countries the ashes are utilized



SPECIMEN 45 FOOT WHITE ASH LOG.

Fifty one inches at large end, 35 inches at small end. Owned and exhibited by Southern Hardwood Company in industrial parade at Nashville, Tenn., May 27. Tree grew within fifty miles of Nashville.

mature trees; it is deeply fissured, and light grey in color, and beautifully reticulated in transverse sections.



WHITE ASH FOLIAGE.

The white ash of the extreme South, known generally as cane ash, grows very much faster than its northern prototype. Its rings of growth often indicate an annual increase of a half inch or more. When this wood is plain-sawed and well finished it is one of the showiest hardwoods known to the trade. Unfortunately the southern growth is quite limited and is confined only to scattering trees; otherwise it would be extremely popular in the markets where large panels of showy wood could readily be utilized.

Tennyson immortalizes ash with

Why lingereth she to clothe her heart with
love
Delaying as the tender ash delays
To clothe herself, when all the woods are
green?

In the records of Scandinavian mythology it is told that a mighty ash tree, Yggdrasil, sprang from the body of the giant Ymir, who under it lies prostrate. It is thought to support the entire universe, one of its great roots penetrating into the dwelling of the gods, another into the abode of the giants, and the third extending into the realms of darkness. Each root is watered by a spring. The legends referred to also aver that four harts ceaselessly traverse the branches of the ash, biting off the buds. They are the four winds. After their creation of the universe these gods also conceived the first man, Aske, made from an ash tree; and the first woman, Embla, out of the alder. One then can take his choice between the

PRINT OF SINGLE WHITE ASH LEAF
ONE-FOURTH ACTUAL SIZE.

Bible story of the creation of man, and that recited in the Eddas, which constitute the basis of Scandinavian mythology.

Overflow Lands of Lower Mississippi Valley.

The lower Mississippi valley is a region of overflow lands, where the water of the river is often high enough to cover the surrounding land. This is a region of great fertility, but the land is often covered by water for long periods of time. The water is often high enough to cover the surrounding land, and the land is often covered by water for long periods of time. The water is often high enough to cover the surrounding land, and the land is often covered by water for long periods of time.

Following the overflow, the water is often high enough to cover the surrounding land, and the land is often covered by water for long periods of time. The water is often high enough to cover the surrounding land, and the land is often covered by water for long periods of time.

HARDWOOD FOREST ON OVERFLOW
LAND IN MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

because of the certainty of overflow, but the land easily serves to raise cottonwoods, since the trees do not object to the periodical high water. Behind the levees much of the land can be drained and cultivated. Other parts are too wet for field crops, and there a dense and valuable forest is found, composed of ash, oak, hickory, cypress, gum, and cottonwood.

The opportunity which the Bureau of Forestry finds is this. On the narrow strip inside the levees cottonwoods can be grown with almost no care and harvested when the trees are from thirty-five to forty years old. This wood has a recognized place in the market for the manufacture of boxes, for furniture backs, washboards, etc. One company alone uses 60,000,000 feet a year.

The land is often high enough to cover the surrounding land, and the land is often covered by water for long periods of time. The water is often high enough to cover the surrounding land, and the land is often covered by water for long periods of time. The water is often high enough to cover the surrounding land, and the land is often covered by water for long periods of time.

inches in diameter. This is ascertained, and the Bureau recommends the application of more conservative lumbering to these lands. This simply means that the mature trees of all species shall be logged carefully, and that in taking them out the young, immature trees, especially those of ash and hickory, of which there is also a small quantity, shall be carefully preserved and left to grow until they reach merchantable size, or a diameter of about twenty inches. If this is done, the owners of the land can count on a second crop of valuable timber before the land may be required for farming.

Of course under such a system of management the forest must be protected from fire.

The practice now is to burn out the undergrowth periodically. That destroys all the small trees. Forest management and fires cannot exist together, but there appears to be no necessity for setting these fires, and since the ground is nearly always moist, there is little danger of their being started accidentally.

The whole question of the profitable management of these forest lands lies within the control of the owners. Instead of reaping one harvest, as they now do, it will be almost as easy to secure successive crops so long as the land remains unavailable for farming. When that time comes the forest must give way permanently.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER XII.

John J. Rumbarger.

John Jacob Rumbarger of Philadelphia, whose portrait the *Hardwood Record* is delighted to present as the supplement to this issue, is third in the line of lumbermen of the Rumbarger name. He is named for his grandfather John, who rafted logs in the western part of Pennsylvania and on the Susquehanna river and its tributaries, and his father Jacob, who also rafted logs and eventually left Pittsburg, going down the Ohio to Cincinnati and into Indiana, where by "snaking logs" he saved enough to buy a team and a small mill.

The Rumbarger family, of which John is the third son, lived in Kingston, Ind., when he was born. They moved to Greensburg, nine miles from Kingston, when the boy was three years old, and two years later made another change to a farm in Beaublossom township. It was here that John J. Rumbarger lived until he was fifteen years old, and each morning set off with his brothers for the district school three miles away, trudging along the tracks of the old Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad. No excuse was accepted for absence from school by Jacob Rumbarger, and lunch basket in hand, the boys made their way to the little red schoolhouse in rain or shine. During the winter the boys did the chores about the house, milked the cows, carried in the wood for the great fireplace, and in summer when the school was closed, hauled the firewood from the mill to the house and worked the garden.

To his sturdy German stock John J. Rumbarger added the energy and good health that comes to the country boy of good habits. When he was fifteen years old the family left Beaublossom and moved to Gosport, Owen county, Ind., where the father built a large mill. This village had an excellent public school from which John Rumbarger was graduated when he was eighteen. His vacations during this time were spent in working on the mill. The lad entered DePauw University at Greencastle, but left in his second year in consequence of a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Rumbarger, Sr., made still another move in search of hardwoods. At the end of a railroad in Grant county, West Virginia, three or four houses and a water tank had been christened Dobbin, and it was here that the J. L. Rumbarger Company was formed and a mill erected. John, the youngest of the three boys, did almost everything about the place from running the lath and planing mills to filing saws, although the father, Jacob, and the brothers, Frank T. and Robert R., were associated in the enterprise.

In 1887 John took charge of the general store, but in a year he started on the road as general salesman for the company, traveling from Portland, Me., to St. Louis. The mill turned out a large quantity of hardwoods, spruce, hemlock and especially cherry, and for years the father was known as the "cherry king." After remaining seven years on the road, John J. Rumbarger was given charge of an office in Philadelphia, which was decided necessary to the large outlook and ever increasing business of the Rumbarger company. Two small offices were secured on the fourth floor of the Harrison building, Fifteenth and Market streets, in which structure offices are still maintained, though of necessity much larger. The sawmill of the J. L. Rumbarger Company was sold in 1897, and it was then that the Rumbarger Lumber Company was organized, with Jacob L. Rumbarger as president, Frank T., vice-president, John J., treasurer, and Robert R., secretary. This company was incorporated for the purpose of carrying on a wholesale business.

For several years the wholesale business was sufficient to engage the attention of father and sons. With a reputation established among the trade through years of association, the business grew at a rapid pace. Then it was that the need of a mill and independent stocks came as a forcible reminder and resulted in the purchase, in 1900, of the Coketon Lumber Company, of Coketon, W. Va., where a tract of timber was held and a mill in operation. This plant is still run. The Coketon Company has made

several purchases of timber and now owns 8,000 acres in Randolph county. Four portable mills are sawing in this tract, but the output was largely increased by the completion last December of a modern band mill with band resaw and planing mill, at Fishing Hawk. The Rumbarger Lumber Company operates a mill at Skidmore Crossing, Webster county, W. Va. This plant is situated in a fine tract of splendid poplar and other hardwoods. The Rumbargers, father and sons, comprise another organization called the Snowbird Lumber Company, which owns 22,000 acres of hardwood and hemlock timber land in Graham county, N. C. Since the beginning the Rumbarger companies' business has shown a steady growth.

Devoted to his business and family, Mr. Rumbarger does not ordinarily participate with enthusiasm in secret society work, although he is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Pythian. He joined Potomac Lodge, No. 108, I. O. O. F., at Dobbin, W. Va., sixteen years ago and retains his membership. He is a member of Shekinah Lodge, No. 246, A. F. & A. M., and is a Knight of Pythias, and is also attached to Lambda Chapter, Phi Gamma Delta, which fraternity he joined while in college.

John J. Rumbarger is a man whose somewhat stocky figure and well-set shoulders speak of splendid health. His face, with its thatch of wavy black hair that is just beginning to show touches of silver, is always smiling, and his dark eyes twinkle with good nature or shine with interest and energy at a business proposition. He always has a cheery word for an acquaintance and a kindly one for a friend, and the "jolly" sounds better because of the soft southern accent which he has acquired from long residence and association in the South.

An intimate friend, speaking of Mr. Rumbarger the other day, said: "I think perhaps the traits of character which have contributed most to the business success of John Rumbarger are determination and enthusiasm." This was demonstrated in the work he accomplished for the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo in Philadelphia and vicinity. For years the conservative Philadelphia lumbermen had declined to be interested, when Mr. Rumbarger was made vicegerent snark, and in one year initiated seventy-four lumbermen in the order. He carries this same enthusiasm and determination into his business and succeeds in imbuing all his subordinates with enough of it to carry out his plans. He is a consistent member of the Methodist church.

Five children have blessed the home of Mr. Rumbarger. In 1888 he was married to Mattie A. Williard of Mt. Vernon, O.; two sons were born to them—John and Bradley. Mrs. Rumbarger died in 1894. Several years later Mr. Rumbarger married Virginia A. Ryan of Philadelphia, and Dorothy, Joseph and Virginia Rose have come of this union.



JOHN J. RUMBARGER,
PHILADELPHIA.

SIDE LINES TO HICKORY AXLE MANUFACTURING.

Vehicle wood stock manufacturers, that is, men who manufacture wood work for light vehicles, including shafts, bows, rims, buggy bodies, neck yokes, singletrees, etc., are in the market for and using almost any and every dimension in hickory from one and one-half inches square, thirty inches long, and up. They use stock cut to size, and also use hickory and oak lumber from which they cut the various dimensions themselves. They would as a rule prefer to have most of their standard stuff cut to dimension at the mill, provided it were properly done. For the mill man to properly equip

TEMPERATURE, °C	TIME, hr	PH	CONC, %	WATER, %	WATER, %
21	1	10	5.0	0	0
21	2	10	5.0	8	0
21	2	10	5.0	12	0
43	1	10	5.0	0	0
3	1	10	5.0	0	0
3	1	10	5.0	0	0

It will be seen that the manufacture of these dimensions will work out very cheaply with axes, and there is no danger, such dimensions which can be found in the literature, suggesting a great deal of the class of people indicated above and other users of hickory. Almost any manufacturer of hickory should be able to find enough, both in variety and volume, of this small dimension stock to make a pretty close clean up of all the accumulation of waste, cull axes, etc., that accrue in the manufacture of hickory wagon axes. The best way to manufacture this stock is to have a separate factory which may be in a shed attached to the sawmill proper or in a separate building, though it should be so arranged as to reduce the amount of handling required to the lowest possible point, as repeated handling of this material adds to the cost of the finished product. The essential equipment for doing this work is a cut off saw and some form of rip saw. It may be either a table saw or on a side edger plane with a carriage moving on a track. Where large quantities of hickory are being manufactured this could be enlarged considerably, but generally speaking, there is not much inducement to put in elaborate machinery to work hickory, because the timber in the woods is so scattered that manufacturing on a very large scale is practically out of the question, besides any part or all of this dimension stock can be manufactured with no other equipment than a rip saw and a cross cut, with an intelligent man or two to do the work. In fact, that is the main point to get that is introduced into the work should be kept as simple as what is required in the different stock, but as to how to work on the plan of the standard to the best advantage, and the question that is treated up to this point, it is a very interesting question, and there are many other possibilities to be considered, but the details of the manufacture of this stock is not the subject

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD, as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

The Cutting of Dimension Stock.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., June 13. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I have read with a great deal of interest your article in the last issue of the RECORD under the caption, "Hardwood Dimension Stock," and I can fully agree and sympathize with the conditions set forth in that article.

To review this matter briefly, it would appear that the present conditions in regard to prices on dimension stock were not so acute until the shortage in quartered oak, some three or four years since, made it desirable for those using such stock to look around and find some way to supply the demand at a lower price than they were compelled to pay for lumber, and cut it up themselves.

The largest users of such stock, especially 3/4-inch, were chair manufacturers, and, as the lengths they used were from 16 inches to 24 inches, such stock could be gotten out on a heading saw. Since you are, no doubt, familiar with this operation, you will appreciate that it required a very limited amount of capital to go into such an operation, probably not more than \$1,500 or \$1,800. Furthermore, as those manufacturing heading up to a few years since confined their operations almost exclusively to white oak, and as in many instances the users of 3/4 inch stock, especially chair manufacturers, would just as soon have red oak as white oak, it gave a wider market to the business, and as a large number of these operators do not seem to appreciate that there is any relation whatever between cost and selling price, the market has become thoroughly demoralized.

In order to ascertain to what extent this demoralization existed, on several occasions during the past four or five months we have mailed communications to some half dozen of those who are making a specialty of dimension stock, soliciting prices on some of the more ordinary widths and lengths. You no doubt will be surprised to learn that prices have varied as much as \$20 per thousand.

It is strange that operators do not seem to appreciate that the cost of getting out dimension stock greatly exceeds the expense of manufacturing lumber, but, apparently imbued with the idea that they are getting something out of the lower grades which heretofore they have not been able to sell in some cases at all, they throw away the profit which should accrue from making such stock.

Now, as a matter of fact, the users of dimension stock should pay more than if they were purchasing firsts and seconds for the inspection on this stock makes it absolutely clear of defects, bright sap being considered no defect, and it is cut and sold in such widths and lengths as to reduce the waste in cutting to the minimum. As a matter of fact, the prices which are being made are such as to enable them to purchase this stock at a price which is about one-half of what they would pay for firsts and seconds.

In talking over this matter a few days since with one of the largest users of dimension stock in the country, and one who views the matter from an intelligent standpoint, he stated that this great discrepancy in prices on the same dimension is of no great value to the manufacturer, for he does not know "where he is" or "what he is getting" after having placed his

order at a certain price he has had quotations which would enable him to purchase the same stock from \$10.00 to \$15.00 cheaper. You can well appreciate that under such conditions, be the manufacturers a concern of never so high integrity, that when the shipment at the high price is received and inspected, there is bound to be enough exception taken to the stock to somewhat equalize the price between the two quotations.

It is certainly a condition which should be corrected and at once, and we trust that ways and means may be devised so that the manufacturers of such stock may unite upon some plan whereby something like a uniform price may be received for certain widths and lengths and we would be very glad indeed if you would use your good offices to at least bring about some expression of opinion from those prominently interested in such manufacture.—C. S. B. & Co.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 12. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: The writer's attention has been called to an editorial in your issue of June 10, entitled "Hardwood Dimension Stock." The writer of that editorial certainly knew his business, and knew just what he was writing about.

For the past five years this firm has been trying to do something that it did not know any thing about. We lost money every year for three years working on this problem, but can now state, with all frankness, that we are making money out of the dimension business. In our experience we have seen quite a number of mill men start cutting dimension stock and soon pass away. It is a "regular business," and if any man thinks he can make money cutting dimension stock unless he pays dearly for his experience, we would like to see him accomplish it. We know just what it costs to operate this plant.

We doubt whether an organization would do any good, but we will cooperate with you or anyone in trying to get the best results, and if an organization is the thing, we are "in." We are glad that your valuable paper has taken up this matter. B. & Co.

The two foregoing letters are from well-known producers of hardwood dimension stock, and exhibit their great interest in the possibilities of this substantial adjunct of the hardwood lumber trade, and both deplore the condition in which this feature of the business is involved.

The Editor trusts that other concerns interested in the production of dimension stock will as freely and frankly express themselves for publication in these columns, as it would seem that the time is ripe for an agitation of this subject that will eventually redound to the good of the trade.—EDITOR.

Standard Sizes in Wagon Stock.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 17. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Can you supply us with a list of regular sizes in dimension stock used by wagon manufacturers, that would find a ready sale to wagon makers? F.

The larger wagon makers of the United States have special sizes of stock cut to order for their use. They figure that by having special sizes a little different from the ones used by their neighbors, that when they enter into a contract with a producer of this material they can depend upon get-

ting it, and will not be outbid by some other manufacturer who might be short of stock, or for some other reason willing to pay a premium for it.

However, there are a few sizes in wagon stock that may be counted as standard. White oak felloes of standard size are 2x2 3/4—3 ft. 8 and 4 ft. 6, which indicates that the tread is 2 inches, the depth 2 3/4, the height of the front wheel 3 ft. 8 in. and the height of the rear wheel 4 ft. 6 in. These felloes are cut on the segment of a circle to a templet supplied by any wagon maker.

Standard sizes of poles, which may be sawed from either white or red oak or white ash, are 2x4x4x4—12 ft. or 3x4—12 ft. Another standard size in poles of the same material is 2 1/4x4 1/4x4 1/4x4 1/4—12 ft. or 3 1/4x4 1/4—12 ft.

In hickory axles stock sizes used by nearly all manufacturers are 3x4—6 ft.; 3 1/4x4 1/4—6 ft.; 3 1/2x4 1/2—6 ft.; 4x5—6 ft.; 4x5 1/2—6 ft.

The requirements for axles are good shell bark or black hickory; pecan or pignut hickory are rarely acceptable.

Doubletrees of the same material 2x4—4 ft. and 2x4 1/2—4 ft. are standard sizes which meet with ready sale.—EDITOR.

Names of Pole and Shaft Manufacturers Wanted.

MUNCIE, IND., June 17. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: If you can do so, kindly furnish us with a list of independent pole and shaft manufacturers. J. LUMBER Co.

Will readers of the HARDWOOD RECORD kindly supply the editor with this information for the benefit of this correspondent?—EDITOR.

Cypress Manufacturers' Association.

At a meeting of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association held at New Orleans, La., June 14, twenty-two members responded to the roll call. This organization was formed May 10, at which time committees were selected to prepare outlines of the work for the association. The gathering was an adjourned meeting for the purpose of hearing reports from the various committees appointed at the first meeting.

President F. Wilbert, of A. Wilbert's Sons Lumber & Shingle Company, Plaquemine, La., presided, and Secretary George W. Dodge, of Dodge & Sunbury, Napoleonville, La., made a brief report, which was followed by the reports of the various committees. The report of the committee on terms of sale, of which A. T. Gerrans, of the St. Louis Cypress Company, Ltd., is chairman, follows:

"Sixty days' open account or ninety days' acceptance after date of invoice; 2 percent discount for cash if paid within fifteen days from date of shipment, or 1 percent if paid within thirty days; remittances must be in par exchange or cash. Shippers are not responsible for delays in transit nor do they guarantee delivery of shipments; responsibility ceases after obtaining bill of lading from the transportation company."

After a lengthy discussion, the terms as expressed were adopted, to be made effective at once.

The price list committee asked for a longer time in which to accomplish the task of devising a standard price list, and the matter was held over till a later meeting.

The large attendance and interest manifested foreshadows an influence which will undoubtedly promote the cypress industry of the South materially. Cypress conditions were reported satisfactory, and business, though not rushing, of very fair volume.

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Ald.} & & \text{Hed.} \\ \text{Ark.} & & \text{Hed.} \\ \text{I.} & & \text{Hed.} \\ \text{A.} & & \text{Hed.} \end{array}$$

sounds as if they had been in the sun, and weather seemed to have had no effect on them. The eggs were prepared for less than two cents apiece. They should be well seasoned before the oil and charcoal are applied.

The Use of Oil on Belts.

A curious tale is told in the Wood Worker, that there can be no doubt but castor oil is of some benefit to a belt if used sparingly and at a time when the belt most needs it, but the way some men have of slapping it on in huge doses, and at frequent intervals, is certainly amazing. It is a mistake to put cold castor oil on a belt which is cold, hard and glassy inside from dust slipping. From long experience it has been learned that castor oil should be very warm and applied evenly and sparingly with a brush, in order to do the most good. Some men say they will not use it at all, as they do not see its virtues. They claim it gums up and spoils a belt in short order. The belt won't absorb castor oil as readily as it will neatsfoot oil, as its consistency is too heavy, but if it is to be applied at all, it should be very warm. Neatsfoot oil is much more preferable and should be warm when applied, to soften up a belt. Too much is worse than none at all.

Now, it would seem as if a belt would continue to stretch as long as it remained soft, and would therefore need shortening occasionally, but that is a matter of opinion under varying conditions. If belts are thrown off the pulleys Saturday and allowed to remain off until Monday morning, they will shorten themselves, and do so more effectively when coated with warm neatsfoot oil. Belts allowed to remain permanently on the pulleys will never contract and are more apt to slip, whether treated to oil or not.

It is customary for some men to treat slipping belts in this manner, viz., slap on lots of castor oil and "chuck the rosin to it," not fine, but lumps, which the belt has to crush. It may be effective for the moment, but does not last, and certainly does not improve the belt any. There is nothing much worse than rosin for leather, yet it is the most commonly used. The sooner mill men graduate from the habit the better it will be for the belts, and the less it will cost for belting, oil and rosin.

Robert L. Renfrew, Nashville Spoke and Handle Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Discussing the proposal for 1931, President Gates said that while there has been no consolidation completed, a committee was appointed to secure options on the various companies represented. Wealthy capitalists are behind the movement and every step taken so far has been successful.

This meeting was the regular quarterly gathering of the association and adjourned to meet at Chicago, subject to the call of the president.

E. J. Roys, an old-time Michigan operator, who lately has been engaged in the wholesale and commission lumber business in New York, was drowned in Johns Pond, in the Adirondack region of New York, on June 1, while fishing. He was in company with C. W. Manning, of New York, and a guide, when the boat capsized. Mr. Roys, thinking, no doubt, that he could be of no service to his companions and confident of his ability to swim to shore, made the attempt, but he was so heavily clothed and the water so cold that he sank before reaching his destination and was drowned. Mr. Manning and the guide stuck to the boat and eventually reached the shore. Mr. Roys' body was recovered that night and taken to Sheffield, Mass., where he was buried on June 4 from the old homestead.

Mr. Roys was born near Sheffield, August 15, 1845. In his early life he taught district schools in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and afterward in Michigan. Shortly after he was twenty-one years old he became a professor in the high school at Cedar Springs, Mich., and a year later decided to enter the mercantile business and bought, for his uncle, who owned a general store there. While engaged in this business he entered the lumber and shingle business, buying and cuts, and had a yard and shingle works at Cedar Springs. His merchandise and lumber business was afterward taken over by the Roys Brothers by the admission of

[illegible]

A correspondent of the Western Rural says to take boiled linseed oil, and stir in pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber, and there is not a man who will live long enough to see it rotten. He says that he discovered many years ago that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground, but thought the process so simple and inexpensive that it was not worth while making any stir about it. He has taken out basswood posts, after having been set seven years, that were as

Handle Men May Combine.

A. N. Maltby, Central Mfg. Co., Kansas City,
Mo.

P. C. Scott, Keller & Tamm Mfg. Co., St.
Louis, Mo.

A. H. Leathers, J. B. Leathers' Sons, Dickson, Tenn.

M. R. Grace, Southern Handle Co., Memphis,
Tenn.

C. L. Hartwell Hartwell Bros., Chicago Heights, Ill.

G. Sherman, Sequatchie Handle Co., Se-
quatchie, Tenn.

F. W. Peters, I. F. Force Handle Co., New Albany, Ind.

H. J. Weible, Hoosier Handle Co., Bluffton,
Ind.

C. H. Jones & Sons, Co.,
bus. Grove, O.

D. C. Bennett, Dexter Handle Mfg. Co., Dexter, Mo.

J. M. H. ... one Hotel ...
Co. Blackstone, Va.

C. H. Amos, Amos Bros., Poteau, I. T.
J. L. Donahue, American Handle Co., Jones

J. L. DOZMAN, American Machine & Tool Co.,
boro, Ark.

Charles D. Gates, Turner, Day & Woolworth
Handle Co., Louisville, Ky.

Thomas McCulloch, Louisville, Ky.

T. R. Clendenning, T. E. Jackson Wooden-
ware Co., Atchison, Kas.

sales agent for the Fullerton-Powell Lumber Company, South Bend, Ind.

Edward J. Roys was a genial, industrious man, who was well thought of in the lumber trade. He had a large clientele of buyers in the East, and handled stock for several of the best concerns in Michigan, Wisconsin and the South. He also sold considerable stock for New York manufacturers. C. W. Manning, the well-known New York wholesaler for whom Mr. Roys often sold lumber, says of him, "I never knew him to misrepresent stock, he invariably took care of the interest of the shipper in every respect. At one time he was a man of considerable wealth, but his business affairs did not prove entirely successful, and for the last few years he has been working to pay off obligations which most people would have repudiated. His untimely death at this time was very sad, as he had only lately finished paying his obligations and was in a position to personally reap the benefit of his labor. These are matters with which the writer was familiar, but of which few people knew."

New Veneer Plant.

Within the next few weeks Mobile, Ala., according to newspaper report, will be the scene of operation of one of the largest veneer plants of the entire South, which is to be incorporated either at Montgomery or Mobile within a short time. The enterprise is backed by wealthy Chicagoans and capitalized at \$500,000.

The company intends importing to Mobile mahogany and other fine woods from timber lands they own near Progreso, Mexico, where they will be manufactured into veneers. It was at first intended to build a sawmill for this purpose, but it has been decided that the mill of the East Side Milling Company on the Mobile river will be used. This will afford ample capacity at the beginning of operations. At least a cargo of timber a week will be received, when occasion offers vessels will be filled out with cargoes of coffee and rubber in season from the plantations owned by the company in Mexico.

The enterprise has been in course of organization for some months, but details are said to now be adjusted and everything is in readiness to begin operation. Several officials of the company recently visited the Mexican interests of the concern to prepare for the beginning of operations at that point.

Death of Capt. Jas. M. Thomas.

Capt. Jas. M. Thomas, one of the most influential lumbermen of Kentucky, died at Ford, in that state, on June 15. Capt. Thomas had been in ill health for several years. The immediate cause of his death was uremic poisoning. He had long suffered from a complicated kidney ailment, and over a year ago was operated upon. His vigorous constitution has stayed his demise for many months. He was extensively engaged in the hardwood lumber trade, having mills at Ford, Livingston and Frankfort. He leaves an estate valued at about \$800,000, embracing a large quantity of mountain timber land.

Capt. Thomas was born near Flat Rock, Pulaski county, Ky., in 1833. He received his educational training at the Mt. Sterling Academy. In 1853 he married Miss Annie E. Rogers, only daughter of William Rogers of Cambridge, and settled in that town, where he lived as a farmer until the opening of the civil war. He raised a company at that time and entered the Confederate service under General Humphrey Marshall and John S. Williams. He was mustered out of the service after a short time, and went to Canada, where he engaged in the lumber business until 1866, when he returned to Paris, Ky., and entered the lumber, merchandising, manufacturing and building trade, in which he accumulated his handsome fortune. Some years ago he closed

out his Paris interests, purchased and assumed charge of the famous Estill Springs, near Irvine, and built large lumber planing mills at Ford, Livingston and Frankfort.

In religious and educational work Capt. Thomas was very active, especially among the mountaineers, his business relations giving him an insight into conditions there and a consequent desire to improve them. He built several schools and contributed freely to many worthy causes. Up to a few years ago he was active in politics, but latterly has declined political preferment. He served two terms as state senator from the twenty-eighth district. His home was in Paris, Bourbon county, but in recent years he has spent the greater part of his time in Clark county, in order to give constant attention to his lumber business. He had a very wide acquaintance extending over all sections of Kentucky, and was a man held in universal esteem. He had a splendid mentality, and several articles on sociological lines written by him have attracted much attention.

Capt. Thomas is survived by his wife and four children, Mrs. John Ireland, Mrs. Thomas Moore, William R. and Robert L. Thomas. The remains were interred at Paris on June 17.

New Traffic Manager.

The National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, through its railroad and transporta-



E. J. EDDY, TRAFFIC MANAGER, N. W. L. D. A.

tion committee, announces the appointment of Eugene J. Eddy as traffic manager, vice C. W. Throckmorton, resigned.

Mr. Eddy has been a resident of St. Louis all his life, and was educated in the public schools of that city and in St. Louis University. He started his business life as office boy in the Mobile & Ohio railroad offices in St. Louis. He eventually became chief clerk to George W. Schwartz, lumber agent of the Vandalia Pennsylvania lines. In this capacity Mr. Eddy had charge of all matters pertaining to the handling of lumber in that office, such as reconsigning, tracing, forwarding, rates and claims. Afterward he became rate clerk in the claim department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, and in this connection had supervision of all claims filed with that road.

Mr. Eddy's experience as a railroad man covers a period of over seven years, and among many considered he was chosen as being in every way qualified to fill the position of traffic manager of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association. This department of the association has already demonstrated its use-

fulness by the large number of intricate claims adjusted, although this is not its most important function. The transportation bureau has spent considerable time on the "500-pound car stake problem" and other questions, and efforts are still being extended to compel the railroads to properly equip flat and gondola cars for lumber shipments, as well as persistently urging greater powers for the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The association is to be congratulated on securing the services of Mr. Eddy, and this gentleman ought to increase his already fine record by his alliance with the National Association.

Lumber Statistics.

In the annual report submitted to the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association by Secretary George K. Smith, at its annual meeting in Chicago on May 9 and 10, reference was made to the attempt that will be made to hereafter secure statistics covering the annual cut and shipments of all classes of lumber during 1905, and the quantity of stock held by manufacturers on January 1, 1906.

At a conference held in Washington on June 6 and 7, it was definitely determined that the Bureau of Forestry will cooperate with the association in achieving this desirable end. In order to make this cooperation thoroughly efficient, a branch office of the association will be opened in Washington during the fall of 1905, and arrangements perfected for the sending out of complete inquiry sheets immediately after January 1, 1906, to all manufacturers of lumber and shingles in the United States. This inquiry sheet will cover not only the questions referred to in Secretary Smith's report, but also other matters of interest to the forestry service. These inquiries will be handled jointly by the association branch office and the Department of Forestry, postage free.

The association is to be congratulated on obtaining the cooperation of the forest service in these matters of such vital interest to both producers and consumers of lumber of all classes, and it is to be hoped that all manufacturers will lend their aid and support to this movement, that all facts pertaining to the lumber business may be collected in an accurate and scientific manner, that will result in placing the facts before each individual member in a way that will be of inestimable value to him in determining values, and direct him in the future course of his business. The matter is of vast importance to every stumpage owner and every manufacturer and consumer of lumber.

Proceedings of American Forestry Congress.

There have been gathered together in attractive book form the proceedings of the American Forest Congress, which was held in Washington in January last, under the auspices of the American Forestry Association. The work comprises an official record of the most remarkable gathering that has ever met to consider an economic subject, and contains papers by President Roosevelt; Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture; M. Jusserand, ambassador from France, and some sixty others who are prominent in the official and industrial life of the United States. The book constitutes a record of the convention, which was not only the most important meeting ever devoted to forestry in this country, but one which is regarded by President Roosevelt as covering "one of the most vital of the internal problems of the United States."

The objects of this meeting were to establish a broader understanding of the forest in its relation to the great industries depending upon it; to advance the conservative use of forest resources for both present and future needs of these industries; and to stimulate a unity of effort to perpetuate the forest as a permanent resource of the nation. The congress brought out not only the leaders in national

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

A welcome visitor at this office on Friday was Frank R. Barns, 4 Clements Inn, London, W. C. Notwithstanding his checkered suit and cockney accent, Mr. Barns was formerly a well-known American, but is now doing great stunts in selling American wood goods to the delighted Britisher. He is back on this side for a brief visit, "doncher know," and is being gladly welcomed by a multitude of friends.

The many friends of C. G. Powell, vice president and general manager of the Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company of South Bend, Ind., will regret to learn that he has been very ill recently, with blood poisoning, and they will be equally glad to know that he is now on the speedy road to recovery.

Fortunately the disgraceful and uncalled for teamsters' strike, which for the last month has involved the lumber teamsters, is dying a natural death and a great many union drivers are attempting to regain the positions which they so foolishly threw up to assist in a sympathetic strike. It is prophesied that before another issue of the *HARDWOOD RECORD* shall appear, the Chicago teamsters' strike will be a thing of the past.

Ex-Governor William H. Upham of the Marshfield Land & Lumber Company, Marshfield, and many other important Wisconsin enterprises, was a visitor in Chicago on Wednesday.

William Wilkinson has been appointed lumber contracting agent for the Illinois Central railroad, with office at 39 Adams street, succeeding the late Tom K. Edwards. The Illinois Central being such an important lumber producing and shipping line, this position is one of marked distinction to be occupied by any man, and the selection of Mr. Wilkinson does both himself and the road credit. He has been associated with this railroad for thirty years, and lately has been contracting freight agent.

To quote the stamp-sized circular which accompanied the gift, the *HARDWOOD RECORD* is "de-lighted" to receive a little electric home in a handsome case, at the hands of the famous "Electric" flooring makers, Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., Cadillac, Mich.

A well-known caller at the *Record* office on June 13 was George E. Youle, Pacific coast representative of the S. A. Woods Machine Company of Boston, whose office is located in the Lumber Exchange, Seattle, Wash. Mr. Youle was on his way to the Pacific coast.

D. F. Clark, of Osborne & Clark, the leading Minneapolis hardwood concern, was a welcome visitor at the *Record* office on Friday.

Nashville.

Three lumber companies have been merged in one recently in Nashville. The style of the new firm is the John M. Smith Lumber Company, and it is capitalized at \$125,000. The incorporators are John M. Smith of Dickson, R. L. Perkins and E. M. Pettibone of Louisville and W. B. Leech, W. T. Crozier, H. C. Card and Harold Patterson of Nashville. The firms which are consolidated are the John M. Smith Lumber Company of Dickson, the Perkins & Pettibone Lumber Company of Louisville and the Southern Lumber Company of Nashville. Mr. Smith, who is one of the largest poplar dealers in this section, will be president of the new company; A. H. Card is vice president; B. L. Perkins, secretary; S. W. Pettibone, treasurer, and H. C. Card, manager of the sales department. The firm will make a specialty of high grade poplar and ash. The R. N. Chestnutt Lumber Company's plant in West Nashville has been ac-

quired and the central plant will be operated from that point. The business will be enlarged and about \$20,000 worth of new machinery has been ordered. The Perkins & Pettibone Lumber Company will be moved here from Louisville, and Messrs. Perkins and Pettibone will bring their families to Nashville at once. In addition to the old Dodge mill, which will do sawing for the new concern, the Graves & Gilliland Lumber Company will also saw for the Smith company. The John M. Smith Lumber Company, by virtue of the merging with the Southern Hardwood Company, acquires a fine tract of poplar timber just seven miles from Nashville, the famous Miller tract. It is said there is poplar timber six to seven feet in diameter in the tract, which comprises 1,600 acres. Four million feet are to be sawed there.

The John B. Ransom Lumber Company appears as plaintiff in the First Circuit Court in the biggest damage suit ever tried in that tribunal. The defendant in the case is the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway. The damages asked are \$175,000. While the lumber company appears on the docket as the nominal plaintiff the real plaintiff is none other than a large number of insurance companies, some thirty-five in all. The suit reveals an interesting story. The John B. Ransom Lumber Company was destroyed by fire about four years ago, and a loss of about \$130,000 entailed. The plant of the company, at that time, as now, was located along the tracks of the defendant railroad company. The insurance companies claimed the fire was caused by sparks from the passing engines of the company. They paid the Ransom company the sum of \$107,310.02, of which amount \$88,760 was paid in losses on the lumber, and the rest on the plant proper and the machinery. About \$25,000 worth of lumber had been sold but not delivered, and this was not covered by the policies, being, therefore, a total loss. The lumber company accepted a discount on many of the policies for cash in consideration that the companies pay promptly. The thirty-five companies sued on fifty-one policies, each averaging about \$3,000. The plaintiff insurance companies, who are suing in the name of the lumber company, claimed that the sparks from the engines had frequently set things afire in the lumber yard, as well as firing cross-ties along the railroad, and there was proof along this line. The plaintiffs were a number of days on their proof and the defendant company is now having its lining trying to contradict the evidence of the plaintiffs. Distinguished counsel have been employed in the case, which is being watched with great interest.

The Hiram Blow Stave Company, which recently decided to make Nashville its headquarters, has taken out a charter with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are V. J. Blow, C. J. Smith, J. McN. Wright, H. B. Carter and C. H. Wright. While Nashville will be headquarters and the principal factory will be located here, the company proposes to operate plants in several Tennessee counties.

J. M. Passons and T. J. Simms of Sparta, Tenn., have purchased the sawmill of E. T. Passons at that place and will at once begin cutting a big stand of timber in Van Buren county.

I. F. McLean, a well known stave and head man, has also decided to put up a big plant in Nashville. For a number of years he has operated sawmills in various parts of the state, selling the rough product to finishers. He is now determined to become a finisher himself, and will manufacture at Nashville as headquarters the entire output of the seven sawmills he will shortly be running. Mr. McLean moved to Nashville about a year ago from Centerville, Tenn. He has accumulated quite a sum on

the stave and heading business, and commands a big foreign trade in addition to his business in the states. The plant he proposes to put up here will represent an investment of about \$100,000. Only white oak will be used. The company will be incorporated.

H. C. Card, A. P. Jacobs and T. H. Dunlap have just returned from a trip through the East. While on their jaunt they took in Niagara Falls.

The Dunlap Planing Mill, which was recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt at once. The work will be pushed and the mill will probably be finished by October.

The Graves Gilliland sawmill has just been completed and will begin work at once. It is a seven foot mill with a capacity of about 25,000 feet a day, and is located on the east bank of the Cumberland.

Mr. A. Loveman of the firm of Lieberman, Loveman & O'Brien is in Tangiers, Morocco, with the members of his family. He will be abroad until September.

Local lumbermen are calling for "more rain," while the farmers of the section are getting ready to yell "quit." For the past two or three weeks the Cumberland has been too low to get a tide and the rivermen and lumbermen have been blue. For the last two or three days, however, encouraging reports concerning rains above are being received, and if the present wet spell continues there will be a lot of timber down on the anticipated June rise.

Many of the Nashville lumbermen on Wednesday attended the funeral of Mrs. Mary Milam Hooper. She was the mother of Mrs. James Love, the latter being a sister-in-law of John Love of the well known firm of Love, Boyd & Co.

Boston.

Frank W. Lawrence of Lawrence & Wiggin, Boston, has returned to his office after a four weeks' trip through the hardwood states of the South and West. Mr. Lawrence has almost recovered from the illness which kept him from business during the early part of last month, and he will help furnish the wholesalers a winning hand in the baseball game to be played during the outing of the general trade on the 24th. His hopes of winning are so high that he has decided to introduce his son, Frank Lawrence, Jr., who is not quite sixteen, into the game, believing that he is a match for any retail baseballist. Frank Lawrence, Jr., by the way, is learning the wholesale hardwood business under the eye of his father and promises to be a worthy understudy to the "man from Boston."

The general woodworking plant of Frank H. Haskell of Lynn, Mass., was destroyed by fire last week, the loss of \$23,000 on the mill building and contents being partially covered by insurance.

Chappell Bros. of Sidney, N. S., lost their buildings, machinery, stock of lumber and builders' finish by fire last week. It is understood that the loss on the plant is covered by insurance.

Lewis Foster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, spent several days in Boston last week.

Walter S. Keezer, who was formerly with the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company of Columbus, O., has become associated with the Jones Hardwood Company of Boston as sales agent for New England and eastern New York state.

The arrangements of the Clark & Smith Company of Boston in taking over and conducting the business of the old firm of Clark & Smith have been completed. The concern is one of the oldest in hardwood lines in New England, having been established before the Civil War by Oliver R. Clark and George L. Smith. From it have graduated many successful hardwood men, now prominent in the business. Willis L. Smith later became a third partner in the firm, which erected a large storage building and of-

rice headquarters and carried on a large and steadily increasing business. In 1887 the firm sold and immediately leased the building containing its headquarters. Mr. Clark having died in March of that year. After the death of Willis L. Smith, in 1899, a further change took place in the personnel of the firm and on May 1, 1900, a five years' partnership contract was passed between George L. Smith, Frederick R. Smith, his son, and John W. Drake, who was at that time salesman for the concern, and the presently used yard and offices, 231 Medford street, Charlestown, Mass., were occupied for the first time. The continued illness of George L. Smith produced an uncertainty which made it difficult for the remaining two partners to extend the company's large business and this state of affairs continued until the death of the senior member of the firm, on January 30, 1904. Since then a difference of opinion has existed between the remaining partners as to the conduct of the business, which resulted in May in the formation of the new corporation bearing the old name, for the purpose of carrying out the new policy of one of the oldest and most substantial hardwood concerns in the East. The officers of the new corporation are Frederick R. Smith, president and general manager, and M. Z. Downing, treasurer. The business is capitalized at \$50,000, a large amount of the stock being held by Mrs. George L. Smith and Fred R. Smith.

The hardwood trade, especially in wholesale circles, is quiet. Furniture manufacturers are perhaps the least busy, interior trim manufacturers the most busy, by comparison. The piano manufacturers are having a fairly good trade, but many of them are finding time to attend the fourth annual convention of the National Association of Piano Dealers of America, which is being held this week at Put-in-Bay on the Great Lakes. Among those who will attend the convention are E. N. Kimball of the Hallet & Davis Piano Company, Henry F. Miller of the Henry F. Miller Piano Company, Handel Pond of the Ivers & Pond Piano Company, Edward S. Payson of the Emerson Piano Company, Edward P. Mason and A. E. Johnstone of the Mason & Hamlin Company and C. R. Putnam of the Estey Organ Company, all of Boston.

The factory building owned by the L. J. Coburn Land & Lumber Company at New Britain, Conn., has been attached for a claim of \$5,000, the building being the one now occupied by the H. B. Olmstead Company, manufacturers of plumbers' woodwork.

R. W. Douglas, secretary of the Lumber Trade Club, Boston, at the meeting held on Thursday, announced his intention of going to the Pacific coast in August for the purpose of acquiring a working knowledge of Pacific coast lumbers in their relation to the Eastern market.

It is Mr. Douglas' intention to return to the Eastern field as the representative of west coast manufacturers as soon as he considers himself as qualified.

New York.

An important decision was rendered to the customs authorities in the United States circuit court in this city on June 9 when the court decided on a test case that all imports of wood chemically treated, known as fire-proofed wood, must pay thirty-five per cent ad valorem under the Dingley law for "manufactures of wood." The suit was brought on a recent shipment, the claimants taking the ground that such lumber was only dutiable at \$2.00 per thousand feet.

Current reports indicate that the next step which will be taken by the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association in their efforts to secure the 500 pounds allowance in weight for standards and stakes used in flat car equipment will be in the direction of a

sent three million of the association by a joint effort of the organization.

A party was held at the Little Italy Club, June 10, at which the White Pine Lumber Co. and the company were represented. The company was organized with a capital of \$100,000 in September, 1900.

W. M. Ridd, of the W. M. R. Lumber Company, of Columbus, Ohio, was the Waldorf man who was a pleasure trip.

Low, Boston, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, was known in the East on a business trip and spent some days in the district, during which he incidentally took in Coney Island. He reports association affairs as exceedingly satisfactory.

The Kalt Lumber Company has been organized to conduct a general wholesale and retail mahogany and hardwood business, with yards at Sixty-fourth street and Second avenue, by Henry W. Kalt, who for years has been associated with Wm. P. Youngs & Bro., this city. Associated with Mr. Kalt in the new company are F. F. and Charles R. Crannell, prominent Albany wholesalers. The company is arranging a fine and up-to-date yard at the address given and will carry very complete stocks of their specialties. Mr. Kalt has a host of friends in the trade who are wishing him full measure of success in his new undertaking.

The Carmody Wood Working Company has been incorporated in Brooklyn with a capital of \$2,000, to conduct a general woodworking and trim business. The directors are S. C. and Hiram Williams and George Carmody, all of Brooklyn.

The American Hardwood Lumber Company of St. Louis, Mo., has opened a New York office at 22 East Thirty-first street, Manhattan, under the management of H. A. Singer, for years associated with prominent St. Louis houses. This step was made owing to the rapid increase in eastern trade of this company.

L. A. Kimball, the well-known local representatives of the Simmonds Saw Company, was conspicuous on two of the most important committees of the Union League Club during the entertainment of President Roosevelt over Decoration day.

Grover D. Smith, who for years has catered to the New Jersey trade for White, Rider & Frost, of this city and North Tonawanda, has severed his connection with that company to engage on his own account, with offices at Montclair, N. J.

G. Hoyt & Co., hardwood dealers of Brooklyn, have closed out their business. Part of the stock and equipment has been purchased by Charles W. Werkheiser and Edward J. Glenn, former employees, who have opened a retail hardwood yard at Kent avenue and Taylor street, Brooklyn, under the style of Werkheiser & Glenn.

C. W. Manning, the hardwood wholesaler of 66 Broad street, was a participant in a most unfortunate accident in the Adirondacks on June 1. He, the company with Edward J. Roys, the local wholesaler of Springfield and Boston, were on a fishing trip and through an accident the boat was overturned and Mr. Roys was killed in his effort to reach shore. Mr. Manning and the guide had a very narrow escape in making their way themselves on the overturned boat. Mr. Manning is suffering from shock and is in a sorrow incident to Mr. Roys' death.

T. H. Garth, of the Long Pri & Co. Ltd., London, is on visiting in the wood section of the country since last week.

of the line. R. H. ... local market. J. Kitchen of Van Ant, Kitchen & Co., Ash- ... end of the line. M. B. Farrin of the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company, Cincinnati, O., spent the 7th and 8th of the week in ... to W. ... prominent Cincinnati commercial body before the ... testimony on governmental freight rate regulation. The plant of the New York and Brooklyn Casket Company, Brooklyn, was wiped out by fire, June 10, together with considerable lumber, entailing a loss of \$300,000. This company is an extensive importer of hardwood lumber and it is announced that the plant will be rebuilt as soon as possible. In the meantime, the company is looking for temporary quarters. Robert W. Higbee is on a trip to his hardwood mills at Tip Top, Va. Theodore Mottu, secretary of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange, was here on the 8th in connection with association affairs. James Cockshot, the well-known English exporter of Charleston, S. C., was here on some export deals last week. Julius Deitz, head of the Buffalo Maple Flooring Company, was in New York on a business trip June 7. He reports the maple flooring trade in very fair shape. Among the other hardwood lumbermen in town during the fortnight were: C. R. Scatterd, Batavia and New York Woodworking Company, Batavia, N. Y.; W. B. Lance, J. C. & W. B. Lance, Reading, Pa.; F. R. Whiting, Janney-Whiting Lumber Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. W. Lawrence, Lawrence & Wiggin, Boston, Mass.; Michael Baer, R. P. Baer & Co., Baltimore, Md., and J. W. Dindorfer, Frames-Dindorfer Lumber Company, Philadelphia, Pa. G. F. Wilkins, superintendent of the Gaudy Company, Camden in Gaudy, W. Va., for which Price & Hart, of 18 Broadway, city, are selling agents, is in town this week accompanied by Mrs. Wilkins, on a brief pleasure trip. E. W. Robbins, of Moffett & Robbins, Cincinnati, who are closely allied with the Mailey, Thompson & Moffett Company in the mahogany trade, is in town this week in connection with some foreign business. F. E. ... distinguished ... Europe June 12. ... 17th, for his ... and Connecticut markets. C. O. Shepherd, who so ably looks after the ... latter part of the month, with Mrs. S. ... N. C. ...

Philadelphia.

William H. Fritz of William H. Fritz & Co. was well pleased with the business done by the company in May. The sales for the month were greater than those of any other month of this year and ahead of the corresponding period of last year.

Charles K. Parry of the Parry-Righter Lumber Company reports business as being more than fair and as showing a big improvement over that of a corresponding period of last year. The car shortage has been and is proving somewhat of a detriment to the firm in making prompt shipments. Mr. Parry says there is a good demand for the hardwoods and maple flooring.

Harry I. Soble of Soble Bros. has been turning up some good business in the western part of the state and is now looking over things at Baltimore. Mr. Soble says the demand is excellent and shows an inclination to increase. He reports hardwoods as showing little change during this month and stocks are still small.

The Swarthmore Lumber Company, hardwood wholesalers, report an active demand among the trade since early in the year, although the volume lessened somewhat during last month.

Lewis Doster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, was a recent Philadelphia visitor. He spoke favorably of trade conditions throughout the country and said that mills are exceedingly busy and that lumber everywhere is in strong demand.

An interesting circular from the National Bureau of Forestry is going the rounds, showing the relative strength of box lumber. A series of tests shows that cottonwood furnishes greater strength in a box than New England white pine, North Carolina and Arkansas yellow pine, Michigan white pine, Western spruce, Western hemlock or red gum. This is due to its power of holding nails without splitting. Western hemlock also proves to be a valuable wood for manufacturing boxes.

The Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company, says sales manager Clem E. Lloyd, Jr., who has just returned from a trip to the southern hardwood mill points, has about completed the loading of a cargo of over 1,300,000 feet of spruce on the bark Norwood, now at Baltimore. May was an extremely busy month at the Richwood, W. Va., mill, its cut during that time being about 5,600,000 feet of lumber. Mr. Lloyd, in speaking of his southern trip, says that mills are well filled up with orders and it is no cinch to place an order for a large quantity. Although successful in securing about half a million feet of hardwoods a good many miles were traveled and many mills visited.

Robert R. Horsburgh of the Coketon Lumber Company, Coketon, W. Va., was a visitor here last week. He says the company is rushed with orders and finds it difficult to keep the mill sawing up to the demand.

Edwin P. Slocumb of Edwin P. Slocumb & Co. reports a brisk trade in hardwoods. His chief complaint, like many other concerns just now, is the slow shipments. Mr. Slocumb says the mills are piled up with old orders and despite the best efforts of the millmen it appears almost impossible to get to work on new bills. Besides, the mills are badly handicapped by high water. Mr. Slocumb says he was able to get hold of quite a good lot of stock that he wanted.

James W. Diferderfer of the Frambes-Diferderfer Lumber Company says that business is brisk and that his company experiences no difficulty in placing lumber at satisfactory prices. He says the mill is actively employed, being run both day and night.

Samuel H. Shearer of Samuel H. Shearer

& Son returned the latter part of last week, after visiting the southern mill points. He says lumber conditions are in a generally healthy state but that there is a slight lull at the present time. With the shortage of production and the general lightness of stocks some dealers will find themselves in a rather uncomfortable position before the end of the season.

John J. Little finds an increased call for southern hardwood stock in this territory, due, he says, to the scarcity of dry stock in northern oak and other lumber. Mr. Little finds the local demand fairly active, as most of the retail yard stock is low.

Archippus Strong of Strong & Meckley says his firm is kept busy and prices generally firm, but plain oak stock is very light. He attributes much of the slowness of demand from some sections to the fact that a number of concerns make the end of this month their stock-taking time, and consequently like to have as depleted stocks as possible.

The business difficulties involving Frank R. Whiting of the Janney-Whiting Lumber Company of this city and the firm of N. B. Bradley & Sons of Bay City, Mich., have been compromised. The Bradley Lumber Company, a new corporation with a capital stock of \$250,000, comes into existence as a result of the deal, while the Whiting Lumber Company will be dissolved and its assets transferred to the new corporation.

Justice P. Taylor & Co. say cypress is very firm, and with a new organization recently formed and embracing nearly all the large southern plants in Louisiana, the outlook is bright for a strong and steady market for some time to come.

The Juan Diaz Mahogany Company, of Philadelphia, capital, \$300,000, was a concern chartered under the laws of Delaware last week. The South Mississippi Pine Company, Harrisburg, capital, \$10,000, and the Cotton Belt Lumber Company of Harrisburg, capital, \$10,000, were two companies given charters in this state last week.

George W. Comer, a prominent McConnellsburg, Pa., lumberman was instantly killed, June 13, at his sawmill, near Burnt Cabins, Fulton county. A pulley burst and knocked him against the revolving saw, cutting his body in two.

The farmers of Burlington county, New Jersey, are considering the idea of planting walnut trees on their spare lands as an investment. During the past ten years the price of walnut timber has more than doubled. Governor Stokes is strongly in favor of the scheme, and it is likely that the movement will receive state aid.

Baltimore.

This city was somewhat slow in developing interest in Hoo-Hoo affairs, but now that the ball has been set rolling, lumbermen here are among the most active in promoting the welfare of the order. At a concatenation held not long ago in Darley Park a dozen candidates were initiated into the mysteries of the organization, but the list of applicants was so far from being exhausted that, at a concatenation called for last Wednesday night at the former meeting place, not less than twenty-three lumbermen were added to the membership. The officers of the local concatenation were in their several places, and the exemplification of the solemn rites was admirable. This formality over, a vaudeville entertainment was given by local talent and followed by a banquet, which was voted most enjoyable. The concatenation was called by Louis Becker, the popular vicegerent snark for Maryland. It is thought that concatenations will be arranged at Frederick and Hagerstown, to get the lumbermen there lined up.

The R. E. Wood Lumber Company, which has occupied temporary offices on Park avenue since the fire, is back once more in the old rooms in the Continental Trust Building, tenanted before the conflagration. The furnishings are in keeping with the rest of the building, being of mahogany, and every device calculated to expedite the conduct of business is provided.

W. H. Ashton, the representative of Duncan, Ewing & Co., Liverpool timber brokers, who was taken with an attack of appendicitis on his arrival at Knoxville, Tenn., while on a trip through the United States in the interest of his firm and had to undergo an operation, has recovered sufficiently to return home. He sailed a week ago from New York.

The work of tearing down the old buildings on the property purchased by Eisenhauer, MacLea & Co. continues, and the lot will soon be ready for the big lumber shed which the new owners intend to erect there. No arrangements have yet been made, however, to move, and the firm will probably stay at its old quarters as long as possible. The present yard is within the area reserved by the city for the construction of wharves, and must be vacated, but this necessity will not arise for some time because several persons interested have entered suit to test the constitutionality of the proceeding under which the ground was taken for wharf purposes.

Among the visiting lumbermen here last week were H. B. Curtin of the Pardee-Curtin Lumber Company of Sutton, W. Va.; E. D. Galloway of the Galloway-Peace Company, Johnson City, Tenn., and E. B. Beckley of Crosby-Beckley Company, New Haven, Conn. Mr. Beckley said that all the mills were running to the full limit of their capacity and that even then they were behind in filling orders. He gave it as his opinion that prices would continue to rule high and that business would remain very active. Of similar import was the information which Mr. Galloway had to impart. He declared that the demand for lumber was almost unprecedented, and that there was no indication of any weakness in the market, but that, on the contrary, values appear to be getting stronger.

David T. Carter of Carter, Hughes & Co., hardwood dealers at Union Dock, has just returned from a trip to the hardwood region south and to New York. He took in sections of Virginia and called at a number of mills. Everywhere he found the greatest activity prevailing. Thomas Hughes, of the same firm, is confined to the house with an attack of tonsillitis.

Buffalo.

Taylor & Crate find their southern mills are doing a large business. They are receiving lake cargoes at their Niagara river yard, where they sold a large amount of lake hardwoods last season.

C. H. Stanton is recovering his health slowly but will not try to come down to solid business right away.

A. Miller finds national inspection especially valuable to him in his business, as it enables him to buy lumber anywhere. All he needs to say is that national inspection must settle all differences. Business is fair.

The work of extending the new railroad on the property of the Empire Lumber Company in Arkansas, now divides the time of F. W. Vetter with the mills. The road is to be a permanent one.

The Standard Hardwood Lumber Company has a yard full of oak as usual and is adding to it wherever any land adjoining can be had. Chestnut is always a specialty of the yard also.

Scatcherd & Son are buying more hardwood timber to keep their Memphis mills running, and report business active enough to keep stock down here as well as there.

The yard of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company is just now getting a very satisfactory lot of red oak, mostly inch, and all very easily worked. Stock is coming from both Mississippi and Arkansas.

G. Elias & Bro. are getting so much mill business that they are glad to get the new 350-horsepower gas engine into position for increasing the power. Yellow pine by canal is coming in.

Angus McLean has been making a tour of the western and southern sawmills of the McLean interest lately. The office finds business considerably improved of late.

O. E. Yeager is laying in a stock of oak, considerable taken green, to make sure of it. Quartered oak is of late comparatively more active than plain, as the prices are closer together.

I. N. Stewart & Bro. have lately bought 500,000 feet of plain oak and are selling popular at a good rate, with general business in the yard quite improved.

Buffalo is getting very little hardwood by lake so far this season. It was hard last year to buy anything up the lakes that could be sold at a profit, which sent dealers more generally south after supplies than ever before, where quality is better and prices are not so stiff.

The Buffalo Maple Flooring Company having asked its creditors for an extension of time, it has been arranged that James A. White, of the Boyne City firm of W. H. White & Co., should act both as a director in the company and trustee for the creditors. He will give most of his time to the business without making any further changes in the management.

Detroit.

William E. Williams of the W. E. Williams Company, hard maple flooring manufacturers of Traverse City, Mich., called on Albert T. Allen, the firm's Detroit representative, June 22. He went to Grand Rapids to close a large contract. He reports trade very good. The company's plant has been shut down for some time, installing new dry kilns, boilers and engine. The Williams plant will now have a capacity of 50,000 feet of flooring per day. The Williams Company is making a three-quarter, half-inch and three-eighths beech, maple and oak flooring in addition to their one and one-eighth and seven-eighths hard maple flooring.

Mr. Allan reports the sale of three cars of hard maple flooring last week.

The Wolverine Lumber & Box Company has just received a cargo of basswood culls from Lake Michigan during the past week.

Clayton Gibson, manager of the same company, will leave for a ten days' trip to the upper lake hardwood lumber points in search of stock for his box factory.

Mr. Jamieson of Jamieson & St. James, hardwood dealers of St. Ignace, Mich., spent the past week in Detroit.

The plant of the bankrupt West Side Lumber Company has been purchased from the trustee by the Central Lumber Company, a new organization of which M. J. Theisen, a well-known Detroit lumberman, is president; Richard J. Matheson, vice-president and manager, and Herbert C. Hitchcock, until recently of Bay City, secretary and treasurer. The company will do a general hardwood lumber business, besides operating a box factory.

Activity in maple flooring factories in Detroit continues, both of the large concerns in this line being well supplied with orders. Stock sawn at lake points during the past winter is now beginning to arrive and receipts should increase

during the summer months as mill stock comes dri-

Saginaw Valley.

The lumber business in the Saginaw valley between the Saginaw river and the Straits of Mackinaw has been comparatively quiet, and there has been a very unusual appreciation of values. Thirty years ago very little value was attached to hardwood of any kind except oak, and the state was literally skinned of that commodity. Aside from oak, pine had the oak, and hundreds of millions of feet of excellent hardwood timber that would now be worth millions of dollars was burned up in clearing the land because it had no commercial value. Ten years ago any quantity of hardwood land could be picked up at \$5 and \$10 an acre that is worth \$20 to \$35 now. Of course, the price is determined by contiguity to shipping point, but about every locality in the lower peninsula is available for the handling of timber. In the upper peninsula there are hundreds of acres that can be purchased at a much lower figure than is asked in the lower peninsula because the railways are not yet extended to afford facilities for manufacture and shipping. Chesbrough Bros. of Bay City own 75,000 acres of fine timberlands in the upper peninsula, a large proportion of which is covered with splendid hardwood timber, and this is but one instance. Saginaw parties own some 40,000 acres, bought less than a year ago, located largely in Chippewa county. Large sales have been effected in Gogebic county recently, and there are vast areas of hardwood lands in Ontonagon and other counties, heavily timbered, that will not come into market for some time because of remote location from railways and navigable streams. The timber east of the western division of the Pere Marquette between Bay City and Evart and extending to Lake Huron is pretty well picked up. Along the lines of the Detroit & Mackinac and the Pere Marquette the cutting of hardwood employs a large number of sawmills and an army of help.

The Wylie & Buell Lumber Company is bringing down three trainloads of hardwood logs a day from the Mackinaw division, and reports a very good trade in all kinds of hardwood with the possible exception of maple. Dry stock was scarce for a time, but the company is now getting some fit stock for market that was cut early in the year.

The Kneeland-Bigelow Company is getting logs enough to keep the mill running day and night, and all the maple the firm will cut this year is sold. Nearly all of its basswood output was sold to A. C. White.

The June freshet was the highest of record in the Saginaw river and the plant of Bliss & Van Auken was forced to close down a few days, but operations have been resumed. The sawmill has been running day and night. The hoop and stave plant of J. T. Wylie & Co. was also shut down about ten days because of high water.

The hardwood sawmill of J. W. Ferguson at Lott, Iosco county, burned June 13, involving a loss of \$2,000, with no insurance.

D. A. Stratton is erecting a spool and handle factory at Tower, on the Detroit & Mackinac railway. The plant will utilize hardwoods exclusively, and birch and maple will be largely used.

W. D. Young & Co. are still running their plant day and night and business continues good, about twenty-five per cent of the output going abroad. Prices are quite satisfactory, being about \$2 a thousand better than a year ago.

H. J. Lee, a dealer in ash logs in the Tittabawassee valley, broke nose during the recent freshet and went over the river banks, the logs scattered far and wide, some being lost, but some salvaged.

Grand Rapids.

While in Grand Rapids, Mich., he met Mr. Agnew, formerly of the Pere Marquette railroad, who is Mr. White's railroad agent in Michigan, and the extension of the Boyne City lines across the state. Mr. White states that there are men at work on the road and that it now reaches eastward to Gaylord and will be extended to Alpena. The completion of the trade territory through virgin territory will prove to be one of the most important industrial enterprises in Michigan in recent years.

The new mill that is being completed at Boyne City by W. H. White & Co. for the manufacture of flooring and dimension stuff will be in operation in about a month.

Grand Rapids feels confident of securing the main western manufacturing plant of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, now located in Chicago. The Chicago company has absorbed the Balke Manufacturing Company of this city, a small concern engaged in a similar line of manufacture, and is now seriously considering the erection of a large woodworking plant here, in order to avoid labor troubles in Chicago. A strike is threatened there in July and efforts are being made to secure at once in this market a factory with at least 50,000 square feet of floor space, equipped with machinery, for temporary use.

The opening of the summer sales of furniture in this market was postponed from June 19th to the 26th, for the reason that the flood early in the month put many of the factories out of business for several days. Regardless of this notice the early buyers were on hand as usual, also many of the salesmen for outside lines, who feared a lull on the part of local manufacturers to open their showrooms ahead of time and get the cream of the orders. Consequently, the real opening was about June 21. The display was up to its usual standard of excellence. As to business, conservative men who have looked over the situation carefully state that there will be no slump this season.

A charter has been granted the Engelwood, Alexandria & Southwestern Railroad Company, which will operate in Madison county, Louisiana, connecting Engelwood with the outside world. This is the town where the Engel Land & Lumber Company of this city is operating a mill, and the road will be invaluable in shipping lumber from the company's tract of 15,300 acres of hardwood and mixed timber land.

The Thayer Lumber Company of Muskegon has donated to the city a site for a new fire department house, at the east end of the town, for the protection of seven factories and a large residence district.

The W. L. M. Lumber Company has been incorporated at Petoskey with \$50,000 capital, taking over the business formerly conducted by W. L. M. Lumber. Stock is held by members of the M. Manus family.

An agreement has been made for a three-story building, to be erected this summer, at the corner of Michigan and Carson streets, to be owned by the Michigan Bros. Company, Cobbs & Mitchell, the Cadillac

Hilldale, Mich., last week, going through in their automobile.

Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club held its closing social gathering for the season at the Business Men's Club, Sunday evening, June 11. The members were accompanied by their ladies and business was taboored. Brief talks were made by T. J. Moffett, A. D. McLeod, W. A. Bennett, J. P. Crutchfield and B. A. Kipp. The next meeting will be held late in October.

The Wheelmakers' Club, composed of carriage wheel manufacturers, held a secret meeting in this city on June 12. There were representatives from Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Kentucky. Secretary O. B. Bannister later said that it was decided to establish national uniform prices in conjunction with the Eastern Carriage Wheel Manufacturers' Association.

Extensive improvements, expected to cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000, are to be made in the plant of the Farrin-Korn Company, at Winton Place, before autumn. Among other improvements it is intended to increase the steam-generating plant by 2,000 horsepower.

The much discussed combination of a number of big chair manufacturing companies in various parts of the country developed last week at Columbus with the filing of the incorporation papers for the Ford-Johnson Company, to have a capital of \$3,000,000. The new company will consist of about fifteen plants and raw material sources, principal among which are the Cincinnati Chair Company, Frankfort Chair Company, Frankfort, Ky.; Kentucky River Lumber Company, Kentucky Varnish Company, Connecticut Chair Company, Hartford, Conn.; Western Chair Company, Chicago; J. S. Ford & Johnson Company, Michigan City, Ind., and the Western Cane Seating Company, Michigan City. General headquarters will probably be established in Chicago with the leading branch and distributing stations in this city. Officers have been chosen as follows: J. S. Ford, president; Henry W. Johnson, first vice president; A. D. Martin, second vice president; W. T. Johnson, treasurer, and A. C. Sibley, secretary.

Henry J. Pfister, representing the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company, has left for a trip to Europe to make a thorough inspection of wood alcohol plants. He will visit England, Scotland, France and Germany, and will not return for several months.

M. B. Farrin, president of the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company, and his family, have gone to their summer home at Grande Point, Mich., to spend the heated term.

Chester F. Korn, of the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company, who takes an active interest in the affairs of the National Credit Men's Association attended the annual convention at Memphis, June 13, as one of the delegates of the local body.

"Within the months that I have been in the United States I have found it almost impossible to buy quartered oak lumber in stock," said W. J. Rayn, representative of a London firm, who called on the Cincinnati trade the middle of the month. "In Arkansas I succeeded in purchasing what I wanted in the tree and will have it sawed up in that section and sent abroad. There are yet quantities of oak in that state, but I firmly believe that it is a problem where that class of hardwood is to come from in a few years."

Representatives of the Receivers & Shippers Association of Cincinnati, composed of more than 200 firms, many of them engaged in the hardwood lumber business, went to Washington on June 10 and requested Attorney General Clegg to begin suits against a

number of railroad companies for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The petition presented contained more than 25,000 words. M. B. Farrin was one of the representatives who visited the capital.

The Valley Lumber Company of Youngstown has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital by D. G. Morris, Parker Beck, H. J. Leeworthy, John W. Jones and Joseph S. Foust.

Indianapolis.

Alexander Ehrig of Clarksdale, Miss., southern representative for the Long-Knight Lumber Company of this city, was in Indianapolis Thursday as the guest of his company. Mr. Ehrig had a splendid time here, for, with his bride, he was on his honeymoon. His marriage occurred just a few days ago, and he was the happiest lumberman in the Hoosier capital Thursday.

J. K. Everson has purchased the interest of M. M. Hardin in the Montgomery Lumber Company of Crawfordsville, Ind. Mr. Everson is a sawmill man of much experience and will assist actively in the management of the company. For the past year the mill has not been running at its full capacity, but in the future the management expects to keep going at full blast.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Murdock Lumber Company of Washington, Ind., with a capital stock of \$36,000, and with Robert Murdock, Hugh Murdock and James A. G. Murdock as directors.

William Thelkeld, secretary of the Indiana Quartered Oak Company of Evansville, Ind., has filed a notice at the secretary of state's office showing the issuance of \$10,000 additional preferred stock, to bear ten per cent interest. This brings the total capital of the company up to \$25,000.

The Nusbaum lumber yard at Middlebury, Ind., was destroyed by fire Monday night, causing a loss of \$12,000, with \$7,000 insurance in the Lumbermen's Mutual.

Chattanooga.

Angus McLean of Buffalo, president of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company, which has plants at Buffalo, New Albany and Bedford, Ind., Louisville, Ky., and Chattanooga, who spent a week here recently, stated that little buying is going on over the country, because prices are so high. Purchasers are buying only what they are compelled to have, he said, and they are not laying in stock in considerable quantities. He gave it as his opinion, however, that when buyers find that the prices will not be reduced, owing to conditions, they will begin to buy more liberally, so that he looked for a revival in the market by early fall.

The Hugh McLean Lumber Company, with headquarters in Buffalo, N. Y., has decided to install a large sawmill plant at Memphis, which will cost about \$100,000. This statement was made public when Angus McLean, president of the McLean Lumber Company, was in the city recently. The proposed new mill will have a capacity of about 25,000 feet of hardwood a day, making a specialty of oak and poplar. A large band sawmill will be one of the principal features of the new plant. Negotiations are now pending for the purchase of a site in Memphis, a representative of the company having gone to Memphis recently. The company will be incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock. The local plant has recently made improvements increasing the capacity materially.

The Alabama Clink & Casket Company, which was recently incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by H. C. Smith, G. H. Garmann and J. C. Miller of this city and A. A. Russell of Birmingham, has about completed

a \$30,000 plant for the manufacture of coffins in North Birmingham.

The Case Lumber Company has increased the stock of the local yards very materially recently. The company makes a specialty of plain and quartered oak.

The trimming mill of the Ferd Brenner Lumber Company at Norfolk, Va., has been installed, and the stock of the Norfolk yards has been increased to 3,500,000 feet, while that of the local yards is now about 1,500,000 feet.

W. M. Fowler, treasurer of the Case Lumber Company, will spend a month with his family at Lake Temmagum, Canada, 300 miles north of Toronto, where he will forget the cares of a busy lumberman and enjoy the fisherman's sport.

J. T. Holloway, of the Holloway Lumber Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., bought considerable stock in this city recently.

Capt. A. J. Gahagan, treasurer of the Loomis & Hart Manufacturing Company, and one of the best-loved and most prominent lumbermen of this city, has the profound sympathy of the lumbermen all over this section in his sad bereavement occasioned by the death of his wife, which occurred Monday afternoon at the family residence. Mrs. Gahagan had been ill for several months, having never recovered from an operation some months ago. Mrs. Gahagan was the daughter of W. L. Dugger, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this city, who lived with John Ross, the celebrated Creek chief, during the early days of Ross's Landing, now Chattanooga. Mrs. Gahagan was a woman of admirable character. She is survived by two sons, Jesse, who is connected with the Loomis & Hart Manufacturing Company, and G. W. Gahagan, who is a justice of the peace representing this city.

St. Louis.

Business with the Plummer Lumber Company has been good the past two weeks, notwithstanding the general quietness in the trade. There is a distinct improvement noticeable at several points, and they are looking forward to a continuance of this condition. Cypress and poplar are in increasing favor, and they are especially well prepared to take care of a large demand, their stocks being ample and well assorted as to variety.

The Chas. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company is having an excellent trade in nearly all their lines, but is specially well pleased with the improved undertone of the hardwood demand, which seems to betoken a much increased degree of activity in the near future.

Louis Werner of the Louis Werner Saw Mill Company has gone abroad for a three months' stay. After a visit to Carlsbad Springs, he will go to France to look after his stave business in that country, which consists chiefly of staves for wine casks.

Owing to the increasing demands upon the facilities for handling their hardwood business, Steele & Hibbard have made several improvements in their office headquarters of late, rendering them better adapted and more convenient generally for this enterprising firm's enlarging sphere of activity. The firm have just sent out a pocket-book and card case which will be heartily appreciated by all who receive it.

Memphis.

The Cumberland River Estate, Ltd., an English corporation owning the Red River Springs Furnace property in Stewart county, Tennessee, has sold to the Cumberland River Land Company 40,000 acres of timber and mineral lands in Stewart and Houston counties, including a railroad and several furnaces, for \$153,500. Plans will be undertaken for the development of the resources of this property, including the timber.

C. B. Galloway of Memphis has sold to Mr. Rife in the St. Francis river basin in eastern Arkansas 1,300 acres of swamp lands, which are well timbered, for about \$12.50 per acre. It is the intention of the purchaser to develop the timber on the property and then convert it into a plantation.

W. B. Collier, acting for himself and others, has sold to Luke & Kiser, millmen from the northwest, 2,800 acres of timber lands in Pearl river valley, near Brandon, Miss., for \$14,000. These gentlemen have within the last five years invested \$40,000, including this latest deal, in timber lands in that section. The same property could have been had a few years ago at about \$1 per acre.

The C. S. Gladding Hardwood Lumber Company, whose plant in South Memphis was burned a short time ago, is now rapidly rebuilding and will soon be in readiness for operation. There is no special enlargement being made in the capacity of the plant, but it will be a better mill because fitted with newer and more modern machinery throughout. The estimated capacity in quarter-sawed oak, of which the firm makes a specialty, is about 20,000 feet a day. The company fortunately lost none of the lumber in its yards to speak of and, although closed down, has been able to continue business to some extent.

The Mengel Box Company has sold to O. P. Fitzgerald & Son 1,100 acres of timber lands in the Hatchie river bottoms not far from Dyersburg, Tenn. The company will immediately install a large sawmill for the manufacture of red oak, gum and cypress lumber as well as white oak and hickory dimension stock. The tract is the last of the old Bond estate.

One of the most important gatherings of interests affiliated with the hardwood trade here recently was the quarterly meeting of the National Association of Hickory Handle Manufacturers, which convened, June 8, with thirty-five members present. The principal question before that meeting was that of merging all the properties of the members of the association, with headquarters either in Louisville or Memphis, probably the latter. The idea in this is to centralize the business as much as possible with a view to reducing expenses and buying more cheaply, because of the large quantities of hickory needed and the better prices therefore obtainable. A committee was appointed to secure options on properties and report at the next meeting to be held in Chicago at the call of the president. Another subject discussed was that of raising the price of handles to conform to the increased cost of labor and the higher price of the raw material. No definite action was taken on this point, however.

The heading and stave mill of the Chickasaw Cooperage Company of this city, at McGhee, Desha county, is now in operation. It is equipped with four saws, two for heading and two for staves, with a combined capacity of 40,000 pieces. Only one saw is now running, owing to the unfavorable weather which has handicapped the management in getting out all the necessary material.

C. F. Korn of the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company, Cincinnati, was here last week attending the annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men, as a representative of his firm.

R. T. Cooper, president of the Cochran Lumber Company, which is perfecting plans for the establishment of a large hardwood sawmill plant at Earle, Ark., has just returned from a trip to Louisville and Cincinnati.

Charles G. Stirling, who formerly represented Price & Hart of New York in this city, but who is now with the same firm with

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The G. B. L. Manufacturing Company, which produces the plant from W. saw, Ind., to Memphis, has purchased a lot adjoining the Price & Hart Pump and Lumber Company and will immediately begin the erection of the necessary buildings. The company will manufacture plow handles and wood wagon stock.

The Standard Box Company of Columbus, Miss., will establish a branch plant in this city for the manufacture of shipping cases for all sorts of bottles. The main plant will be continued at Columbus. Temporary quarters have been secured, but, as soon as a site is selected, the company will erect its own buildings, at the same time greatly increasing its capacity.

The Page Lumber Company has been granted a charter at Mena, Ark., with capitalization of \$20,000. D. T. Morgan is vice president, C. M. Harmon president and T. W. Clark secretary and treasurer.

Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi has granted a charter to the sixth company for building a line between Memphis and Pensacola, Fla. The last one, however, is very active and lumbermen here are encouraged over the outlook for another direct line for handling export shipments of hardwood lumber. In addition to furnishing this new route, the line will open up a rich section of hardwood and yellow pine timber heretofore without adequate transportation facilities.

J. W. Dickson, who is interested with Price & Heald of Baltimore in the operation of a sawmill in the East End, under the firm name of the J. W. Dickson Company, reports that he has completed the recent improvements in the plant, consisting principally of the installation of a band resaw. The capacity of the plant is now over 25,000 feet daily. This plant was formerly operated by the East End Lumber Company.

The strike of teamsters in Chicago has materially interfered with hardwood lumber business in Memphis, because of the large amount of hardwoods which finds an outlet through Chicago. It is therefore noted with unusual interest by the lumber manufacturers and wholesalers here that the strike is nearing an end.

Russe & Burgess are rather encouraged over the outlook in hardwood lumber. Mr. Burgess says there is some improvement in the foreign demand and that there is a better run of orders from domestic buyers than heretofore. He reports prices as firm, generally speaking, and sees nothing to cause any decline. "I believe the men who have dry lumber to sell by September will reap the harvest" was his way of expressing himself regarding the early future of the hardwood lumber business. He takes no stock in trouble growing out of the Mexican situation and believes the ending of the war between Russia and Japan will be a strong card in the lumber business of the south.

The J. W. Thompson Lumber Company reports a moderate volume of business, though no particular boom. However, this firm does not find things any duller now than they usually are. The outlook for the year is generally good, but the future is still uncertain. The management is confident of the future.

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Mr. McClure of Thompson & McClure has returned from a trip to the north ...

Minneapolis.

A. S. Bliss, twin city representative of the R. Connor Company of Marshfield, Wis., was back at his desk last week after a trip in the northern part of the state. He said that trade continued in a fair proportion for them. He found considerable basswood in the market, but a short supply of other stocks, oak and birch, the stock being about out of the market. Some green birch is being shipped, although it is not so common yet, because customers want it and are not buying it. Mr. Bliss is out again this week looking after trade in territory west of here.

F. H. Lewis, the local wholesaler, says a fair trade continues in hardwoods, though not so brisk as a short time ago. There is a strong demand for oak with the northern stock to supply it, and customers are obliged to take southern stock or not at all. Some object strenuously to southern oak because not used to working it, but it is the only red oak in sight.

D. F. Clark of Oshkosh & Clark has been out from a trip to Wisconsin, where he got up the lumber market. He was unable to get up the market, but he got out, and he got up the market. He was unable to get up the market, but he got out, and he got up the market. He was unable to get up the market, but he got out, and he got up the market.

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prompt returns from the mills. Mrs. Smith is recovering nicely at home, after an operation which necessitated a session at a local hospital.

P. R. Hamilton of the Minneapolis Lumber Company says they are feeling the effect of the Chicago strike. A large part of their market is in the windy city, and most of their customers have deliveries tied up by the strike, and are unable to take stock at present. Their sawmill stocks of basswood and birch on hand, but supplies of other woods are not adequate to trade of any consequence.

One of the newer sash and door concerns of this city, the H. S. Johnson Company, is adding new machinery and buildings, having put up a large molding shed on a half block of ground just bought, which will also give room for other improvements. The capacity of the plant will be largely increased.

Ashland District.

Among lumbermen visiting in Ashland and vicinity last week were W. J. Fell, Salt Lick, Ky.; E. R. Miller, Yale, Ky.; L. P. Morgan and S. M. Bradley, Morehead, Ky.; J. W. McCausey, Union City, Mich., and W. A. Cool, Cleveland, Ohio.

J. W. Kitchen, treasurer of Vansant, Kitchen & Co., has returned from a three weeks' business trip throughout the east, and reports fairly good trade conditions.

A deal was closed in Huntington, last week, which involves the transfer of the timber on seventeen hundred acres of land in Lincoln county, West Virginia. It is estimated that this timber will make two hundred thousand ties, which will be received by Huntington dealers.

Last week the first carload of lumber shipped by rail into Pikeville, Ky., was received at that place, and consisted of material to be used in finishing a large wholesale house now under course of construction there. Previous to about two weeks ago, when the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway completed the extension of its Big Sandy Division from Ashland to Pikeville, the only means of transportation through the Sandy Valley was by river, which naturally, was very uncertain, as boats were enabled to make the round trip only after a "tide," and lumbermen of this locality will vouch for the statement that these events have of late been few and far between. It is interesting to note that one of the first carload shipments to this new field consisted of hardwood lumber.

On June 14, at Ironton, O., occurred the marriage of Miss Meta Clark, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clark, and Mr. Dan Moul, of the J. S. Walker Lumber Company. After a tour of the lakes, and a visit with the groom's parents, at Greenville, O., the young couple will make their home in Ironton.

The Giles Wright Lumber Company, of Ashland, is nicely located in its new headquarters in the Gaylord building, on Broadway.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

J. A. Wilkenson of Bristol has just made a purchase of a large boundary of timber lands lying in and around Benhams and Mendota, Va., in Scott and Washington counties. This timber is situated on and near the V. & S. W. Railway, and the fact that it is in close proximity to railway facilities considerably enhances the value. Mr. Wilkenson is busily engaged in starting mills to cutting the newly acquired stock. The greater part has been sold by contract to foreign buyers, and will be exported.

James H. Bevan, president of the Bryan Lumber Company, and J. A. Wilkenson are con-

P. W. Bevan, a lumberman of Hiltons, Va., was in Bristol last week on business. Mr. Bevan, who is president of the Bristol Planing Mills Company, stated that he found business generally in good condition.

Invitations have been issued to the marriage of Miss Mayme Davis to Eugene Galyon, which will occur at the home of the bride-elect at Knoxville, Tenn., June 28. The groom-to-be is a prominent figure in the social and business life of this section, and is president of the Knoxville Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Knoxville, and is particularly well known in lumber circles.

Mr. Horace Hoskins, who is associated with J. A. Wilkenson in the lumber business in this city, has returned from a most delightful visit to friends and relatives at Knoxville, Tenn.

W. G. McCain of Neva, Johnson county, Tenn., of the firm of W. G. McCain & Sons, was in Bristol on business last week. Mr. McCain's company has recently erected a large band mill at Neva to supplant the one recently burned, and the new mill is now in active operation. It is well stocked with logs and the output is considerable.

W. L. Taylor, attorney for the R. E. Wood Lumber Company of Baltimore, Md., was in Bristol last week looking after legal interests of the company. The R. E. Wood Lumber Company has recently finished the erection of a large band mill, planing mills, logging outfit, and other appurtenances to the carrying on of a large lumber business, on Stony creek, Carter county, and have made large purchases of timber lands, which brought Mr. Taylor to Bristol.

Louisville.

E. L. Davis of E. L. Davis & Co., manufacturers of hardwood lumber, who make quite a specialty of quarter sawed oak, says the market for quarter sawed oak has been a little disappointing this season in the light of early indications. There is really not much room for complaint, but from the way furniture manufacturers started in this spring it looked as if it would be an unusually good season for quarter sawed oak, while there has in fact been nothing unusual in the demand for this stock, and plain sawed oak has been selling much more readily than quarter sawed stock all season. In fact, they find no trouble whatever in disposing of all the plain sawed oak they manufacture. Mr. Davis is not in any way dependent over the quarter sawed oak situation, however, and says he feels that the trade will make up for lost time this fall, and that there will be a ready market for all their quarter sawed stock.

Mr. William Glover of the Southern Stave & Lumber Company, who is also interested in the National Casket Company, is a staunch advocate of chestnut. They have long been using chestnut in manufacturing coffins and there is probably more of this wood used in coffin manufacture today than any other line of business, but other classes of manufacturers, especially the furniture manufacturers, have been taking to chestnut at quite a lively rate of late years. Mr. Glover says the only won-

der is that they did not take to it sooner, for while the wood is heavy when green, after becoming thoroughly dry it is lighter than poplar, and it is one of the nicest woods to work in the factory that can be found in the hardwood belt of the South. Furniture manufacturers are using it extensively as a body to veneer over. That is, they use the wormy chestnut for this, and they are also using clear chestnut for face work in some lines of furniture instead of oak, and find that it gives a very nice figure. Speaking of the poplar market, he says that it seems to him that the local market is off a little and has been for some three weeks or more, prices being shaded in some instances from \$1 to \$3.

The Louisville Point Lumber Company, which has manufactured considerable poplar this spring, says that no trouble has been experienced in disposing of firsts and seconds, and there does not seem to be any chance for surplus stock in these grades. The company says there may be some accumulation of common and cull stock, but no surplus stock in firsts and seconds, and, in fact, the chances are that prices will advance on these grades.

Charles Stotz of the Stotz Lumber Company says that the market seems to be improving in high-grade poplar, but low-grade stock is dragging. Speaking of quarter sawed oak, he says there is plenty of demand for this stock if you want to make the prices. In other words, you can sell any quantity of quarter sawed oak if you will sell cheap enough. Prices in the East offer better inducements than they do in the local territory, but even in the eastern market variations are such as to make chances for business uncertain.

Among the planing mills here there has been used this season more oak than usual, both in oak veneer and solid. J. N. Struck & Bro. have had an extensive call for oak veneer. The same is true of George E. Moody & Co. Emil Anderson of the Southern Planing Mill says that they have been having a good run of mill work all season, and have been using more oak than usual in this work, showing that oak is today the favorite wood for house finish in this locality.

Perkins & Pettibone, wholesale dealers in hardwood, say that inquiries for poplar are more active than they were, especially for upper grades, although they are considerable for common stock as well. Common poplar is the burden in the market, as logs generally run nearly half common, and as this stock comes in sharp competition with other woods, cutting down the volume of trade somewhat, the result is that nearly every man that has poplar at all has more common stock to sell than anything else. There is a good demand for poplar level siding, and quite a good volume of business is being done right along, but there is an occasional complaint that prices are not quite as high as they should be. Taking the poplar market altogether, the outlook is much more cheerful than it was earlier in the season, for the buyers are now beginning to realize that there is not as much poplar lumber in stock as they thought there would be, and aside from the uncertain figures in low grades, there is nothing to complain of.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

The local situation in hardwoods is very dull. The retail end of the trade reports that it is disposing of considerable lumber, but on the whole the trade is not fifty per cent of what it should be. Chicago depends very largely on the furniture trade for its distribution of hardwood, and furniture manufacturers are buying

on account of their inability to receive lumber in their yards through the medium of non-union drivers, fearing that other union workmen will go on a strike, and again because they prefer to wait until after the July furniture exhibit and sale to determine the quantity of lumber they will require.

Fortunately the strike is dying a natural and unbecoming death and there will doubt-

Boston.

New York.

Philadelphia,

Nashville.

Baltimore.

the present quotations are based on an average of the prices for the various grades of cotton and they are discounted on the terms of the shippers. The quotations are based on the average of the prices for the various grades of cotton and they are discounted on the terms of the shippers.

the experienced exporter accepts them as a matter of course. The inquiry for walnut is unabated and logs as well as lumber of good quality command remunerative prices. There is a market for all the walnut that is gotten out, the foreign consumer who is able to pay the price being firm in his preference for this wood. Values, of course, range according to quality, but the quotations are high enough to furnish an inducement for holders of stocks to bring them out.

A great deal of hardwood continues to go into the manufacture of store fixtures and interior furnishings in buildings erected in the burnt district here, and all the wood-working establishments are busy on such work. The fixtures are as a rule far more elaborate than those destroyed by the fire, which has proved a benefit in so far as it enabled enterprising storekeepers to install costly furnishings and thus compel competitors to follow suit. The standard for stores has been materially raised.

Detroit.

There is no special change to be noted in hardwood market conditions unless it be that business is a trifle quieter. Long-headed dealers, who always maintain their equilibrium under all conditions, have been checking up this year's June business with the business done in the corresponding month of 1904 and 1903. The result shows that the present month has been fully as good as the same month in preceding years. Trade invariably becomes duller after the middle of June and a revival is not looked for until about August 1, when consumers begin putting in stocks for fall business. It is not a question of prices, but simply of demand. The relative position of the different hardwoods in this market is substantially the same as reported a fortnight ago.

Louisville.

The hardwood lumber market of Louisville has not undergone any very marked change at any time this season, but it appears to have been gradually improving, and today the market is in better shape than it has been any time this year. There is quite a variance in the opinions of the members of the trade here, which makes a definite outline of conditions rather difficult. An example of this variance is to be found in the quotations made locally on quartered oak. Within two days' time the writer found three sets of quotations on 4/4 quarter-sawn oak, and they were \$59, \$65 and \$70. Apparently these different quotations had been made on practically the same grade of stock, and if this is a fact, it looks as if the situation might be improved by local manufacturers and dealers getting together and having some understanding about values, for there is evidently no need for such variations if the stock reported on was the same grade. And it may be news to some of them to know that there is this much variation.

In regard to poplar values and the poplar market, there is also quite a variation. Some of the local dealers have been holding shipping cull poplar at \$17, while some local planing mill men have bought this class of stock recently as low as \$14.50. This is an unusually low record for this grade of poplar in the Louisville market, and should not be taken as representing the actual market values, as the majority of manufacturers and dealers will not sell stock at these figures.

Indianapolis.

Although the hardwood lumber situation is just a little quiet in Indianapolis at present, dealers are holding an optimistic view for better conditions in the near future. There is always something of a lull in the hardwood market during the season of the furniture ex-

hibition, but the furniture manufacturers are then holding off for a little to see just what they want to buy. At the conclusion of the furniture exhibits, however, hardwood men here are expecting a good market.

Another reason for the prosperous outlook for the summer is the large amount of building which is being done, not only in Indianapolis but throughout the state generally. This will create a good demand for both hardwood and finishing material. Indianapolis contractors have placed good orders for hardwoods this spring, and will place other good orders before the end of summer, for there is an exceptionally large volume of building being done here this year. In fact, 1905 is bound to be the banner building year in the city's history.

The shipments this month have been light, and they will probably be just as light during July. From the first of August on, however, dealers expect them to increase in volume twofold. There is only a fair stock of lumber on hand now, but this will be added to constantly in anticipation of these increased orders, for both shipment and local delivery.

There are no changes in prices reported. The demand for plain oak is still steady. Plain oak has led the hardwoods all spring in point of inquiries and orders, with quartered oak next. Walnut is also selling well. Satisfactory weather conditions have prevailed during the greater part of June.

Saginaw Valley.

The hardwood lumber market on the whole is much better than it was last year, both as to demand and price. The only weak item in the list is maple. At mill points where the lumber is manufactured maple log run is held at \$14 and \$14.50, and any quantity of the stuff can be bought at these quotations, yet with the raw material weak and stock accumulating maple flooring is \$3 better than a year ago and the demand is good. There is an active demand for ash lumber and prices are \$2 to \$4 higher than they were last year. Beech is also firm and in good demand with prices a little higher than those of last year, as to price and consumptive requirements. Basswood is also better than it was last year. Birch is reported a little slow. It goes into furniture largely, and either the furniture people are carrying large stocks or are not buying except from hand to mouth. There is an active demand for elm, and prices for this lumber are ten per cent better than they were last year.

St. Louis.

There is still more or less quietness in the hardwood trade in this market. Sales departments are having no great difficulty to meet demands, and this condition is expected to continue for at least several weeks to come. There is an atmosphere of relaxation abroad, but for all that the aggregate of sales is quite good, in view of circumstances. Buyers of large quantities are scarce, the furniture manufacturers being especially noticeable by reason of their slight demands upon supplies the past few weeks. The falling off has now extended even to the planing mill and other interests which a short time ago were lively factors in the market. All this has given a decidedly quiet aspect to the local hardwood situation, and is more or less disappointing when contrasted with the rosy views entertained earlier in the year.

Oak, and more especially plain oak, is in fairly good demand. The planing mill and sash and door factories are still consuming this variety of oak about as fast as they can get it in good shipping condition, and the price is, therefore, steady and well maintained. Poplar looks as if it was about to take on new life, and handlers of the wood would certainly welcome a revival of activity in this direction. Ash is being called for by car builders in fairly large quantities, but otherwise there is

not much movement in it. Prices, however, are well maintained, and dealers are satisfied with the outlook. Cottonwood and gum are quiet, but are beginning to show signs of improvement all along the line.

Cypress is a good seller, and is being called for at a lively rate. The call is coming from all quarters—the demand for mixed car lots as well as straight car lots being really pressing from some points. It is true that mills at some places have suffered and are suffering for want of logs, but this is not expected to affect the situation to any very perceptible extent. The big manufacturing consumers are placing orders in a way that shows their confidence in the future, and altogether the cypress situation is the best known in this market at this season for several years past.

Buffalo.

The slight slackness in the hardwood trade continues, though as a rule the members of the trade are getting good orders in everything, so that they are as eager as ever to add to their supplies. Oak leads in activity and promises to do so right along. It is a good indication in that branch of the trade to find so many dealers reporting sales of quartered oak, which has been slack for a long time, owing to its high price as compared with plain oak. These prices are not so far apart as they were, and the better movement of quartered is no doubt due to that. At the same time there is not much falling off in plain oak.

When one searches for the source of the slackness, it is not easy to find, so that the difficulty may be largely on account of the much better demand for white pine, which seems to become more active every week. Hardwoods will have to come in some time, as they always do, though so far as appears here the consumption of hardwoods is decidedly small as compared with pine. Southern woods, especially poplar and yellow pine, are in moderate demand, with cypress doing better on account of its being used so generally as a substitute for yellow pine.

Hardwood yards here are well stocked, though it is not easy to find a supply south, the wet weather still making it hard to get logs there. Still when our dealers go that way after stock they usually get it. There is always call for all the birch that can be found; maple sells fairly well and the demand for ash and elm is up to the supply. Chestnut and basswood are still quiet.

Memphis.

Hardwood conditions here have undergone little change during the past fortnight. Some dealers say they are getting a few more orders than they were, while others report some falling off in the demand, with the result that the recent average has been about maintained. The situation is, so far as members of the trade will commit themselves, very healthy. Stocks of lumber in first hands are generally light, while consumers are not believed, through their long continued policy of buying from hand to mouth, to have accumulated much stock for their future requirements. There are more mills running in the Memphis district now than for some time, but they are not all of them in operation even yet, despite the fact that there have been four or five weeks of practically rainless weather. This is due to the scarcity of timber which promises to be a rather serious handicap throughout the summer. Thus to the lightness of stocks in hand may be added the comparative smallness of the amount to be placed on sticks, with the result that the manufacturer and the wholesaler alike feel quite comfortable over the outlook. There is no pressure whatever to sell, and the first instance is yet to be reported of a manufacturer or wholesaler

shading his prices to any extent simply to effect a sale. There is too much confidence in the future of the market to permit anything of the kind.

The only explanation offered of the quietness of demand is that there is no disposition on the part of buyers either at home or abroad to purchase beyond their immediate requirements because of an evident belief on their part that prices will work lower. The opinion prevails here, however, that if buyers are nursing a hope of this kind, they are likely to have a somewhat rude awakening because of the known shortage in the sources of supply. As one member of the trade expressed it, the man who has lumber dry and good and ready for prompt delivery late in the summer and early fall is likely to be the man who reaps whatever harvest there is in the lumber business this season.

The general export situation is rather quiet, with the future of business largely dependent, in the opinion of members of the trade here, on the outcome of peace negotiations between Russia and Japan and the settlement of the Franco-German troubles in Morocco by arbitration. Should both of these events terminate in the establishment of peace, the opinion is strong that there will be a decided awakening in the demand for hardwood lumber for shipment abroad.

There is an excellent demand for plain oak, though the Chicago strike has caused some temporary quietness in inch red. There is a large amount of this going to Chicago for use

in the home market. Manufacturers and they are now holding out because of the demand for the locally spoken over, the demand for the home market. Oak needed to fill orders, and prices are firmly maintained. There is some demand in the home market for sawed oak. The demand is not brisk. There is an excellent call for both cypress and ash, there is no difficulty in disposing readily of both at full prices. Cottonwood is still disappointing, the demand not being anything like as brisk as earlier in the season. There is a fair movement in box boards and there is some demand reported for firsts and seconds, but the lower grades are decidedly slow. There is some call for thin stock of red gum, firsts and seconds, and for thin clear saps, all of which is going into foreign consumption. Some of the firms here dealing in this class of stock report a constantly increasing business. Inch firsts and seconds red, however, and other grades of this wood are rather slow. Poplar is in good request for firsts and seconds, but there is still dullness in the lower grades.

Cincinnati.

All firms have reported for the past two weeks a fairly good trade, while with some business reached highly satisfactory stages. Stocks are light in nearly all lines. Several firms to accommodate domestic dealers have declined foreign orders, according to general gossip. Plain oak maintains its lead as the best seller and prices are well sustained. In quartered oak the demand is confined within moderate proportions and ruling prices show no change. Ash and cypress move well as does gum, while the situation in cottonwood, firsts and seconds, is somewhat improved. The usual number of poplar inquiries, insufficient to cause a flutter, have been received.

Chattanooga.

The dullness in the local lumber market continues, but it is attributed to the summer season by many of the lumbermen of this city. There seems to be a greater demand for high-grade poplar and oak, while there is a remarkable lull in the demands for low-grade oak and poplar. Local exporters find that there has been a falling off in the foreign demands which they say is due to the war in the East. There is a splendid demand for all grades of pine on account of the building conditions throughout the country. Local lumbermen do not understand why it is there is so great activity in the demands for pine while the demands for all other grades of lumber are somewhat dull. The prices on raw material continue very firm, which is said to be due to the increasing scarcity of the log supply and the advancing cost of transportation. The timber is fast being cleared away, near the railroads and in the lowlands, so that there is comparatively little timber, except in almost inaccessible localities. There is a scarcity in stock, said to be due to the fact that the small mill man is being relegated to the past, due to the evolution of sawmill machinery.

Minneapolis.

The most active feature of the market continues to be the sash and door factories, which are using a much larger proportion of hardwood, in making up special orders, than usual, and as they are busy up to the handle all the time this branch of trade is one not to be ignored. They are taking birch, which is not in the best condition, but such as it is will fill demands. There is some demand in sash, but some of the best white pine is being offered, but not in large quantities. Not much else continues to be active.

There is a demand for the home market. Oak needed to fill orders, and prices are firmly maintained. There is some demand in the home market for sawed oak. The demand is not brisk. There is an excellent call for both cypress and ash, there is no difficulty in disposing readily of both at full prices. Cottonwood is still disappointing, the demand not being anything like as brisk as earlier in the season. There is a fair movement in box boards and there is some demand reported for firsts and seconds, but the lower grades are decidedly slow. There is some call for thin stock of red gum, firsts and seconds, and for thin clear saps, all of which is going into foreign consumption. Some of the firms here dealing in this class of stock report a constantly increasing business. Inch firsts and seconds red, however, and other grades of this wood are rather slow. Poplar is in good request for firsts and seconds, but there is still dullness in the lower grades.

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Furniture factories are not taking much stock, as trade is dull with them and it is too early to anticipate wants. The retail yard trade is also quiet now, but a fair amount of white oak, and also maple flooring, is being ordered. Flooring is in good demand in the cities, also, as the building boom continues strong and a large proportion of the residences call for hardwood floors and finish.

Ashland District.

The condition of the lumber market in and around Ashland shows very little change during the past fortnight, although it might be said that the demand for special stock for the automobile, carriage and wagon trade is somewhat easing up, and will not likely be heard from again until the fall trade opens. The demand for export stuff continues good, and orders can easily be booked for future delivery, with ample time for manufacturing. Standard stock moves very well, with possibly the lower grades a trifle slow.

Liverpool.

Alfred Dobell & Co., Liverpool, report under date of June 2 that round southern oak has been moderately imported and prices remain unchanged. One small parcel of medium quality Baltimore wancy logs has arrived on consignment. There is said to be a good opening for handy parcels of prime, fresh wood.

The stock of medium grades and of planks of undesirable sizes of wagon stock is heavy. Prime planks are in fairly good demand. In coffin planks the import has been too heavy, especially in medium and inferior grades, prices for which are very unsatisfactory. Strictly prime planks in good specifications are scarce, and shipments of that description can be recommended.

In walnut logs the arrivals have fallen off, but the market is well stocked. Buyers are disinclined to increase their holdings at this time of the year, and current prices are unsatisfactory in consequence. There is a fair demand for planks and boards of all grades, in thicknesses of one inch and upwards.

In whitewood logs the market is sufficiently supplied for this period of the year. Sales of whitewood logs have to be forced and shipments should not be suspended for a time. Only slow progress is being made in the reduction of the heavy stocks of planks and boards which have accumulated. Sales are difficult in consequence. Shipments should be made to the best quality.

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We want to contract for log run white oak; must be good mill. Name us cash price f. o. b. your shipping point, and state what percentage of 1st and 2nd and No. 1 common you can guarantee. ADAM & STEINBRUGGE, Exporters, New Orleans, La.

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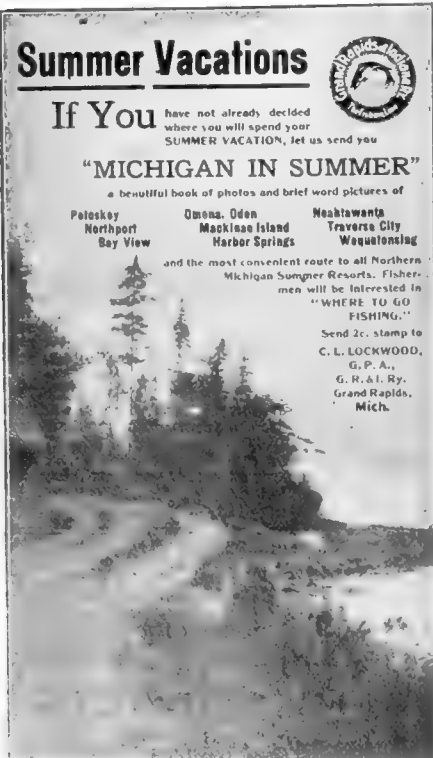
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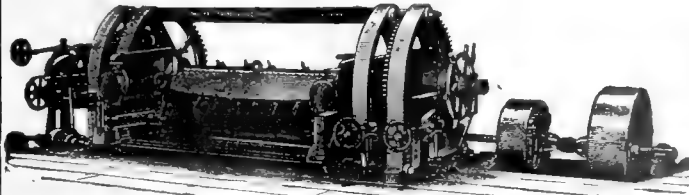
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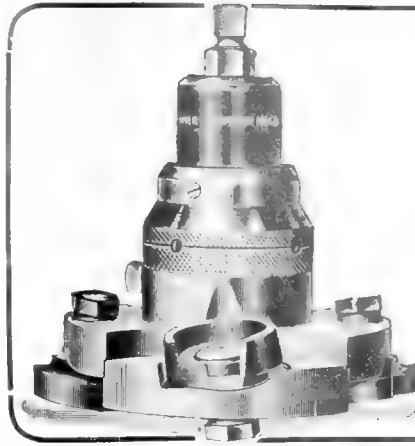
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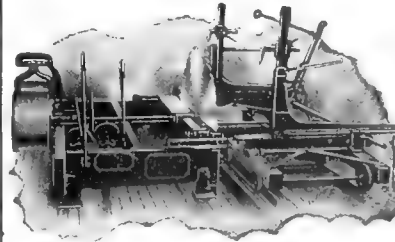


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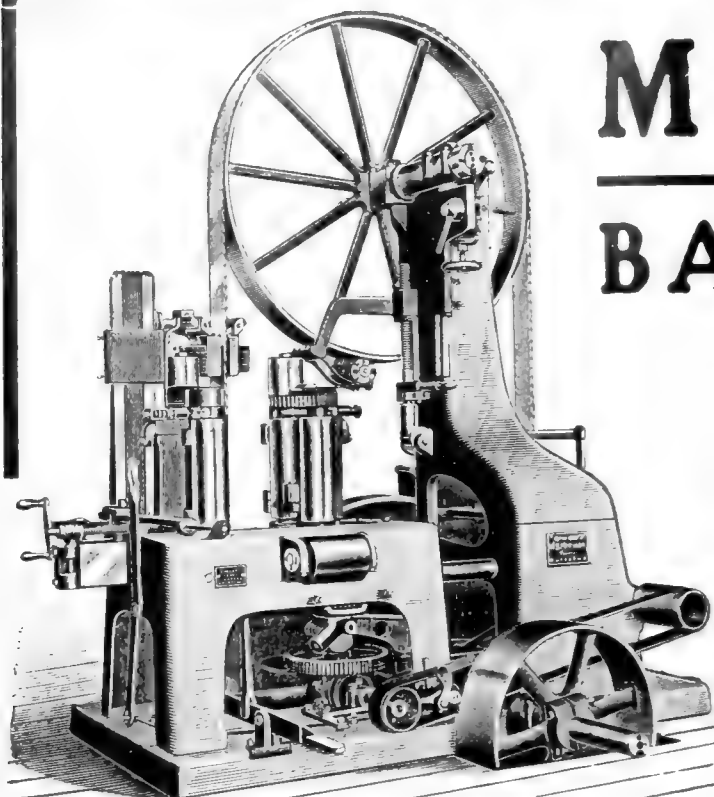
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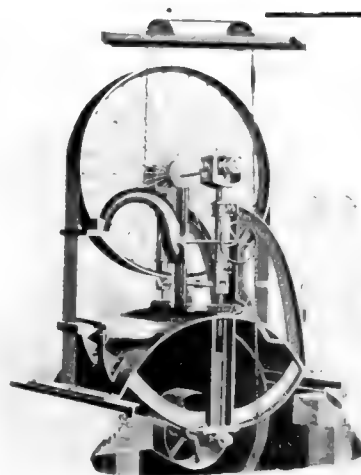
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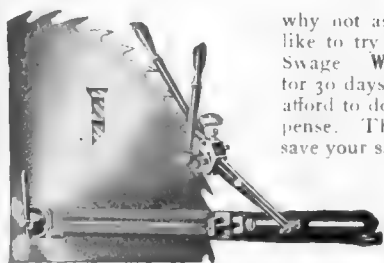
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why not ask your filer if he would not like to try a Hanchett Adjustable Saw Swage. We will lend you one. Use it for 30 days, then if you feel that you can afford to do without it, return it at our expense. That is fair, isn't it? We can save your saws, and make more and better lumber. Ever see our Pressure Side Shaper? Write us for prices and further information. Our circular "N" tells all about them.

YOUNG & CUTSINGER INDIANA HARDWOODS

Mill and Office:
Morgan Ave. and Belt R. R. EVANSVILLE, IND.

C. P. WHITE LUMBER COMPANY

BOONVILLE, INDIANA

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Hardwood Lumber

Specialties: Pure Indiana Quartered White Oak, all Thicknesses. Send us your inquiries.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND **E. E. PRICE** BUYER AND EXPORTER OF

HARDWOODS POPLAR and LOGS

I am always in the market for nice lots of dry and well manufactured lumber. I inspect at point of shipment. Correspondence solicited.



J. H. MINER

SAW WORKS

LUMBERTON, MISS.

Saws prepaid on trial and no bill rendered until reported accepted. If we do not give you

THE BEST SAW MADE

we do not want your orders. Large thin saws for saving of timber our specialty. Saw repairing and saw tools of all kinds.

JUST WHAT ITS NAME INDICATES

HARDWOOD RECORD

THE ONLY HARDWOOD LUMBER PAPER PUBLISHED

THE MIAMI LUMBER & VENEER COMPANY

1921 to 1935 East 1st Street

DAYTON, OHIO

STOCK LIST JUNE 1, 1905

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

22,000 ft. 1/2 in. firsts & seconds.
28,000 ft. 3/4 in. firsts & seconds.
9,000 ft. 5/4 in. firsts & seconds.
15,000 ft. 8/4 in. firsts & seconds.
1,800 ft. 10/4 in. firsts & seconds.
52,000 ft. 4/4 in. common.
6,200 ft. 5/4 in. common.
3,500 ft. 6/4 in. common.
5,000 ft. 8/4 in. common.
6,000 ft. 4/4 in. cull.
12,000 ft. 4/4 in. strips.

QUARTERED RED OAK.

8,000 ft. 5/4 in. common.

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

32,000 ft. 1/2 in. firsts & seconds.
2,275 ft. 3/4 in. firsts & seconds.
16,000 ft. 4/4 in. firsts & seconds.
9,000 ft. 8/4 in. firsts & seconds.
61,000 ft. 4/4 in. common.
18,500 ft. 1 1/8 in. common.
8,600 ft. 6/4 in. common.
10,000 ft. 10/4 in. common.
42,000 ft. 4/4 in. cull.

WHITE OAK PILING.

10,000 ft. lineal.

OAK DIMENSION STOCK.

200,000 ft. 2 in. and up x 6 in. and
up wide, 8 to 16 ft. long.

WALNUT.

10,000 ft. 4/4 in. firsts & seconds.
4,000 ft. 8/4 in. firsts & seconds.
500 ft. 10/4 in. firsts & seconds.
2,800 ft. 12/4 in. firsts & seconds.
2,850 ft. 16/4 in. firsts & seconds.
15,000 ft. 4/4 in. cull.
15,000 ft. 4/4 in. common.
4,000 ft. 4/4 in. mill culls & shorts

WHITE ASH.

8,000 ft. 10/4 in. firsts & seconds.

SOFT MAPLE.

10,000 ft. 6/4 in. common & better.
7,000 ft. 1 1/2, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in.
common & better.

CHERRY.

3,000 ft. 4/4 in. firsts & seconds.
3,000 ft. 5/4 in. firsts & seconds.
200 ft. 12/4 in. firsts & seconds.
2,500 ft. 4/4 in. common.
3,000 ft. 5/4 in. common.
2,000 ft. 4/4 in. cull.
2,000 ft. 5/4 in. cull.

QUARTERED SYCAMORE.

1,000 ft. 4/4 in. firsts & seconds.
11,000 ft. 5/4 in. firsts & seconds.
4,000 ft. 5/4 in. common.

BUTTERNUT.

3,000 ft. 4/4 in. common & better

W. H. DAWKINS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of Kentucky

Yellow Poplar

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY.

OUR stock for 1905 is sawed from the largest and finest Yellow Poplar Logs in the District, and from timber felled in 1904, insuring lumber free from sap stain and boring.

Four competing railroads entering our yards enables us to secure prompt car service and make quick shipments.

Wide and thick stock specialties.

We solicit your inquiries.

Messinger Hardwood Lumber Co.

OFFICE and YARDS: MENDELL STREET and ARMITAGE AVENUE, CHICAGO

— DEALERS IN —

HARDWOOD LUMBER



Specialties: Oak, Poplar, Maple, Birch, Chestnut and Yellow Pine

IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING CHEAP FOR CASH WRITE US

JUNE

Below is partial list of stock we have on hand ready for shipment

1905

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

10,000' 1" 1s and 2s.
25,000' 1 1/4" 1s and 2s.
20,000' 1 1/2" 1s and 2s.
18,000' 2" 1s and 2s.
115,000' 1" common.
20,000' 1 1/4" common.
25,000' 1 1/2" common.
15,000' 2" common.
15,000' 1" cull.
4,500' 1 1/4" cull.
35,000' 1" strips 2 1/2 to 5 1/2".
5,000' 1 1/4" strips 3 to 5 1/2".
10,000' 1" common strips.

QUARTERED RED OAK

25,000' 1" common.
12,000' 1" 1s and 2s.
2,000' 1 1/2" 1s and 2s.
8,000' 1" strips.
5,000' 1" cull.

PLAIN WHITE OAK

25,000' 1" common.
30,000' 1 1/4" common.
10,000' 1 1/2" common.
1,500' 1 1/2" 1s and 2s.
3,000' 2" 1s and 2s.
2,000' 2 1/2" 1s and 2s.
3,000' 3" 1s and 2s.

WALNUT

8,000' 1" 1s and 2s.
6,000' 1 1/4" 1s and 2s.
4,500' 1 1/2" 1s and 2s.
5,000' 2" 1s and 2s.
1,500' 2 1/2" 1s and 2s.
13,000' 3" 1s and 2s.
15,000' 1" sap and hull cull.
15,000' 1 1/4" common.
7,000' 1 1/2" common.

WHITE ASH

8,500' 1" 1s and 2s.
6,000' 2" 1s and 2s.
20,000' 1" common.
12,000' 1 1/2" common.
15,000' 1" cull.
8,000' 1" mill cull.

HICKORY

300' 1" 1s and 2s.
500' 1 1/4" 1s and 2s.
4,500' 1 1/2" 1s and 2s.
15,000' 2" 1s and 2s.
3,000' 2" common.
5,000' 2 1/2" 1s and 2s and common.
5,000' 3" 1s and 2s and common.

CHERRY

3,000' 1" 1s and 2s.
5,000' 1 1/2" 1s and 2s.
1,000' 1 1/2" and 2" common & cull.
10,000' 1" common

POPLAR

27,000' 5/8" 1s and 2s.
50,000' 1" 1s and 2s.
7,000' 1 1/4" 1s and 2s.
12,000' 1 1/2" 1s and 2s.
6,000' 2" 1s and 2s.
2,000' 3" 1s and 2s.

QUARTERED SYCAMORE

5,000' 4, 4, 5 4, 6 4 and 2" 1s and 2s 12" and up.
3,000' 1" common.

BUTTERNUT

13,000' 1" common and better.

ELM.

75,000' 2" common and better.
10,000' 5/8" crating.

LIN

20,000' 1" common and better.

Piled at EVANSVILLE, IND.

QUARTERED RED OAK

25,000' 1" 1s and 2s.
2,500' 2" 1s and 2s.
75,000' 1" common.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

20,000' 1" 1s and 2s.
33,000' 1" common.
7,000' 1 1/4" and 2" common.
18,000' 1" strips.

Piled at TALLEGA, KY.

QUARTERED WHITE AND RED OAK

15,000' 1" 1s and 2s, white.
8,000' 1" common, white.
5,000' 1" 1s and 2s, red.
3,500' 1" common, red.

PLAIN WHITE OAK

10,000' 1" 1s and 2s.
10,000' No. 1 and No. 2 common, 8' long.
10,000' 1" cull.
1,500' 1 1/2" cull.

POPLAR

3,000' 1" 1s and 2s.
12,000' 1" No. 1 common.
15,000' 1" No. 2 common.

Band Mill, Richmond, Ind. Correspondence solicited. Guaranteed Indiana quartered Oak.

C. & W. KRAMER CO.**RICHMOND, IND.****STEINMAN LUMBER COMPANY**

MILWAUKEE : : WISCONSIN

Wisconsin and Southern
HARDWOODS
MAHOGANY

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THICK MICHIGAN HARD MAPLE

Marshfield VOLLMAR & BELOW Wisconsin

BASSWOOD, BIRCH

and other Wisconsin Hardwoods

— Let us know what you are in the market for —

C. P. CROSBY, RHINELANDER, WIS.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Hard Maple a Specialty in all thicknesses from 1 inch to 4 inch.
Finest Birch in Wisconsin. Black Ash, Rock Elm.
Soft Elm, Red and White Oak.

DIFFICULT AND MIXED ORDERS A SPECIALTY

Wood-Mosaic Flooring Company

400 STYLES
ORNAMENTAL **Hardwood Floors**

Write for Catalogue

Rochester, N. Y. New Albany, Ind.

JAMES THOMPSON & COMPANY

Wholesale

Southern Hardwoods

Cottonwood, Gum and Cypress a Specialty

MISSISSIPPI

MISSISSIPPI Louisiana

Office, Randolph Bldg.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

"ACORN BRAND" OAK AND BEECH FLOORING

The "Aristocrat" of Its Kind.

Made in Nashville, Tenn., the Home of Oak Flooring.

NASHVILLE HARDWOOD FLOORING COMPANY

E. T. Bennett, Pres. **Bennett Hardwood Lumber Co.** J. W. Thompson, Secretary

F. P. Abbott, Vice-Pres. — MEMPHIS, TENN. — J. N. Penrod, Treas.

Manufacturers and Dealers in
SOUTHERN HARDWOODS
OAK, ASH, GUM, POPLAR, COTTONWOOD, CYPRESS

Everything and Cable Address "BENWOOD" Codes Used: Western Union, A. B. C. 4th Edition, Anything in Gum Lumberman's Standard, A 1 Telegraphic Code

Ingram Lumber Co.
WAUSAU, WIS.

BASSWOOD, BIRCH

We will cut four million feet of each annually
:::: Your inquiries and orders solicited ::::

Mill and Yards at INGRAM, WISCONSIN

Now sawing at our Crandon, Wis., mill a fine lot of

BASSWOOD

Will cut about 5,000,000 ft. this winter.

Stock runs exceptionally fine

WHITE COLOR

Have in pile a well-assorted stock of dry lumber in both
Northern and Southern Hardwoods.

Page & Landeck Lumber Co.

Wells Bldg., - - - Milwaukee, Wis.

THE NASH LUMBER COMPANY

SHIPPING POINT

GLIDDEN, WISCONSIN

4-4 and 8-4 No. 2 Common BASSWOOD

4-4 and 8-4 No. 3 Common BASSWOOD

SHANAGOLDEN

WISCONSIN

North Western Lumber Co.

Eau Claire, Wis.

Mills at Stanley, Wis.

We are offering today:

1,000,000 feet Dry Birch

500,000 feet Mixed Cull Basswood

Let us figure with you

We make a Specialty of Soft Elm Trunk Slats

WE have in all thicknesses and sizes the following kinds and amounts of lumber at places designated. Kindly send us your inquiries.

MEMPHIS YARD

Ash	1,036,300 feet
Quartered White Oak...	48,500 "
Plain White Oak.....	111,000 "
Quartered Red Oak.....	183,200 "
Plain Red Oak.....	82,500 "
Cypress	498,000 "
Cottonwood.....	240,000 "
Poplar	359,500 "

SELMA YARD

Poplar	598,500 feet
Bay Poplar.....	545,500 "
Red Gum ..	38,200 "
Cypress	420,500 "

BERCLAIR YARD

Cypress	350,000 feet
---------------	--------------

DELL YARD

Plain Red Oak	350,000 feet
---------------------	--------------

J. W. Thompson Lumber Co.

Office and Yards: Randolph Road and I. C. R. R.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

INDIANA HARDWOODS

WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

THE WOODS FOR
WHICH INDIANA
IS FAMOUS.

Quart'r'd White Oak

Plain White Oak

Quartered Red Oak

Plain Red Oak

White Ash

Poplar

Black Walnut

Cherry

Sycamore

Red Gum

Hickory

Beech

Maple

Veneers of

Indiana Hardwoods

CHARLES H. BARNABY

Manufacturer of Band Sawed Hardwoods

Quarter Sawed Indiana White Oak a Specialty

GREENCASTLE, IND.

S. BURKHOLDER LUMBER CO.

Indiana Hardwoods

If you want to buy or sell, write us.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

D'HEUR & SWAIN LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

Our Specialty Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

LONG-KNIGHT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Quarter Sawed White and Red Oak a Specialty

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

MALEY & WERTZ

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Exporters of Hardwood Lumber

EVANSVILLE, IND.

PERRINE-ARMSTRONG CO.

Long Timber up to 60 feet—Hardwood Specialties

The largest Band Mill in Indiana.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

SANDERS & EGBERT COMPANY

Manufacturers Indiana Hardwoods and Sawed Veneers

GOSHEN, IND.

J. V. STIMSON

All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber Manufactured

HUNTINGBURG, IND.

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD

DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF

NORTHERN OHIO

PUTNAM & SAVIDGE

263 The Arcade

HARDWOODS AND CYPRESS

ON COMMISSION.

LISTS OF SURPLUS STOCK WANTED

MARTIN-BARRISS COMPANY

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

AND FINE

HARDWOODS

THE ROBERT H. JENKS — LUMBER COMPANY

We have a Few Choice Lots of Stock—
All Dry—as follows:

20,000 feet $\frac{5}{8}$ Poplar Panels, 24 inch and up wide.
9,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Curly Poplar, 5 to 13 inch wide.
75,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 to 23 inch wide.
15,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 to 19 inch wide.
15,000 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 inch and up wide.
10,000 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 inch and up wide.
2,000 feet 2 inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 inch and up wide.

15,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Ash, 15 inch and up wide.
12,000 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch 1 and 2 Ash, 10 inch and up wide.

We have a good stock of Poplar—all grades and
thickness from $\frac{3}{8}$ to 4 inch thick. Quartered
Red and White Oak—all Grades.

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED.

Sound Wormy Chestnut a Specialty.

THE KING & BARTLES LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Northern and Southern
HARDWOODS

Send us your inquiries for 1-inch and thicker Birch. We
have a nice stock on hand, bone-dry. We have a good assort-
ment of 1-inch and thicker Winter-sawn Wisconsin Basswood.

We can name you attractive prices on Poplar. Send us
your inquiries.

— BUYERS OF — **HARDWOODS**

Can avail themselves of the stock
we are cutting from large virgin
timber in West Virginia, eastern
Kentucky, eastern Tennessee and
western North Carolina. We
have a full list of Hardwoods on
hand and shall be glad to have
your inquiries.

THE ADVANCE LUMBER CO.

Timber Opportunities

INVESTIGATE the Hardwood Lumber opportunities in Virginia, West
Virginia and North Carolina. The territory tributary to the



offers exceptional openings for the manufacturer of Pine, Gum, Oak, Pop-
lar and other soft and hardwood timber, excellent shipping facilities and
markets for these and for Wooden Ware, Crates, Baskets, Box Shooks and
other material. Write to day for further information to

F. H. LaBAUME, Agr'l and Ind'l Agent
Dept. LI, ROANOKE, VA.

ST. LOUIS, MO. HARDWOOD DEALERS

THE LARGEST HARDWOOD LUMBER MARKET IN THE WORLD.

Eighty Million Feet
Dry Stock Piled
in St. Louis yards
ready for immediate
shipment.

Ash,
Birch, Red and White
Cherry
Cottonwood
Cypress
Gum, Red and Tupelo
Hickory
Mahogany
Poplar
Red Oak, Plain and Quartered
White Oak Plain and Quartered
Walnut

The St. Louis whole-
sale dealers invite
correspondence with
manufacturers and
consumers of all
varieties of Hard-
wood Lumber.

STEELE & HIBBARD

Wholesale Yard Dealers
HARDWOOD LUMBER

MASSENGALE LUMBER COMPANY

Office and Yards, 2500 N. Main Street
Specialties: QUARTERED RED and WHITE OAK and POPLAR

THE F. H. SMITH COMPANY

Commercial Building
MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWOOD LUMBER

WALDSTEIN LUMBER COMPANY

Seventh and Victor Streets
HARDWOOD LUMBER DEALERS

THE BONSACK LUMBER COMPANY

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

A. J. LANG

Hardwoods Only
Specialty: WAGON STOCK

LOTHMAN CYPRESS COMPANY

Foot of Angelica Street
LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS. Air-dried

Chas. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lbr. Co.

Largest Manufacturers and Buyers of all Kinds of Lumber.
RED GUM OUR SPECIALTY. Office and Yards: 148 Carroll Street

MOSSBERGER-O'REILLY LUMBER CO.

Office: Main and Chambers Streets
HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

PLUMMER LUMBER COMPANY

Hall Street between Branch and Dock
POPLAR, CYPRESS AND ASH

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD
DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF
PENNSYLVANIA

A. M. Turner
Lumber Company

EVERYTHING IN LUMBER
HARDWOODS A SPECIALTY

Flint, Erving & Stoner

WHOLESALE

LUMBER

Northern and Southern Hardwoods

D. L. GILLESPIE
AND COMPANY

STRUCTURAL

O A K

LINEHAN LUMBER
COMPANY

Hardwoods

SPECIALTIES--OAK
POPLAR AND CHESTNUT

The Nicola Brothers
Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run, or sold
on grade. Bone dry; band
sawed. Send your inquiries.

LUMBERMEN

*If you will furnish us a reliable STOCK
LIST each month with reasonable prices ex-
tended, the result will surprise you. TRY IT.*

American Lumber and
Manufacturing Company

J. H. Lindsay Lumber Co.

WHOLESALE
BUILDING AND

HARDWOOD
LUMBER

Babcock Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PENNSYLVANIA
HARDWOODS

19,000,000 FEET ANNUALLY

LONG ON 6-4
HARD MAPLE

MILLS AND OFFICE
ASHTOLA, PA.



MICHIGAN



W. M. H. WHITE AND COMPANY

BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

HARDWOODS

MAPLE, SOFT AND ROCK ELM, BASSWOOD, BIRCH, BEECH AND HEMLOCK, CEDAR POSTS AND TIES

—ANNUAL CAPACITY—

30,000,000 FEET OF LUMBER :: 10,000,000 CEDAR SHINGLES

RAIL OR WATER SHIPMENTS CARGO SHIPMENTS A SPECIALTY

McCLURE LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office and Yards: 520 to 530 FRANKLIN STREET

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Saw Mills: EUTAW, ALA.

Correspondence invited on all hardwoods.

DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
DETROIT, MICH.

MILLS AT: Heaters, W. Va. Valley Bend, W. Va. Diana, W. Va. Parkersburg,
W. Va. McNutt Siding, W. Va.

Hardwood Board Rules

FOR
HARDWOOD
LUMBERMEN

Best Goods—Prompt Shipment.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO THE

HARDWOOD RECORD, 355 Dearborn Street.

A. F. ANDERSON

Manufacturer and Wholesaler of

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Thick Maple (lengths piled separately), and White Maple, end-piled under sheds, our specialties.

CADILLAC, - - - - MICHIGAN

THE SICKLESTEEL LUMBER COMPANY

DETROIT, MICH.

OUR SPECIALTIES—OAK TABLE TOPS Plain and Quartered, BIRCH LUMBER All Thickness and Grades, CHESTNUT, ELM, BASSWOOD and GUM.

Write us for prices.

J. S. GOLDIE MICHIGAN LUMBER

SPECIAL OFFERINGS FOR MAY

300 M ft. 1" to 3" dry maple, 30 M ft. 1" dry cherry, 25 M ft. 4x5 green maple, 150 M ft. partly seasoned ash and elm for rail shipment, 120 M ft. 1" to 3" dry maple lumber, largely thick, on dock at Cheboygan.

Cadillac, : : : : : Michigan.

SOFT ELM AND ROCK ELM

—FOR SALE BY—

The R. G. Peters Salt & Lumber Co.

EASTLAKE, - - - - MICHIGAN

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

—BOYNE CITY—

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE
and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY PROMPT SHIPMENTS RAIL OR CARGO

Ann Arbor Railroad and Car Ferry Line

Direct Route from the West and Northwest to the East and South, via MANITOWOC, WIS., KEWAUNEE, WIS., MENOMINEE, MICH., and MANISTIQUE, MICH., across Lake Michigan, via Frankfort. Passenger fares lower than via any all rail route.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE FOR LUMBER SHIPPERS.

A. ALLISON, Commercial Agent, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. J. L. MOONEY, Acting Commercial Agent, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
W. H. BENNETT, General Freight Agent, Toledo, Ohio. J. J. KIRBY, General Passenger Agent, Toledo, Ohio.

GRAND RAPIDS LEADING HARDWOOD LUMBER MARKET OF MICHIGAN

REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURERS OF
WHOLESALE OF

HARDWOODS

DENNIS BROS.

Manufacturers of

HARDWOOD LUMBER *and PERFECT MAPLE FLOORING*

We Have Dry Hardwood Lumber of Almost Every
Thickness and Grade Which Grows in Michigan.

Main Office 205-209 Mich. Trust Co. Bldg.

Thompson Lumber Co.

LIMITED

WE WANT PLAIN RED OAK

AND QUARTERED WHITE OAK

FOR SALE

Complete Stocks of

Michigan Elm, Birch, Ash and Basswood

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern **Hardwood Lumber**

MAIN OFFICE:

MICHIGAN TRUST CO. BUILDING

WAGNER & ANGELL

WANTED

Oak, Elm, Ash, Birch, Bass, Hemlock and Pine Lumber and Lath.

FOR SALE

All of the above items and Red Cedar, Redwood and White Cedar, Shingles and Posts

VAN KEULEN & WILKINSON LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

HARDWOOD LUMBER and CRATING STOCK

FOR SALE

Complete Stocks of Michigan Hardwoods—Maple, Beech, Birch, Elm, Ash and Basswood.

WE WANT TO CONTRACT FOR

Plain and Quartered Red and White Oak

LONGFELLOW & SKILLMAN LUMBER COMPANY

Correspondence solicited

Our motto: "Prompt Shipments"

GIBBS & HALL, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Hardwood Lumber

WE WANT YOUR INQUIRIES FOR

1 inch to 4 inch Hard Maple.

1 inch Black Ash.

3 inch, 3½ inch and 4 inch Soft Maple.

1 inch and 1½ inch Beech.

1 inch and 2 inch Soft Elm.

1 inch to 4 inch Birch.

QUOTATIONS MADE PROMPTLY.

J. F. Quigley Lumber and Land Co.

We carry Complete Stock, all Kinds, Grades
and Thicknesses in our Grand Rapids yards.

MIXED CARS AND PROMPT SHIPMENTS SPECIALTIES

If You want to Buy or Sell Hardwoods

The Hardwood Record

Is the Medium that can be Depended on for Results



FRAMES FOR HARDWOOD RECORD PORTRAIT SUPPLEMENTS,

Complete with backing, but without the glass, made from Flemish Oak, are to be had delivered by express, charges prepaid to any point east of the Missouri river, at 50 cents each; or at the HARDWOOD RECORD office, at 30 cents each.

Prepay orders with 2 cent stamps or postal notes, addressed,

HARDWOOD RECORD, 355 Dearborn St., CHICAGO

HAYDEN & LOMBARD

WANT TO BUY FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT:

175 M ft 1x15 to 17 12 to 16' Cottonwood box boards
1 car load 1x15 to 18-12 to 16' Poplar
1 12x17 2 & 14' Sound square edged White Oak
16 M ft 1x6 and up No. 1 Common & Better Basswood
100 M ft 1x8 & 10'

FOR AUGUST DELIVERY:

150 M ft 1x6 14' No. 1 Common Yellow Pine or
100 M ft 1x8 16' No. 1 Common Norway-K. D.
100 M ft 1x6 9 or 18' 1 12 M ft 1x6-14'
3300 pcs. 2x10-14' or multiples, hard Maple No. 2 and Better.

511 RAILWAY EXCHANGE CHICAGO

JOHNSON & KNOX — LUMBER CO.

312-313 Chamber of Commerce
Building, CHICAGO.

Wholesale Dealers In

NORTHERN & SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

FOR SALE.

250 M feet 6-4 inch Log Run Soft Elm.
200 M feet 4-4 inch Common Yellow Cottonwood.
50 M feet 3 inch C. and B. Soft Elm.
50 M feet 3 inch Log Run Soft Elm.
200 M feet 4-4 inch No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
100 M feet 4-4 inch No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak.
100 M feet 4-4 inch Log Run Poplar on grades.
250 M feet 4-4 inch Common Sap Gum.

WE WANT.

3 inch Log Run Birch.
2 inch, 2½ inch and 3 inch 1st and 2nd Hard Maple.
1x12 and 1x14 Yellow Cottonwood Box Boards 12 feet.
1x18 to 1x17 Yellow Cottonwood Box Boards 12 feet.
4-4 inch Shipping Cull Gum.
4-4 inch 1st and 2nd Plain and Quartered Red and White Oak.

The Keith Lumber Company

Office and Yard: Fourteenth and Wood Sts., Chicago

MAHOGANY

REDWOOD

RED CEDAR



CYPRESS

CHESTNUT

SPRUCE

HARDWOOD, POPLAR AND
SOUTHERN PINE LUMBER
Maple Flooring, Oak Timbers and Wagon Stock

JOHN C. SPRY,
Pres. and Treas.



JOHN D. SPAULDING,
Vice-Pres. and Secy.

SOUTHERN OAK LUMBER CO.

ESPECIALLY IN THE MARKET FOR

Plain and Quartered Oak

— ALSO —

Cottonwood Poplar and Ash

Buyers of Mill Cuts
of Northern and South-
ern Hardwoods. :

707 Chamber of Commerce
CHICAGO.

CLARENCE BOYLE LUMBER CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWOODS
YELLOW PINE
and CYPRESS

319 West Twenty-Second Street, CHICAGO

THE BEST LINE

BETWEEN

Chicago
Indianapolis
Cincinnati
and Louisville

IS THE

MONON ROUTE

Consult Your Local Ticket Agent

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET
IN THE WORLD

REPRESENTATIVE

HARDWOOD DEALERS

FRANK R. CRANE

F. R. CRANE & COMPANY

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWOOD LUMBER

OFFICE AND YARDS: 440-462 N. BRANCH ST.

Will pay cash for all kinds of Hardwood Lumber and dry stock, and make inspection at point of shipment if desired. **Send Us Your Stock List.**

FRED D. SMITH

EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY

North Branch and Blackhawk Streets

In the market for Cherry, Oak and Chestnut

Send Us Your Stock List

R. A. WELLS LUMBER CO.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR

HARDWOOD LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

WRITE US BEFORE SELLING.

CLARK AND 22nd STREETS

Park Richmond

J. Slimmer

F. R. Slimmer

RICHMOND, SLIMMER & COMPANY

Manufacturers and Dealers in

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office and Yards

65 West Twenty-Second Street

W. O. KING & COMPANY

::: WHOLESALE :::

HARDWOOD LUMBER

LOOMIS STREET BRIDGE

I AM IN THE MARKET TO BUY HARDWOOD LUMBER

Can handle the cut of one or two good mills on a cash basis. Send me your stock list.

CHAS. DARLING

Room 409, Merchants' Loan and Trust Building.

A. R. VINNEDGE LUMBER CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWOOD LUMBER

We are Buyers of both Northern and Southern Hardwoods

134 Monroe St.,

DO YOU WISH TO REACH

HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS

GREAT AND SMALL?

THE HARDWOOD RECORD

WILL DO IT FOR YOU

W. A. DAVIS

Hardwood Lumber

1612 Marquette Bldg.

In the market for Plain and Quartered Sawed White and Red Oak. Make me prices F. O. B. your shipping points. Will send inspector to receive lumber.

LESH & MATTHEWS LUMBER CO

1005 Marquette Building

Solicit correspondence with mill men. We are especially in need of some Plain Sawed Red Oak. Send us a list of what you have in all kinds of HARDWOODS. :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

RYAN & McPARLAND

ALL KINDS OF

HARDWOOD AND WAGON STOCK

Write us before selling. If in the market to buy we can interest you.

Office and Yards: Corner Robey Street and Blue Island Avenue

F. S. HENDRICKSON LUMBER COMPANY

1509 Masonic Temple,

Wholesale Southern Hardwoods,
Cottonwood, Gum, Oak, and Ash,

Always ready to contract for cuts of Southern Mills.

CRANDALL & BROWN

WHOLESALE

HARDWOOD LUMBER

YELLOW PINE AND CYPRESS

THIRTY-THIRD STREET AND CENTRE AVENUE

FRANK M. CREELMAN, RAILWAY EXCHANGE.

WHOLESALE

Northern and Southern Lumber

CAR LOTS, BARGE LOTS, CARGO LOTS OR MILL CUTS FOR FUTURE SHIPMENTS,
ANNUAL CONTRACTS OR IMMEDIATE REQUIREMENTS.

The Gentleman Farmer

It's a nice thing to have a little farm to send the family out on when summer comes and it's a nice thing to have a few hundred invested in something that increases in value every day. Let me tell you about the fruit belt of the east shore of Lake Michigan, and the pleasure and profit that you can realize from a small investment. Many Chicago business men have invested.

H. F. MOELLER, G. P. A., PERE MARQUETTE R. R.
DETROIT, MICH.

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE
SOUTH



WESTERN LUMBER CO.

WILL PAY CASH FOR DESIRABLE LOTS OF
WALNUT, PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, ASH, MAPLE, SYCAMORE, ETC.

MILL MEN ARE INVITED TO SEND STOCK LIST.
Office and Yards: **Richmond Street and McLean Avenue.**

FERDINAND BOSKEN

JOSEPH BOSKEN

CINCINNATI HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

Finely Figured Quarter Sawed Oak **VENEERS** A Specialty

MAHOGANY THIN LUMBER VENEERS

WRITE US BEFORE SELLING. IF IN THE MARKET TO BUY WE CAN INTEREST YOU

BENNETT & WITTE

CASH BUYERS OF . . .
WELL MANUFACTURED

Poplar, Cottonwood, Gum,

OAK, PLAIN AND QUARTERED—WHITE AND RED, ASH, ELM AND CYPRESS.

Cable Address: "BENNETT," Cincinnati Memphis.
Branch: 28 Southern Express Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

MAIN OFFICE: 222 WEST FOURTH STREET

IN THE MARKET FOR

OAK—ASH—POPLAR

ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

Office:
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Yards:
Sixth Street, below Harriet

QUICK CASH RETURNS FOR LUMBER

At Highest
Market Prices

Liberal terms to shippers desiring to utilize our distributing yards, planing mills and warehouses. Send for handsome illustrated folder setting forth the superior advantages of Cincinnati as a wholesale lumber market. We turn your mill products quickly into cash at a minimum cost.

Bring your lumber to Cincinnati to obtain best results. If you can't come, write.

THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER COMPANY

Branch Office, Randolph Bldg., Memphis.

WM. H. & G. S. STEWART

Buy and Sell

OAK, ASH, POPLAR, BASSWOOD, CHESTNUT, WALNUT AND YELLOW PINE.

Can furnish stock cut to special order. We invite correspondence.

Main Office: • • MERCANTILE LIBRARY BUILDING.

L. W. RADINA & COMPANY

Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of

HARDWOODS

Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, especially 1½-inch stock, for immediate shipment.

CLARK STREET AND DALTON AVENUE

WANTED OAK, ASH, CHERRY and other HARDWOODS

PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES AND
SEND THE INSPECTOR TO RECEIVE

LELAND G. BANNING

OFFICE: 5th and Main
:: :: CINCINNATI

Poplar, Oak,
Ash, Chestnut,
Sycamore,
W. Va. Spruce,
Pine and Elm

C. Crane & Co.
Hardwood Lumber

MILLS AND YARDS
CINCINNATI, O.
YEARLY CAPACITY
100,000,000 FT.
LONG BILL STUFF
A SPECIALTY

B. A. KIPP & COMPANY

Dealers
:: in ::

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office and Yard: 816 to 828 W. Sixth Street

CASH BUYERS Poplar, Walnut, Cherry, Quartered Oak, Plain Oak
Ash and other Hardwoods Correspondence Solicited

PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD

Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

DUHLMEIER BROS.,

CINCINNATI, O.

HARDWOOD TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

In tracts of from five hundred to fifty thousand acres, also pine and cypress. All original growth, convenient to transportation facilities. Sold either in fee or on stumpage basis, at from \$1.00 to \$10.00 per acre, depending upon cut, etc. Write for list of specific tracts, stating acreage and kind of timber preferred.

J. W. WHITE

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL AGENT, PORTSMOUTH, VA.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., HARDWOOD DEALERS

THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Ash, White and Brown

Basswood

Birch, Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm, Soft and Rock

Gum, Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple, Hard and Soft

Red Oak, Plain and
Quartered

White Oak, Plain and
Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood, Poplar

ORSON E. YEAGER,

932 Elk Street,

Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR.

I. N. STEWART & BRO.

892 Elk Street,

Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK.

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER CO.

940 Elk Street,

Specialty: INDIANA WHITE OAK.

ANTHONY MILLER,

893 Eagle Street,

HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS.

TAYLOR & CRATE,

Prudential Building,

EVERYTHING IN HARDWOODS.

SCATCHERD & SON,

1055 Seneca Street,

HARDWOODS ONLY.

G. ELIAS & BRO.

955 to 1015 Elk Street,

Buy and Carry Large Quantities of All Kinds of Hardwoods.

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

1075 Clinton Street,

OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT.

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

940 Seneca Street,

Specialty: PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK.

EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY,

OUR QUARTERED OAK IS WIDE, LONG AND OF EVEN COLOR

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR.

VAN SANT, KITCHEN & CO.

=====Old Fashioned=====

YELLOW POPLAR

Old Firm=====New Mill=====Correct Grades

5-8 and Wide Stock Specialties.

ASHLAND, KY.

Eastern Office: John L. Cochran, 33 East Twenty-Second St., New York City

YELLOW POPLAR

Manufacturers

**BAND SAWED
POPLAR LUMBER**

ALL GRADES

DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath and Squares

Specialty, Wide Stock.

LUMBER CO.

COAL GROVE, OHIO, U. S. A.

W. M. RITTER LUMBER CO.

Main Office: COLUMBUS, OHIO

YELLOW POPLAR

White Oak, Basswood, Chestnut, Ash, White Pine and Hemlock

Stock All Band Sawed,
Square Edged,
Equalized.

We Want Your Business

Dry Kilns, Planing Mills,
Dressed Stock, Bevel
Siding, Drop Siding.

Hardwood Record

Tenth Year.
Semi-monthly.

CHICAGO, JULY 10, 1905.

Subscription \$2.
Single Copies, 10 Cents.

E. Sondheimer & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

MAIN OFFICE:
Randolph Building. ❀ ❀ Memphis, Tennessee

BROWNLEE & COMPANY

DETROIT MICHIGAN

Log Run Black Ash

Beech, Birch, Basswood, Maple and Soft
Elm, for Rail or Vessel Shipments.

"The Thick Maple Folks"

RUMBARGER LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Ash, Basswood, Black Walnut, Butternut, Beech, Birch, Cherry, Chestnut,
Cottonwood, Cypress, Gum, Hickory, Maple, Poplar, Quartered Poplar,
Poplar Squares, Red Cedar, Plain Red Oak, Quartered Red Oak,
Plain White Oak, Quartered White Oak, White Oak Bill Stuff.

802 Harrison Building, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1 Madison Avenue, NEW YORK

PENNSYLVANIA LUMBERMEN'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

SAVE MONEY

Write for Our Tenth Annual Report

921-924 DREXEL BUILDING,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

BEST INSURANCE AT LOWEST COST

LUMBER INSURERS GENERAL AGENCY!

MANAGERS OF THE LEADING LUMBER
INSURANCE COMPANIES : : :

66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

PLAIN WHITE OAK YELLOW POPLAR

**Just
Three
Facts**

We can fill your requirements.
Our grades and prices are right.
A trial order will thoroughly please you.

**Fully
Worth
Noting**

OHIO RIVER SAW MILL COMPANY LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

DRY LUMBER At Our Louisville Yards Prompt Delivery

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.
100,000 ft. 1 in. firsts and seconds.
18,000 ft. 1 1/4 in. firsts and seconds.
5,000 ft. 1 1/2 in. firsts and seconds.
9,000 ft. 2 in. firsts and seconds.
30,000 ft. 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2 and 4 in. firsts and seconds.
150,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 common.
50,000 ft. 1 1/4 in. No. 1 common.
40,000 ft. 1 1/2 in. No. 1 common.
22,000 ft. 2 in. No. 1 common.
20,000 ft. 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2 and 4 in. No. 1 common.
10,000 ft. 1 in. cull.
QUARTERED RED OAK.
14,000 ft. 1 in. firsts and seconds.
18,000 ft. 1 1/4 in. firsts and seconds.

8,000 ft. 1 1/2 in. firsts and seconds.
5,000 ft. 2 in. firsts and seconds.
38,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 common.
12,000 ft. 1 1/4 in. No. 1 common.
7,000 ft. 1 1/2 in. No. 1 common.
3,000 ft. 2 in. No. 1 common.

PLAIN WHITE OAK.
80,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
3,800 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
4,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.
12,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
6,000 ft. 12/4 firsts & seconds.
127,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
8,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
30,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
34,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.

2,000 ft. 12/4 in. No. 1 common.

PLAIN RED OAK.
47,000 ft. 1 in. first and seconds.
9,000 ft. 1 1/4 in. firsts and seconds.
11,000 ft. 1 1/2 in. firsts and seconds.
7,000 ft. 2 in. firsts and seconds.
31,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 common.
21,000 ft. 1 1/4 in. No. 1 common.
14,000 ft. 1 1/2 in. No. 1 common.
7,000 ft. 2 in. No. 1 common.

BLACK WALNUT.
5,000 ft. 1 in. firsts and seconds.
28,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 common.
6,000 ft. 1 in. culls.
14,000 ft. 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2 and 4 in. common.

8,000 ft. 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2 and 4 in. cull.

POPLAR.
12,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
24,000 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
17,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.
24,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
3,000 ft. 10/4 firsts & seconds.
17,000 ft. 12/4 firsts & seconds.
5,000 ft. 16/4 firsts & seconds.
48,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
14,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
9,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
4,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.
1,500 ft. 10/4 No. 1 common.
1,000 ft. 12/4 No. 1 common.

ALL THICKNESSES IN CULL POPLAR, ASH, CHESTNUT.

Your Inquiries Would Be
Appreciated.

W. P. BROWN & SONS LUMBER CO. WHOLESALE HARDWOODS
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.



Lake Shore

TO NEW YORK OVER NIGHT



New York Central

The 20th Century Limited

**Between Chicago and New York
in 18 Hours
Every Day in the Year**

EASTBOUND

**Lv Chicago 2.30 pm
Ar New York 9.30 am**

CITY TICKET OFFICE

180 Clark Street, Chicago

L. F. VOSBURGH, General Western Passenger Agent

WESTBOUND

**Lv New York 3.30 pm
Ar Chicago 8.30 am**

CADILLAC

CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD
OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK.

WE HAVE IN STOCK

BASSWOOD

4 4 stock, Selected White End Dried
4 4 1st and 2nd Clear
4 4 No. 1 Common
4 4 No. 2 Common

CHERRY

4 4 No. 2 Common and Better
4 4 No. 3 Common

GRAY ELM

4 4 1st and 2nd Clear
4 4 No. 1 Common
4 4 No. 2 Common
4 4 No. 3 Common
6 4 and 8 4 1st and 2nd Clear

MAPLE

4 4 one side White
4 4 Clear White
4 4 Birdseye
5 4 and 8 4 Clear White
4 4, 5/4, 6 4, 8 4, 10 4, 12 4, 1st and
2nd Clear

The above lumber is in prime condition, well manufactured and carefully piled and we are in position to ship promptly.
If you are in the market, we would be pleased to have your inquiries and orders.

Mitchell Brothers Company

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Michigan Hardwoods

Uniform Grades. Perfect Mill Work.
Ask for Dry Stock List and Prices.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

. . . Band Sawn . . .
Michigan Hardwoods

40,000 4/4 No. 2, common and better Basswood.
16,000 1 1/2" Maple, 42" long, runs largely 1st and 2nd.
25,000 8 4 Soft Elm—fine stock—largely 1sts and 2nds.
3 cars 4/4 No. 3 Maple, dry.

Cummer, Diggins & Co.

—MANUFACTURERS—
"CUMMER" MAPLE
AND BEECH FLOORING

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready
for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech,
Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

BUY DIRECT

Michigan Hardwoods

A young salesman, following what he understood to be an established custom, charged a suit of clothes to the expense account of his first trip, but the Old Man disapproved the item and it was stricken out. Made wiser by this experience, the items of his next account were more judiciously prepared.

"Ha!" said the Old Man "These expenses are all right. No suit of clothes this time."

"Ha! Ha!" said the young man "It's there all right but you can't see it."

Buy Direct if you do not want to pay for the suit.

We Sell Only What We Manufacture.



COBBS & MITCHELL
(INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN



MEMPHIS

THE HUB
OF THE
HARDWOOD WORLD

THOMPSON & McCLURE

Office and Yards: MEMPHIS, TENN.
Mill: ITTA BENA, MISS.

We Have What You Want

...IN...

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

1 in. to 2 in. thick

Also write us for Quartered Red Oak, Plain Red Oak,
Plain White Oak, Ash and Gum.

BLANTON-THURMAN CO.

"The Yellow
Cypress People"

The kind that cuts up best, works easily and finishes elaborately.

Hoyt & Woodin Cypress Co.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CYPRESS LUMBER

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F. R. GILCHRIST, Vice President
W. E. SMITH, Sec'y and Treasurer

W. E. SMITH LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of
HARDWOOD LUMBER

Mills, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi
Distributing Yards, Cairo, Illinois
General Office, Scimitar Building

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY COTTONWOOD

F. W. GILCHRIST, Pres. F. R. GILCHRIST, Vice-Pres.
W. E. SMITH, Sec'y and Treas.

Three States Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mills:
Missouri
Arkansas
Tennessee

**Hardwood Lumber
Cottonwood and Gum**

Office
Scimitar
Building

GET OUR PRICES. TRY OUR LUMBER
WE SHIP ROUGH, DRESSED, RESAWED

COTTONWOOD GUM

WE have in all thicknesses and sizes the following kinds and amounts of lumber at places designated. Kindly send us your inquiries.

MEMPHIS YARD

Ash	1,036,300 feet
Quartered White Oak...	48,500 "
Plain White Oak.....	111,000 "
Quartered Red Oak.....	183,200 "
Plain Red Oak.....	82,500 "
Cypress	498,000 "
Cottonwood.....	240,000 "
Poplar	359,500 "

SELMA YARD

Poplar	598,500 feet
Bay Poplar.....	545,500 "
Red Gum	38,200 "
Cypress	420,500 "

BERCLAIR YARD

Cypress	350,000 feet
---------------	--------------

DELL YARD

Plain Red Oak	350,000 feet
---------------------	--------------

J. W. Thompson Lumber Co.

Office and Yards: Randolph Road and I. C. R. R.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Wm. Whitmer & Sons

(INCORPORATED)

General Offices, Girard Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALEERS OF

HARDWOODS

Spruce, White Pine, Yellow Pine and Hemlock

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR DESIRABLE LOTS OF DRY HARDWOODS

BRANCH OFFICES:

NEW YORK,

BOSTON,

PITTSBURG,

BUFFALO

UPHAM & AGLER

Bedford Building
CHICAGO

Wholesale Northern and Southern

HARDWOODS

Distributing Yard
CAIRO, ILL.

We Want Orders

FOR

5 cars 1" 1sts and 2nds Unselected Birch
 10 cars 1" No. 1 Common Birch
 5 cars 1" No. 2 Common Birch
 3 cars 1" No. 3 Common Birch
 10 cars 1" Log Run Soft Elm
 5 cars 1½" Log Run Soft Elm
 3 cars 2" No. 1 Common and Better Soft Elm
 3 cars 2" 1sts and 2nds Yellow Poplar
 2 cars 1½" 1sts and 2nds Yellow Poplar
 1 car ½" Panel Poplar, 18" to 30" wide

THE

KING & BARTLES LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
 NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN
HARDWOODS
 BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ELM, POPLAR,
 OAK AND CHESTNUT : : :

Western Representative,

W. C. KING, Rockford, Ill.

Main Office:

Cleveland, Ohio

Distributing Yards in Kentucky, Wisconsin and Tennessee

"DEFIANCE" WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS OF
HIGH GRADE TOOLS

✱ FOR MAKING ✱

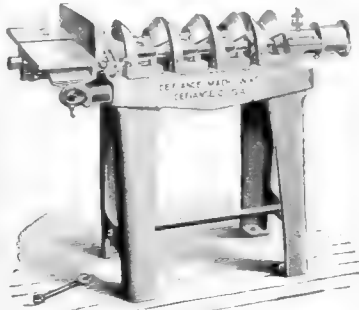
Hubs, Spokes, Wheels,
Wagons, Carriages,
Rims, Shafts, Poles,
Neck-Yokes,

Single Trees, Hoops,
Handles, Bobbins, Spools,
Insulator Pins and
Oval Wood Dishes.

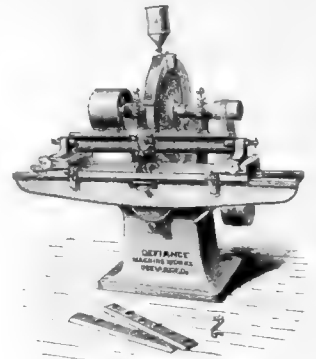
INVENTED AND BUILT BY

The DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS
DEFIANCE, OHIO.

— Send for 500 Page Catalogue —



No. 1 PLANING AND ROUNDING MACHINE



AUTOMATIC KNIFE GRINDER

HICKORY

100,000 ft. 1" to 4" 1sts and 2nds and Common.

150,000 ft. 1" Common Plain White Oak.

100,000 ft. 1" Common Chestnut.

A few million feet of Quartered Red and White Oak,
all bone dry. Wire us if in a hurry.

LOVE, BOYD & CO.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

YOU
CAN
REACH

THE BONSAK LUMBER CO.
WHOLESALE HARDWOODS
ST. LOUIS
BY
RAIL, MAIL
WIRE OR
PHONE

JULY 1st STOCK LIST

MAPLE		BIRCH		BASSWOOD	
1 in.	2,000,000 ft.	1 in.	500,000 ft.	1 in.	300,000 ft.
1 1/4 "	100,000 "	1 1/2 "	100,000 "	1 1/4 "	30,000 "
1 1/2 "	400,000 "	2 "	100,000 "	1 1/2 "	50,000 "
2 "	1,000,000 "	2 1/2 "	50,000 "	2 "	75,000 "
2 1/4 "	200,000 "	3 "	75,000 "	3 "	4,000 "
2 1/2 "	500,000 "	ROCK ELM		GRAY ELM	
3 "	500,000 "	2 in.	25,000 ft.	1 in.	300,000 ft.
4 "	400,000 "	2 1/4 "	50,000 "	1 1/2 "	200,000 "
BEECH		WHITE MAPLE		3 "	200,000 "
1 in.	500,000 ft.	End Piled		ASH	
1 1/4 "	250,000 "	1 in.	100,000 ft.	1 in.	500,000 ft.
1 1/2 "	400,000 "	1 1/2 "	20,000 "		
2 "	100,000 "	2 "	50,000 "		
2 1/2 "	200,000 "				

KELLEY LUMBER & SHINGLE CO., Traverse City, Mich.

W. H. DAWKINS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of Kentucky

Yellow Poplar

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY.

OUR stock for 1905 is sawed from the largest and finest Yellow Poplar Logs in the District, and from timber felled in 1904, insuring lumber free from sap stain and boring.

Four competing railroads entering our yards enables us to secure prompt car service and make quick shipments.

Wide and thick stock specialties.

We solicit your inquiries.

Our Specialty for Twenty-five Years

RED GUM

25,000,000 feet per year.

Perfect Manufacture. Special Treatment.

Air and Kiln-dried.

Rough, Dressed, Resawed and Worked.

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER CO.

MOREHOUSE, MISSOURI

INDIANA HARDWOODS

WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

THE WOODS FOR
WHICH INDIANA
IS FAMOUS.

Quart'r'd White Oak

Plain White Oak

Quartered Red Oak

Plain Red Oak

White Ash

Poplar

Black Walnut

Cherry

Sycamore

Red Gum

Hickory

Beech

Maple

Veneers of

Indiana Hardwoods

J. V. STIMSON

All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber Manufactured

HUNTINGBURG, IND.

CHARLES H. BARNABY

Manufacturer of Band Sawed Hardwoods

Quarter Sawed Indiana White Oak a Specialty

GREENCASTLE, IND.

S. BURKHOLDER LUMBER CO.

Indiana Hardwoods

If you want to buy or sell, write us.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

D'HEUR & SWAIN LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

Our Specialty Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

LONG-KNIGHT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Quarter Sawed White and Red Oak a Specialty

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CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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President

FRANK W. TUTTLE

Sec-Treas.

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General Market Conditions.

A consensus of the market reports covering hardwood conditions from one end of the country to the other, reflects the fact that while in some localities the conditions are not very roseate, on the whole general hardwood conditions are infinitely better than the trade and season of the year naturally would warrant.

The entire East has enjoyed a remarkably good hardwood demand, with excellent prices thus far this year. This means the trade from Buffalo to Pittsburg and east thereof. Cincinnati and Louisville have had nothing to complain of, and are still enjoying a very fair trade. The strike conditions which have prevailed in Chicago and which are now happily over, have played havoc with the hardwood trade for nearly two months. Business the early part of the year was very good, and there is every prospect for a good fall volume. The hardwood demand in St. Louis has been very fair all the year, and still is far from dull. Conditions in Memphis and vicinity and also at Nashville have been more or less spotted all during the year, and right now trade is reported quiet. Weather conditions have militated against lumber operations in this section of the country very seriously all the year. It has been a wet spring and summer. Two weeks ago the timber country dried out a little and loggers had hopes of being able to replenish the log supplies of the mills, but the last few days have seen a recurrence of rain, and everything is drowned out again. The eastern Tennessee country, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Johnson City and Bristol, have all had a very good trade thus far during the year, and the demand is still fair. New Orleans has had a good six months' business, both in domestic and foreign channels.

The general consuming trade of the middle West and of the Northwest, which, ordinarily, can be counted on to take a large quantity of hardwoods, has not been satisfactory for some time. The trade has simply been sluggish, and while the prices obtained have been fair, the volume of consumption is fully one-third less than normal.

Bad weather has prevailed in a section producing a large portion of the oak output of the country, and while lumbermen have paid particular attention to the getting out of oak in all sections where it grows, owing to the relatively high price, it is still questionable if there is enough oak in sight to seriously militate against current oak values. The range of oak growth is getting so limited that it is questionable if oak ever again declines in the American market. During the last two weeks a few overanxious sellers have shaded the price of oak as much as two dollars a thousand, but their judgment in doing this is questionable, as it is more than probable that with the recurrence of the fall demand, the history of oak prices early in the year will be repeated.

The good end of poplar still holds its own very well, while the coarse end, in common with the coarse end of cottonwood, gum and basswood, is dull and ranging low.

Chestnut is still in good demand throughout the East. The same can be said of both black and white ash, gray elm and high class birch.

Basswood is still a little in excess of demand, but there are orders in sight for every foot of firsts and seconds that can be obtained. The eastern trade is especially interested in clear white basswood and is seeking it throughout the producing sections.

Inch maple seems to be fully up to demand and is not very active, although prices are fairly well maintained. Thick maple is sold well up to the saw.

Cypress is in remarkably strong demand in all parts of the country, and the season undoubtedly will close with the smallest stock of dry cypress that has been known for years.

Manufacturers of both maple and oak flooring may congratulate themselves on the splendid condition which confronts that industry. They are today offered orders for more than twice the quantity of 2 1/4-inch face clear maple that the factories can supply. Some of the other widths and lower grades are not quite so active, but the demand is so strong that wider faces and inferior qualities of flooring are moving to good advantage. The oak flooring manufacturers are also enjoying a splendid demand at high prices, and are obliged to turn down a good deal of business that is offered.

In veneers the demand still seems to be fully up to the supply. This is true of both high class furniture veneers and of materials that enter into basket, crate and box production.

A general review of the market would indicate that there is going to be a considerable falling off in demand for the next sixty days, which will give the average manufacturer an opportunity to recoup his stock and put himself in good shape for the strong and healthy fall demand for hardwoods that is surely in sight.

Hardwood Trade Morals.

An eminent Catholic priest, in a recent address, gave utterance to the following statement: "In the business world it is difficult to find men who are honest according to the strict interpretation of the word. People are no longer surprised at dishonesty in high places. They have come to look upon it as a matter of course, and the phrase 'baited money' has become a jest. These evils are permitted to exist because most men have forgotten their full civic duty."

The truth is that the priest, who is no other than

Father J. J. Danlon of Brooklyn, is manifest in almost every line of business, and the hardwood lumber trade is no exception. Men engaged in this, one of the most important of America's industries, may justly be divided into two classes: one is devoted to the making or handling of honest lumber, of an honest grade, at an honest price; the other bends its energies to irregular practices in connection with the trade. This latter class sells one grade of lumber and delivers another and a lower grade. It is a class that finds shortages in every shipment; it is a class that salts its lumber; it is a class that is a general demoralizer of the hardwood lumber industry.

Anyone who will review the history of the individuals who have made the lumber industry one of the foremost callings of the time will find that the men who have succeeded, and who have gone down in lumber history as makers of money, of character and as being of general worth in their communities, are men who have had a reputation for honest dealing. The entire country is strewn with the commercial graveyards of people who have sold firsts and seconds and salted them with twenty-five percent of common, while it is the rare circumstance that any man has conducted a hardwood lumber business based on fair dealing and integrity who has not been successful. Lumber associations and exchanges have done much to eliminate this undesirable class from the business, but still it prevails to an extent that is an actual menace to the trade at large. There is no use in citing examples of these irregular practices of the hardwood lumber trade, because every man in it, whether he approves or disapproves of them, is cognizant of these facts.

It is not a moral plea that the **HARDWOOD RECORD** would make against the element of this trade that persists in not doing business on honest principles; it is not an appeal for morality for morality's sake, but rather an appeal to the common sense of the individuals comprising this great industry, that they conduct their business on lines of fair and square dealing that it may mean success to them rather than failure.

Irregular practices indulged in today are often countenanced by men who otherwise are of the strictest integrity. They claim that the necessity of doing these things has arisen from custom and through the stress of competition, which makes it imperative that they either lose their trade or salt their grades. This argument is specious, and the policy is short-sighted, for the foremost lumbermen in this United States today are obliged to resort to nothing of the sort. There are many men in the hardwood industry of the United States who never shipped a salted car in their lives, and whom money could not induce to so load a car from their mill or yard.

The trend toward impartial inspection through associations and exchanges is gradually tending to wipe out this manifest evil of the trade. If leading shippers of lumber would refuse for all time to countenance the loading of mixed grades, it would soon put a quietus on the disastrous competition engendered by those dealers whose only object in life apparently is to get money by means of false pretenses, to which transactions of the sort are an equivalent.

How the South Is Growing.

The wonderful stride in development that has been made by the South, notably during the past ten years, is most pertinently discussed by M. V. Richards, land and industrial agent of the Southern Railway, in a recent article published in pamphlet form.

Attention is called to the fact that the development of the South has not been a popular movement; that it has not attracted people in masses. Even down to the present moment it has been the theater of action for the discerning few rather than the multitude. The forces working for its development have been scattered over widely separated sections of the country. However, they have worked out its problems and are now realizing on its resources to an extent phenomenal in the history of this country.

The new development of the South, which started in 1895, began with the sawmill and the factory rather than the farm; with the man of affairs rather than with the agriculturist. In the West in the boom days, settlers swarmed by thousands; towns with elaborate systems of water-works, brick blocks, great schoolhouses and general public improvements to which the settlers had been accustomed in

their old homes, were projected. In numerous instances these enterprises went to pieces, and today all that is left of hundreds of such boom towns are the water hydrants sticking out of the prairie.

The development of the South furnishes a material contrast to the conditions that prevailed in the West. Contrary to popular belief, the South still comes nearer being a "new country" than any other section of the United States. Its original resources of timber, minerals, and soil are practically intact. Generally, the lumber and manufacturing interests of the South have proven successful. While the labor of this great section has not been as forceful per capita as the white labor of the North, still it has been cheap, plentiful, free from strikes, and its cost, even considering the amount of labor performed, has been very low.

Mr. Richards calls attention to the territory embraced by the lines of the Southern Railway system, which covers, to a large extent, the states of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee. These states contain an area of about 367,000 square miles, about twelve percent of the territory of the United States proper. This territory in 1900 contained 1,675,889 farms out of a total of 5,739,657 within the entire country. In this section these figures represent an increase in ten years of 428,078 farms, or thirty-four percent, as compared with twenty-five and seven-tenths percent for the country at large. The improved land in this territory increased during the decade, three and thirty-seven-hundredths percent as compared with the decrease of eight and one-tenth percent for the whole country.

A School of Lumbering.

In this number of the **HARDWOOD RECORD** will be found an article by C. A. Schenck, Ph. D., director of the Biltmore Forest School at Biltmore, N. C., which is well worthy the perusal of every lumberman. Besides being the head of this school, Dr. Schenck is forester to George Vanderbilt's Biltmore estate of 130,000 acres in the Pisgah mountains of North Carolina; he is forester of the Highland Forest Company's 56,000-acre tract in the same region; is president of C. A. Schenck & Co., consulting forest engineers, and is allied with both the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States and the National Hardwood Lumber Association. Dr. Schenck's title of doctor of philosophy was obtained on the basis of a forestry thesis at a leading German university.

For the past ten years he has been in charge of the great Vanderbilt forests, and for eight years has conducted the Biltmore Forest School. During this time he has engaged in practical lumbering to a considerable extent, and therefore has added to his theoretical knowledge of the forest a vast deal of practical experience.

This practical school of lumbering which has developed out of Dr. Schenck's forest school, is well worth the consideration of every man whose sons are destined for practical business pursuits in connection with the forest or lumbering. The semiscientific and semi-practical education to be obtained under the tutelage of schools of this sort are of essential value to every young man who proposes to devote his energies to the lumber business. In the past, the only school of lumbering was in log camp, sawmill or lumber yard; but now there is offered, through the tutelage of such men as Dr. Schenck, an opportunity for a young man to learn the science of forestry work, and incidentally of practical lumbering that as a basis for lumber knowledge is well worth his time and the comparatively small cost. Dr. Schenck is engaged in this work merely for the love of it, as he has an income obtained from the Biltmore estate that renders him entirely independent of his school. It is his desire to make his school the most efficient in the country, and to that end he is devoting his life's energies.

Opening of Furniture Buying Season.

The regular semiannual furniture exhibits are on at Chicago and Grand Rapids. While the displays have been too recently opened to prophesy the exact volume of business that will be done at this mid-summer exhibit, still enough transactions have already been shown to demonstrate beyond question that they will be at least up to normal.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

When You Turn on the Hose.

This little gift of silken hose
I send to you, as you suppose,
For your sole joy; but how untrue
It is to take that selfish view.
You'll understand ere I am through.

On swish of silks, the whirl of lace,
An instep's curve, an ankle's grace,
Or that slight hand which poets sing
Was greatly honored by a king
These silken hose know not a thing

Send out of pity for their lot,
Or what, alas! they yet have not,
I send them, thus that they may be
Contented on you, and still "on" me
Be good to them, they cost a V!

It Won't Always Match.

Never judge lumber by the inspection rules on which you bought it.

Isn't It True?

A man can get used to anything save the scandalous way he is treated by his relatives.

Be Wise.

Even if you don't believe half you say, make a bluff at believing it.

A General Opinion.

A girl baby under sixteen is not considered worth kissing by the average young man.

Wisdom.

It's the foxy barber who suggests a shave to the very young man, and a hair cut to the very old one.

There Are Others.

Even a man who has piled slabs all his life imagines he is a lumberman.

Isn't It So?

Good resolutions are subject to wind shake and dry rot.

No Criterion.

Never judge a man's dishonesty by the hardwood rules he uses.

Aphorisms from Dorian Gray.

There is only one thing in the world worse than being talked about, and that is not being talked about.

Punctuality is the thief of time.

The only way a woman can reform a man is by boring him so completely that he loses all possible interest in life.

Men marry because they are tired, women

because they are curious; both are disappointed.

Laughter is not a bad beginning for a friendship, and it is the best ending for one.

I choose my friends for their good looks, my acquaintances for their characters, and my enemies for their brains.

It is only the intellectually lost who ever argue.

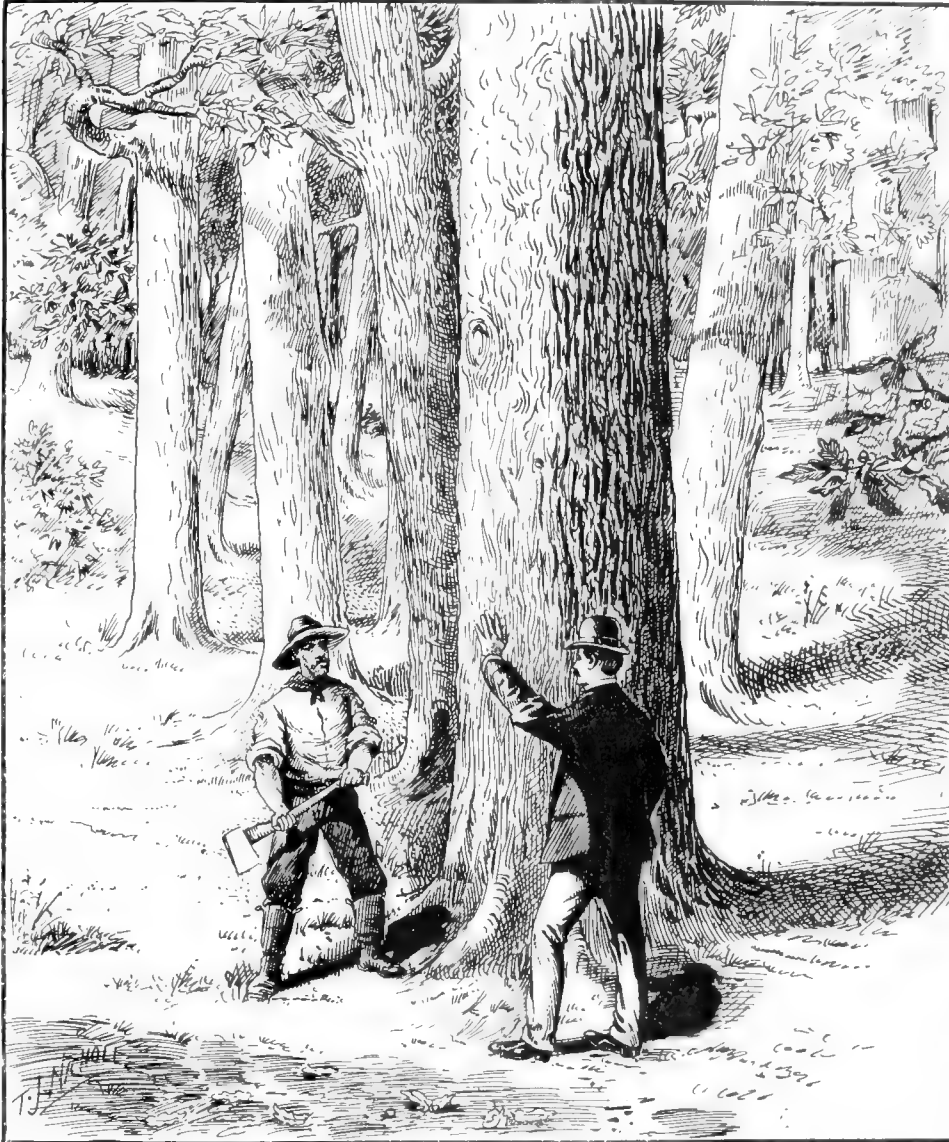
The fatality of good resolutions is that they are always too late.

Whenever a man does a thoroughly stupid thing, it is always from the noblest motive.

A man cannot be too careful in the choice of his enemies.

The value of an idea has nothing whatever to do with the sincerity of the man who expressed it.

"WOODSMAN, SPARE THAT TREE."



I ask thee not to spare this tree,
That in its shadows I may lie;
Much more in coin 'twill bring to thee,
If you'll but wait till bye and bye.

Surely Not.

An eccentric man isn't necessarily a genius simply because the average genius is eccentric.

A Prescription.

If you are fully convinced that the world is growing worse every day, take a good big dose of liver medicine.

Why?

Why should girls waste time in learning the gentle art of cookery, when every last one of them expects to marry a millionaire?

Portraits.

Of the many men who are painted, more of them would be better off for a little whitewashing.

Fame.

Fame is well enough for those who can afford it.

A Question.

When a lumberman advertises his automobile for sale, one wonders which one of them is broke.

Just So.

When a woman refuses to go away for a week's visit, it's not always because she's afraid her husband will be lonesome.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

THIRTEENTH PAPER.

Shagbark Hickory.

Hicoria ovata (Mill.)—Britton.

Shagbark hickory is the best known and most widely distributed of the hickories. Its range of growth is from southern Maine and Quebec, near Montreal, to Delaware, and along the Appalachian mountains to Florida, northern Alabama and Mississippi; west through southern Michigan to central Minnesota and northeastern Nebraska, central Kansas, Indian Territory and eastern Texas.

It is known as shellbark hickory in Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Ohio, Michigan and Ontario; as shagbark hickory in Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa; simply as shellbark in Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania and North Carolina; upland hickory in Illinois; hickory in Vermont and Ohio; scaly bark hickory in West Virginia, South Carolina and Alabama; shagbark in Rhode Island and Ohio; shellbark tree in Delaware; white walnut in New Jersey; walnut in New York and Vermont; white hickory in Iowa and Arkansas; shagbark walnut and sweet walnut in Vermont; redheart hickory in Mississippi.

Shagbark hickory is of the walnut family. In shape it is conical, with a narrow head and column-like trunk. In height it ranges from seventy-five to one hundred and forty feet. It never grows in a comprehensive forest, but is the occasional tree intermingled with a variety of hardwood growth, existing in perfect community with sassafras, black gum, cherry, poplar, buckeye, birch, chestnut, basswood, oak, ash and soft maple. Its time of bloom is in May, and it fruits in September and October. The bark of the tree is gray, loosely attached, and breaking into long, loose strips, which curve away from the tree at the bottom and often at the top, but remain attached at the middle, giving the tree the rugged appearance which accounts for the name shagbark.

The leaf buds are large and ovate, with yellowish-green and brown scales. The leaves

are compound and alternate; they have rough stalks containing five or seven leaflets; they are sessile, tapering to a point, and having a rounded base. The lower pair of leaflets is markedly different from the rest in shape; sharply serrate and thin; dark green and glabrous above; lighter below. The flowers

sides; the kernel has a sweet, strong flavor.

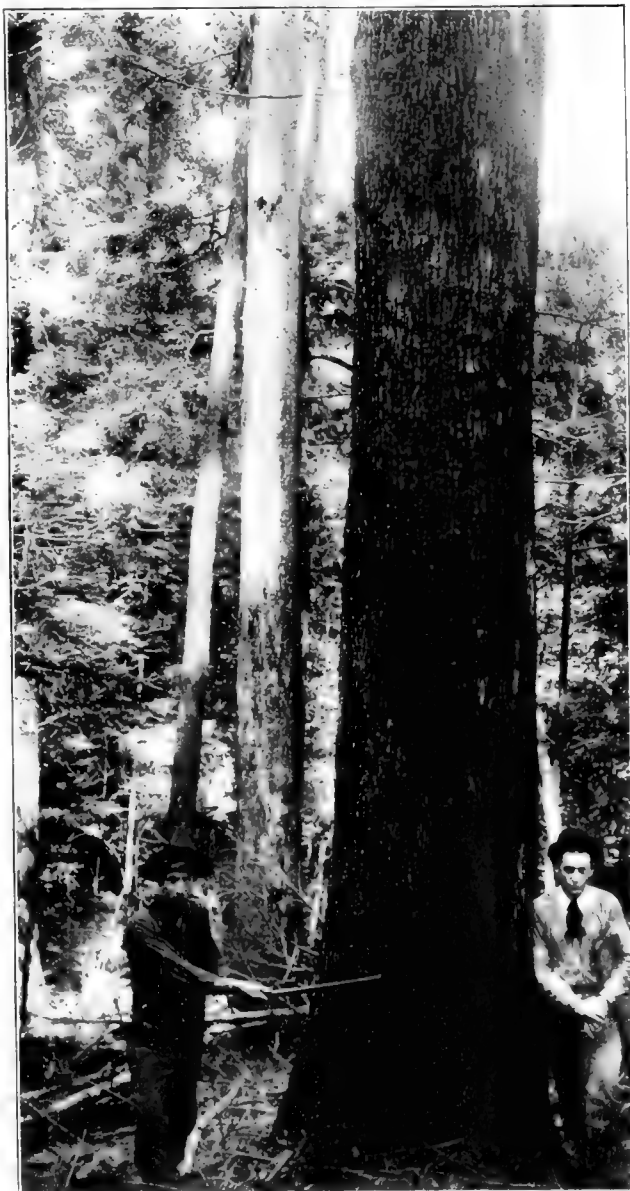
Its large winter buds are very interesting. Early in spring the dark brown outer scales fall away; the inner scales then lengthen to protect the leaf, sometimes attaining a length of five inches. Its inner scales are marvels of beauty in texture and in color. The body of the scale is thick and leathery, but its surface, especially the inner, is soft with a silken nap, gorgeously dyed in yellow, orange and red, suggesting the chimney corner and the heat which glows from a hickory log.

The heart wood of shagbark hickory is light brown; the sap wood ivory or cream colored. The annual rings are clearly marked; the medullary rays are numerous, but thin. The wood is close-grained and compact, but with a bright surface. The weight of the seasoned wood is approximately fifty pounds to the cubic foot. In structural qualities the wood is very heavy, hard, strong and exceptionally tough and flexible. It stands first in elasticity and toughness among all American woods, and second to maple in hardness. The wood has neither smell nor taste; it burns well, with a long, steady, quiet flame, and exhales no aroma or juice when heated.

The representative uses of the wood are in carriage and wagon making; it is used for axle trees, spokes, rims, singletrees, doubletrees, neck-yokes; also largely in agricultural implement work; for sleigh runners and axe handles. In pioneer days it was a favorite material for the weaving of baskets and for splint bottom chairs. The younger growth of shagbark hickory, known commercially as second growth, possesses a high value for the light structural work on carriages and for other uses where great elasticity, resilience and resistance are required in a small quantity of wood. The nuts of the tree form an important article of commerce.

The shagbark hickory is one of the most interesting trees growing in this country, because it is a strictly American tree, and so wedded to its native soil that it has thus far refused to become a citizen of any other country. In the sturdiness of its roots and trunk, in the boldness with which it flings out its tough branches, in its strong individuality and character, and in its general fruitfulness, not forgetting the uncouth roughness of its bark, it fully manifests its Americanism.

A great deal of hickory is exported to Great Britain and the Continent, usually in



TYPICAL SHAGBARK HICKORY GROWTH, TENNESSEE.

do not appear until the leaves have fully matured; they grow in catkins, the staminate ones being light green, slender, and growing in groups of three on long peduncles; the pistillate ones grow in spikes of from two to five flowers. The fruit grows within a dense, green husk; shining and smooth on the outside, opening in four parts. The nut is nearly white, four-angled, and flattened at the



GEORGE C. EHEMANN,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

the form of round logs 14 to 28 inches in diameter by 12 to 18 feet in length. Some other varieties of hickory also masquerade in



FOLIAGE AND FRUIT OF SHAGBARK HICKORY.

the foreign market as shagbark, including the pecan, water hickory, and often pignut hickory. Foreigners are entirely dependent on America for a wood that has the qualities possessed by this one—great elasticity, combined with strength and toughness.

In "A Guide to the Trees," Alice Lounsberry says:

"After the beautiful buds have burst their bright, petal-like scales, the shagbark equips itself for the summer with a green sunshade of fresh and fragrant leaves. And it is also a sunshade that is picturesque and exquisite in outline. There is besides no need of putting on one's spectacles before bowing to the tree. Its strange, shaggy bark at once proclaims its identity, and formality is forgotten. With tranquil steadiness it produces every year its fruit—a dainty gift to mankind.

Were it only for its own purposes of reproduction, there would be no need of its being so fine and sweet a flavor. It is the well-known hickory nut of the market. Those that wander much in the woods know well that a bit of self-restraint is necessary in the early autumn; for these nuts will not be hurried in their ripening, and no more pleasure is to be had from gathering them too soon than there is from trying to unfold for one's self the petals of a rose."

No higher type of shagbark hickory than is found in Kentucky and Tennessee, exists, and the specimen of the bole of a magnificent hickory with which this article is illustrated was photographed by the editor of the *HARDWOOD RECORD* in Blount county, Tennessee, on the property of the Little River Lumber Company. This specimen is typical of hickory trees growing in that section of the Great



PRINT OF SHAGBARK HICKORY LEAF. ONE FOURTH ACTUAL SIZE.

Smoky mountains, and is forty-six inches in diameter at breast height, and a clean seventy feet to the first limb.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER XIII.

George C. Ehemann.

Among the older lumbermen who have risen from the ranks to become captains of industry, it is well sometimes to cite the young man who has just won his spurs. It may serve to rouse to honorable effort some young man who is wasting his time and energies through indifference to life's prizes—to stimulate and inspire with enthusiasm someone who distrusts his own abilities, and help reveal the path to usefulness, and discover the art of reaching the goal of success. Having this in view, the *HARDWOOD RECORD* takes pleasure in printing the portrait and a brief sketch of George C. Ehemann of Memphis, Tenn., in the current issue.

Mr. Ehemann was born in Cincinnati in 1876, consequently on the second day of this

month he was twenty-nine years old. To be still under thirty and a member of a great commercial enterprise is not the fortune of many young men of today, unless the position has fallen to them by inheritance. Mr. Ehemann, however, has earned his laurels on the battlefield of business activity, where energy, honesty and "everlastingly keeping at it" are the real sinews of war.

After leaving the public schools of Cincinnati, where his education was acquired, Mr. Ehemann entered the well-known dry goods house of the Alms & Doepke Company as office man. He soon after went to the George W. McAlpin Company in the same capacity. Evidently the young man had not struck his gait, for in May, 1899, Mr. Ehemann obtained a position with Bennett & Witte, manufac-

turers and wholesale lumber dealers of Cincinnati, and started in to learn the inspection of lumber at G. H. Hinson, Miss., where the firm operated a sawmill. In January, 1900, he was called to the Cincinnati office as bookkeeper, and in January of the next year he became manager of Bennett & Witte's southern business. In 1902 Mr. Ehemann was admitted to the firm, and has remained in the South ever since.

The business methods of Bennett & Witte, under which name the company still stands, although Mr. Witte is dead, are unique in their way. About twenty percent of the business of the firm is in foreign markets in all parts of the civilized world. This trade has been built up directly with the foreign manufacturers through the bona fide excellence of the goods sold. No member of the firm has ever been abroad, nor have they sent a representative, and they do not deal through brokers.

"We give a man what he buys," said W. A. Bennett, when speaking of the success of the company in the foreign market, "and deal in the same straight out way we do in the United States. In return we ask, when a customer is unknown to us, that a deposit be made with some first-class bank in the United States, advising it to pay our draft with documents attached. Our terms are invariably one day sight draft, bill of lading attached. We draw on ocean bill of lading only, and our customers receive their lumber about as soon as they get our draft."

Mr. Ehemann has full charge of Bennett & Witte's foreign business. He quotes the trade that can be geographically reached from Memphis, and does all the purchasing that is made in his territory. The Cincinnati office, of which Mr. Bennett has charge, cares for the middle west and eastern territory, as well as the financial and credit ends of the entire business. When asked for the "fads, foibles and follies" of his partner, Mr. Bennett said:

"When Mr. Ehemann first came to us, I found his main characteristics were honesty of purpose, unwavering truthfulness, careful judgment and an ever-present desire to work and to succeed in everything he attempted. His fad seems to be to keep everlastingly at it. Had he been of different stamp, he never would have reached his present position as member of the company."

Mr. Ehemann has lived, since his advent in Memphis, at the Gayoso Hotel. He is a member of the Business Men's Club and secretary of the Lumbermen's Club of that city. Although a comparative newcomer it is doubtful if any business man has more friends among the conservative southerners than he. Someone has said "what a man does is a true test of what a man is." George C. Ehemann has not only done much of worth in the commercial life which he elected to follow, but he continues to do things which stamp him as a man who is content to do and leave the success which is sure to follow to take care of itself.

The Forest Reserves of Our Cities.

"I have just come from a visit with 'mine own people,'" said the woodsman. "For days I wandered in the great forests of eastern Tennessee holding intercourse only with the trees that I love. Under their sheltering branches, listening to their soft whispers, or



GROUP OF COTTONWOODS- MAY.

even trembling when in clarion tones they hurl back defiance to the storm, I always feel I am truly with mine own people."

"Come over to the park then, and make the acquaintance of some of your neighbors," his friend begged.

"There are no real trees in the parks," contentiously remarked the woodsman. "The forest tree will not bear transplanting in civilization any more than the Indians. In the great forests it is always the survival of the fittest. Only the strongest shoots above its fellows out of the clinging underbrush that would kill it even while it caresses. 'Up, up toward the light,' it seems to say, as tall and straight is proudly ascends toward heaven and spreads clustering branches whose leaves open to the sun and drink eagerly the rain. Then it is a tree, a part of 'God's first temple' and it holds an estimate quite apart and even more than its commercial value."

man spoke so slightly of the park, the tired denizen of the city will feel that there is nothing so restful or so full of the real essence of content as to lie under the trees of one of our cities' forest reserves on a hot summer day. We are getting over our puritanical ideas that joy and beauty must of themselves be sinful. President Roosevelt, Charles Wagner and others are teaching by preaching and practice that the busy man can get something from the trees besides lumber that can be coined into dollars and cents. Each year finds more money set aside for Nature's breathing places, and the nearer one gets to the great Mother from time to time, the more vigor he takes back to the heat and struggle of every-day life and worry.

This is perhaps what the Philadelphians had in view when they set aside the largest city park area in the world, and left in much of its wild luxuriance beautiful Fairmount to be forever the forest reserve of the Quaker City. Years and years before, William Penn had, in each of the four corners of the town, a play ground and a place of rest and recreation. In one of them, Logan Square, alas, he erected his gallows tree. Afterward this was cut down and a memorial commemorating the red cross movement in '61 was erected on the site. The Puritan forefathers also desecrated beautiful Boston Common by hanging the poor unfortunates who were thought to be witches within its confines in the early days of Boston town. Central Park in New York has no such memories, but it stands in its beauty as a memorial that some good was done by Tammany in spite of its many steals and scandals. Druid Hill Park is one of the show places of Baltimore, and Washington is so full of trees and quiet that when there one feels as did the southerner who visited it for the first time.

"I sat on the doorstep," he said, "and

the odor of the trees and flowers permeated the air. Softly the twilight came shutting down, and as the branches overhead nodded and kissed each other good-night, I felt that over there where the odorous mist of the summer night shut out the distance, I should



GROUP OF COTTONWOODS- DECEMBER.

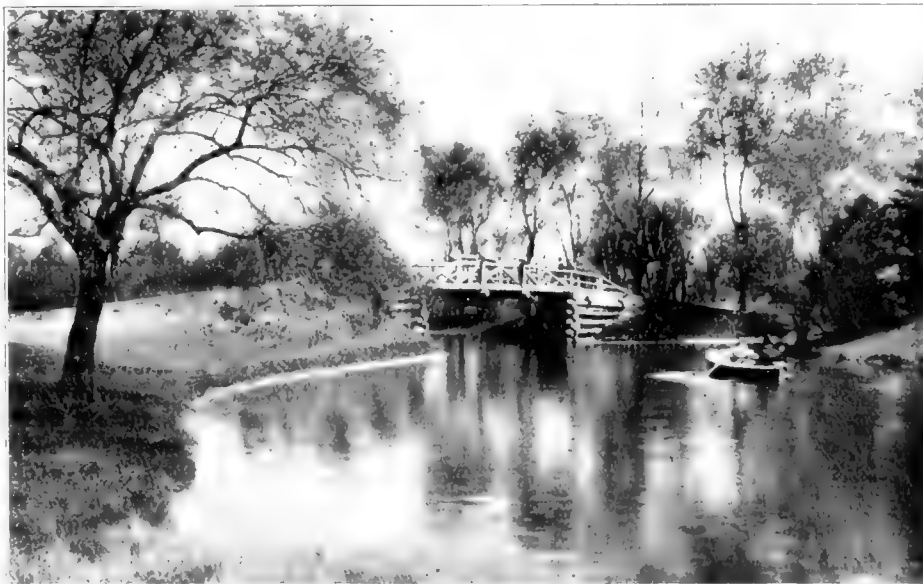
find the cows coming home, just beyond the hill."

Cincinnati has a beautiful forest reserve in Burnet Woods, where many of the trees are as Nature planted them, while Eden Park shows more the hands of man and the taste of the landscape gardener.

Belle Isle Park in Detroit was once named Hog Island, but it has been reclaimed and made one of the most beautiful parks in the United States.

Lincoln Park in Chicago has lost some of its restfulness with the introduction of the zoo and the recreation fakes which are supposed to appeal to the children of all ages. Washington Park, however, is still a spot given over entirely to Nature and her handiwork, with occasional coaching from the landscape gardener. Here came the woodsman in December, to look at a clump of elms, bare and cheerless.

"They are not elms," he said, "but cottonwoods." How-



A BEAUTY SPOT IN WASHINGTON PARK, CHICAGO.

ever, as they stood there so straight and sturdy in the bleak winter air with the snow beneath them, to the average man, who as a rule knows very little of tree-lore, they looked like elms. They had a very different aspect in May, when each leaf seemed singing a



TYPICAL ELM—THE BEAU BRUMMEL OF THE PARK.

pean of joy to the goddess of spring. Here, under their branches, a number of little maidens were playing mother, and the doll carriage was placed in the foreground when their pictures were taken. Here these children went through that same strange gibberish which the child of centuries ago had probably articulated under some English oak when one was to be "counted out." Today they counted for the honor of having a picture taken beside the great trunk of one of the cottonwoods—"eenie, meenie, mynie, moe." We are told that the jingle is as old as the English language, and it would not take much of a stretch of imagination to think that the cottonwood trees had heard it so many times that the leaves laughed together far above the children.

"Now I will show you an elm," said the woodsman, and he planted the camera in front of a noble tree at one side of the driveway.

Notwithstanding the woodsman was so contentions of the park trees, he was intensely interested in the foreign tree growth in Washington Park. "You will notice," he said, "that the older parks are filled with American trees almost exclusively, but the later ones vie with each other in the variety and number of foreign woods. The tree lover could spend days in any one of the parks mentioned, comparing and studying the different kinds of trees that have been planted or left from virgin growth. I wonder," he continued, "why, on these many school picnics, a teacher of forestry is not sent along to impart some knowledge and implant some real love of the tree in the breast of young America. After we grow older and the struggle of life comes to us, we have little

time to absorb a love of Nature, but all through life I shall retain the pleasure acquired in my youthful days when I learned to know intimately the trees of the American woodland. The boy who makes the acquaintance of the trees that are in our parks, who studies them carefully, will have a source of enjoyment that neither age, poverty nor the engrossing cares of life can take from him.

"I have always felt," said the woodsman as he planted the camera at the bend of a stream where a rustic bridge reached from one sedgy bank to the other, "when I am in the woods or in the parks, or any place where royal oaks or lordly elms spread their branches, where somber pines reach up to heaven or where any tree rears its head to greet the morning sun,

"Were I, O God, in churchless lands remaining,

Far from all voice of teachers or divines,
My soul would find, in flowers of thy ordain-
ing,

Priests, sermons, shrines!"



BOLE OF BIG COTTONWOOD.

Outing of the National Wholesalers.

A midsummer meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association has been arranged to take place at Ottawa, Canada, Aug. 16, 17 and 18. This meeting was brought about through the invitation of Gordon C. Edwards of W. C. Edwards & Co., Ltd., of Ottawa, who extended it to the association at its Philadelphia annual meeting in March. The invitation was accepted, and the board of trustees finds that there are a great many American lumbermen who are glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the great lumber center of the Dominion.

The meeting will also take up some important business matters which are ready for consideration, as well as indulging in considerable sight-seeing. The first business meeting takes place Aug. 16 from 2 to 5 p. m.; on that evening a steamer ride will be taken on the river. The second business meeting will be held on Aug. 17 from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. In the afternoon part of interest about Ottawa will be visited, and a trip made to Rockcliffe, where a shanty building will be saved. There will be a banquet on

Aug. 18, and a steamer trip will be taken to Lake Beauport, where the big saws, sawmills and other interesting features of lumber work will be observed.

The entertainment features referred to will be arranged by the Ottawa Valley Lumber Manufacturers, and visiting ladies are included in the arrangements prepared by the hosts. Delegates are invited and expected to attend from various manufacturing, wholesale and retail lumber associations, to consider a plan for instituting complaints before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the interest of various matters of vital import to the entire trade. The allowance for weight of car stakes, car equipment, etc., is one of the important matters to be taken up.

It goes without saying that whether or not the lumbermen who visit Ottawa accomplish very much in the way of business, they will have a most royal entertainment, and will come back fully impressed that Canada and especially Ottawa is far from being a "dead one." As a matter of fact, that man Edwards up there is capable of entertaining the whole crowd single-handed, but it is anticipated that he has many competent allies.

Veneer Machinery.

One of the handsomest machinery catalogues that has ever been issued has just been turned out by the Coe Manufacturing Company of Painesville, O. It covers the full line of veneer mill equipment made by this foremost manufacturer of veneer cutting and drying machinery. The book, which comprises upwards of one hundred pages, includes divisions devoted to the veneer industry and general descriptions of Coe machinery—the Coe rotary cutter, Coe clipper, machine foundations and vats, Coe automatic roller drying machine, Coe automatic veneer knife grinder, Coe veneer saw, Advance butter dish machinery, Giant wringers, hollow die stamping machine, wood fiber machine, drag saws, veneer knives, veneer mill plants, and Coe automatic box board sawing machines.

The present and fast growing importance of the veneer industry is a matter of special interest to every hardwood lumberman, and the Coe catalogue is well worth a careful reading.



PLAYING MOTHER IN THE PARK.

and analysis by hardwood men generally. A copy of this handsome work can be secured by address to the Coe Manufacturing Company, 165 Bernard street, Painesville, O., and our readers are requested to ask for catalogue No. 5 and to mention the Hardwood Record.

Seasoning of Refractory Woods.

The proper handling and seasoning of woods not readily yielding to ordinary out-of-door drying as usually practiced in lumber manufacture, is a subject that is attracting wide attention, has caused much experimentation, and is well worth the attention of every lumberman. There are large quantities of woods, notably southern hardwoods, which, from the peculiarities of their physics, caused by the soil and environment of growth, do not lend themselves readily to open-air drying without some preparation of the wood whereby the staining, warping and twisting qualities may at least to some extent be eliminated.

It is a safe assertion that not one lumberman in a thousand has ever given any considerable attention to the subject of tree growth, tree chemistry, tree history or wood physics. The average lumberman knows that a tree of a specific botanical family and of a certain size, will produce so many dollars and cents when sawed into lumber. This knowledge satisfies the average lumberman. However, there are others who like to analyze every suggestion that looks toward making better lumber out of given logs and perforce obtaining higher prices for the resultant product. Therefore, the proper treatment of certain refractory woods that are to be converted into lumber and put on the market is worthy the earnest consideration of every lumber manufacturer.

A hasty review of tree growth may here be of value. Certain plants are endowed with a faculty of secreting substances which resist decomposition for a long time and of being able to fortify their tissues with it; such plants grow into trees and live for ages. Other plants run their brief course of a year and perish as soon as they have given birth to another generation. The annual addition to a tree's growth is practically a conical sheath tapering to a point and accommodating the plant within it to its topmost bud. A seedling that is two years old is two years old in its inner part—its heart. The two layers are not merged in each other; the second is merely added. In a century old tree only the pith and the first coat of wood bear that age. The next coat is only ninety-nine years old and the outermost layer but one year old. We say a tree is one hundred years old; that general impression is correct but the fact is not precise, as the tree as a whole is no older than its component parts.

A tree, then, is a living organism whose component parts are of various ages and differ in character. Practically a tree consists of symmetrical cones of wood. When sawn into boards the outermost plank will be a curved slice of bark with some sap wood on its inner side. The next plank will be sap wood on each edge and a strip of heart wood down the center. This strip will increase in width, slice by slice, until the center of the tree is reached. Lines will mark off cone

from cone—annual ring from annual ring. It is only when the section approaches the horizontal that the annual rings approach to circular. No two planks are exactly alike in every detail of figure.

The microscope demonstrates the fact that no two varieties of trees have the same physical structure. The arrangement of fiber and cells varies in each different wood. Some trees have thin, cellular structures. Such woods season readily in the open without warping or twisting; an example of these is the white pine. In other woods the cellular structures are thick and their contents do not readily escape from the cell covering. In outdoor seasoning this cellular structure gradually hardens and dries and twists the fiber of the wood, thus producing warping.

It should be understood that wood, while living, is a tree, but being dead it is timber. A tree is composed of woody fiber and plant juice or sap which is an aqueous solution of a substance which serves as the food for the living plant. The woody fiber is made up primarily of cellulose which is in part changed into lignin. When the tree is sawn into lumber the only valuable part of it as lumber lies in the woody fiber. The substances contributing to the tree's growth give no value to it as a lumber proposition. When this plant juice or sap is thoroughly expelled from the wood fiber of the lumber it is recognized as being dry or seasoned. The amount of this material contained in the different varieties of wood varies materially. It is ordinarily more abundant in hard and heavy varieties than in light and soft kinds. The amount of water or sap present in wood also varies with the season of the year. The percentage of water contained in different trees taken at a period of minimum amount is shown in the following table:

Beech	18.6	Oak	34.7
Maple	27.0	Pine	39.7
Ash	28.7	Elm	44.5
Birch	30.8	Poplar	50.6

Considering these facts of wood growth and construction, that the wood fiber is the only valuable portion of the tree as lumber, that every tree contains an amount of matter which has of necessity to be dispelled to make the wood valuable for purposes of permanent use, we must ascertain the best and most economical method of dispelling these various substances in order to prepare the wood for commercial use.

Some woods are susceptible of being dried in the open and with the most satisfactory results. Various types of dry kilns season other woods in a highly satisfactory manner. But there are still other woods—notably the gums—which are becoming a great factor in lumber manufacture and which do not seem to lend themselves readily to either air drying or prevalent methods of kiln drying. The grain or wood fiber of these trees is very much involved. The cell coverings in the

wood are strong and heavy and do not readily discharge their contents, but during the contraction due to loss of moisture they interlock with the wood fiber and warp and twist the wood. Prominent in the contents of these cellular structures, making up the plant juices or sap, is albumen. Many trees also contain rosin, tannic acid and other properties. Trees that are rich in these substances do not dry satisfactorily in the open air. The sap of such woods after the tree is felled becomes sour and discolours the wood and marks the first evidence of decay unless stayed by a proper treatment of the sawed lumber.

Many woods lend themselves readily to proper seasoning by modern dry kiln processes, of which there are several on the market doing excellent work. But it is rarely that either red gum or tupelo gum, the latter now commercially known as bay poplar, has been successfully seasoned by any known dry kiln methods. Up to the present time the most successful handlers of gum woods have been those who have subjected the wood to several hours of steaming. One of the most successful operators in these woods has piled his gum lumber on to dry kiln trucks fresh from the saw, and within a wooden steam box has subjected the wood to a bath of twelve hours in live steam. He has then carefully piled his lumber in narrow piles with numerous stickers and a heavy pitch and has given it a long period of air drying. As a final operation he subjects the wood to a brief kiln drying. In this way he has accomplished a satisfactory result, the wood coming out straight and without warp, twist or stain.

Both rosin and albumen as they exist in sap woods are soluble in water—quickly if the water be hot and slower in cold water. Both, however, harden with heat, much the same as does the white of an egg, which is almost pure albumen. It would seem, therefore, that the proper method of preparing for seasoning such refractory woods as the gums would be to subject the lumber fresh from the saw to hot water, or better still, to live steam under pressure. This latter method will insure the breaking up and disintegration of the cellular structure of the wood and will in no wise injure the fiber. A practical demonstration of the fact that steam does not injure the fiber of woods is that the felloes of wheels, wood subject to the hardest wear, are thoroughly steamed before they are bent. This is true of other woods subject to very severe strain and wear. The only possible objection that can be raised to the steaming of wood is the fact that the steam dissolves the tannic acid, albumen and other coloring matter contained in it and tends to obtain a uniform color. For example, were a plank of black walnut subjected to steam under pressure, on being released the white sap wood would have disappeared and the plank would all be brown. Therefore in certain fancy woods of high color steaming might not be practical as it would tend to injure the beautiful color effect and veining of the wood.

However, this process has been employed and is employed successfully today in the treatment of mahogany, oak, and walnut. Many of these woods can be successfully treated in this manner and thus prepared for air drying and the future finishing touch of kiln drying. It is safe to say that the experiment is well worth trying with woods of so refractory a character as are red gum and tupelo.

For the purpose of assisting natural seasoning processes a boiler of comparatively light weight should be provided, as the steam pressure need not be extremely high. This boiler should have steam-tight doors at either end so that loads of lumber stuck on laths on dry kiln trucks can be run in at one end and out at the other. The boiler should be capable of withstanding well toward one hundred pounds steam pressure, although in practical use more than seventy pounds steam pressure is rarely put upon the wood. One concern, in handling mahogany, subjects the wood to live steam for a period of thirty minutes to the inch in thickness of the plank. That is, inch lumber is steamed thirty minutes; inch and a half lumber forty-five minutes; two inch lumber sixty minutes. During this time the steam is forced to the very center of the piece

of lumber and the cell bar structure is softened and disintegrated to an extent that the plant juices readily escape and evaporate in the air. Lumber thus treated will not stain and will not warp, and this process would seem to be the practical solution of the handling of such woods as red and tupelo gum.

In the handling of lumber under steam pressure great care should be taken in securing, by means of experiment, the exact pressure and length of time that the steam be applied to obtain the best possible after result in the air-drying process. Special precaution should be taken that the fiber of the wood be not "pulped," in which case it is practically ruined, and the expenditure of steam should not obtain to a point even injurious to the fiber of the wood, otherwise the strength of the material will be impaired.

The cost of a steaming plant of the sort outlined, for handling refractory woods, is comparatively little, and assuming that the process be but moderately successful, it would very soon pay for itself, even in the economy of time during which steamed lumber could be air dried after it had been effectually steamed. The system is well worth careful attention and thorough experimentation.

The Making of Wagon Wood Work.

HOW HICKORY AXLES ARE FINISHED.

A knowledge of how hickory axles are finished, of how the rough blanks are worked down and fitted into vehicles is essential to the sawmill man in the successful manufacture and marketing of hickory axles. The proper marketing of hickory axles is just as important as their proper manufacture. In fact, there are many instances on record where well manufactured axles have resulted in loss to the mill man because he lacked a thorough knowledge of where and how to market them to the best advantage.

For convenience we will class the process of finishing hickory axles under three general heads: the larger factories using automatic lathes; smaller institutions which use planers, band saws and other general woodworking machinery, and a third class where all the work is done by hand.

In the large wagon manufacturing institutions, which are the heaviest users of hickory axles, they are made almost entirely by automatic machinery. They are first cut to length on the equalizer and then put into an automatic pattern lathe that reduces the square blank to the general form of the finished axle, but leaves it somewhat rough and full in size. Generally, the axles are put through this process while still green, after which they are carefully piled on strips in sheds and thoroughly seasoned before using. The reasons for roughing out the axles before they are thoroughly seasoned are that the timber works much more easily on the lathe while it yet contains moisture, and because it seasons up better by having as much surplus wood as possible removed before being put

in piles for drying. After the axles are thoroughly seasoned in the shed they are taken back to the factory and put through the finishing process, which includes the fitting and putting on by pressure of the thimbles. However, the details of this latter half of the process of finishing is not of as much importance to the sawmill man as is the first half.

Every mill man contemplating the manufacture of axles should take note of the fact that as a rule the men who are most severe on inspections are those manufacturers who work their axles on automatic lathes and the iron store men who buy and inspect on the theory that they must cater to this trade. This is explained on the ground that in using automatic lathes the timber must be absolutely free from knots, because a hard hickory knot will damage a lathe and even small knots will not work to advantage on an automatic lathe.

As an example of just what figure the difference in inspection cuts in the marketing of axles, one instance will suffice. A small sawmill operator who had built up quite a local reputation for making good wagon axles shipped a carload into the open market, where they fell into the hands of the iron store inspector. When the returns came in on that car of axles they showed that about one-fourth of the stock had passed as first-class, while three-fourths had been taken on a cull grade with an allowance of five cents a stick. That car did not net as much clear money as an ordinary car of common square-edged oak bridge timber or crossing plank should bring. Naturally the mill man was disappointed, for

the inspector had been so strict in sorting out of these axles and felt positive that the cull grade was not sticks of timber which would make good serviceable wagon axles. He took them to the city and sold them on a local market and obtained a satisfactory result. However, gave him better returns than the first report offered. The trouble with those axles was that they were not properly sorted and marketed. They should have been made into three grades—strictly clear stock without any stringent regards to toughness to go to the large manufacturers; tough stock with a few small sound knots and cracks and wane that would work out, to go to wagon factories which use band saws or other woodworking machinery, and tough stock, with knots, wane and cracks, no matter how large, which would still make good axles, for the country hand shops.

Wagon factories which use some machinery but do not do a large enough business to justify a full complement of automatic machinery, and also agricultural implement houses which use a limited number of axles in other work, have more opportunity to select and handle axle timber so as to get rid of certain defects in the process of working. Usually the axles in a place of this kind are put through a surfer that faces one side. Then they are taken to the hand joiner, where one edge is jointed square with the side, after which they go back to the planer for sizing down on the two remaining rough faces to the exact dimension required. Then they are turned over to the band sawyer, who marks them off by patterns and cuts the shape in square form and gives the proper tapering and pitch, cuts out the pole hole and shapes the stick up generally so far as is possible with a small band saw, after which it goes to the hand-work room and the balance of the work is done by hand. This process leaves room for a band sawyer to work out numerous defects that may occur in the sticks and still leave a good clear axle. In fact, there is fully as much room to work out defects in a plan of this kind as where all the work is done by hand, and the classification of axles really should be the same here as for hand work, were it not for the fact that the small shops in the country have peculiarities of their own that frequently make it possible to use material that would not be accepted in a factory.

There is no need to describe the process of finishing an axle by hand, but the classification was made for the sake of pointing out the fact that hand shops can and do use stock that would not pass muster in a city factory. The majority of the work of the country hand shop is in the line of repairs, and for work of this kind the chief essential is strength. If the timber has strength, knots, crooks and other defects do not cut much figure. The country wagon maker if he understands his business will so work his timber as to make knots come where they will do no harm. Between the bounds and the center, so the very

center is clear, knots of considerable size will cause practically no trouble, because it is very seldom that an axle breaks anywhere except close to the thimble, in the center or where the gate is cut for the hound. Any reasonable defect between these points is not a serious matter to the country wagon maker, but such stock would be rejected by a city manufacturer.

Had the mill man who was referred to above, as an example, been more familiar with the requirements among the different classes of users of axles, he would probably never have risked sending his stock to an open market. What he really did do after this experience was to work up a business with a large iron store which sent an inspector to the mill and took up the stock right on the mill yard, branding every piece which he accepted. The material thrown out by him was sorted again and everything considered good enough to make axles, regardless of the fact that he had thrown it out, was put in a pile to season, carefully sheltered from the sun. Strange as it may seem, from the available residue left by this inspector, axles were made which sold for a higher price than the iron store paid for first choice. It is also strange that, as scarce and high in price as hickory timber is now, any wagon factory should turn down any stick of hickory timber that will make a good axle.

When we sum up the whole business of axle manufacturing, we find that the man that pays the best price for his axles, and practically accepts the mill man's inspection, or in other words, takes anything that will make a good axle, is the country wagon maker. The next best customer, looking at the matter in the same light, is the city wagon factory of not too large proportions, while the least desirable customer, especially on the point of inspection and price, is the large wagon manufacturer and the iron stores. Of course, the latter buy larger quantities, but that is not excuse enough for the wide difference we find in inspection and in price. The small buyer is always expected to pay a little premium over the large consumer, but when he pays a stiff premium and pays it, too, for material that will not be accepted by the large consumer, it is an unfair difference, but is just the condition of affairs in the hickory axle market to-day. The small buyer is not being imposed on in this, either, because he is never expected to take anything that will not make a good axle, which leaves us face to face with the question—is the large buyer imposing on the manufacturer and, if so, whose fault is it? The large purchasers of axles who are so stringent on inspection should bring forward some mighty strong reasons for rejecting anything that will make a good hickory axle. If the country wagon maker can get a good axle out of a stick of timber, the large manufacturer with his improved facilities ought to be able to get it, too. Some of the wide-awake wagon manufacturers have already relaxed their inspection, and stock makes a little, but

what we need is more of this. We should get to the point where an axle is an axle, no matter whether it is sold to a country blacksmith, a city wagon manufacturer, or to an iron store. As a last bit of advice, it is in order to add that what throwing out is to be

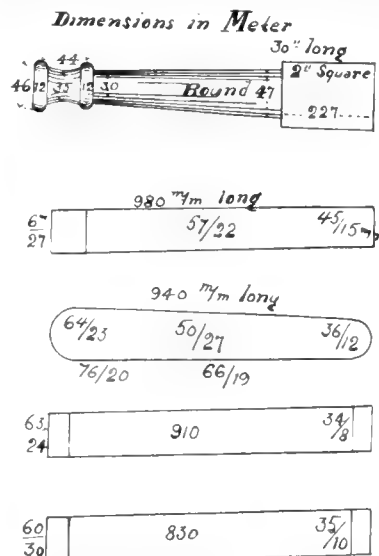
done should positively be done at the mill. There you can take your cull stock and work it over into smaller material of various kinds, as has been pointed out in these columns before, while if you let it get into the consumers' hands the freight eats up all profit.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Shuttle Blocks and Hickory Billets.

BREMEN, GERMANY, June 5. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: In your issue of April 10 I notice an inquiry from Beech Hill, Ga., asking for addresses of dealers in shuttle blocks and hickory billets. I am interested in these articles and



WOOD BILLETS USED IN GERMANY.

would thank you for forwarding my address and enclosed sketches to said party and to others who may be interested in manufacturing this class of material. HENRY BRUENING.

The sketches of billets above shown are supplied by Mr. Bruening, and like materials are handled quite extensively in the various trade centers of Germany.—EDITOR.

Suggestions from London.

LONDON, June 28. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: At a recent meeting of the Timber Trades Federation (Hardwood section) a circular letter from the National Lumber Exporters' Association of Memphis addressed to the trade in general came under discussion. I should like to make a few remarks, which ought to make the selling of lumber in this market a much easier matter than it is at present, on the conditions of handling lumber on arrival which possibly few shippers of lumber have had time, when on this side, to study. The greater part of the goods, on arrival, is taken away from the quay where vessel discharges on a special rate. As may be easily imagined, the quays are in a very congested state, and while sorting to marks is allowed, sorting to thickness or grades is not, unless charges amounting to about double the charge for delivery from the quay are paid, so that any dispute as to grade is usually settled then and there between buyer and seller. These disputes, unfortunately, occur very fre-

quently, through certainly no fault of the selling agent, but for the reason that shippers do not pay sufficient attention to the requirements of buyers, or have not had their wants properly explained to them. Be that as it may, these disputes do happen and have to be settled, and very often neither shipper nor buyer is satisfied.

Many buyers have only sale for prime lumber, and when they receive a grade that has been "salted" find it difficult to dispose of the off grade. It is proposed that the off grade should be sorted out at buyers' yards, and most buyers would send this back to the docks at a probable cost of \$15 to \$20 per M feet. I am quite prepared to admit that some agents are inclined to favor buyers, but shippers should be able to find this out for themselves and the remedy is in their own hands. I think that a good many shippers trust too much to inspection who do not understand the requirements of this market; and often shippers want too big a profit on their lumber.

There are some few shippers whose goods can be and are taken from the quay without inspection and give entire satisfaction, but there are, unfortunately, more shippers whose goods require careful inspection before delivery, and it is very difficult to get repeat orders for these shippers' stocks. That more care should be exercised by the carriers of lumber no one will deny; for instance, cars of wide poplar or coffin oak are often two to three months en route and arrive badly split through careless handling somewhere. There is no satisfaction in offering an allowance, as buyers would rather do without such boards, as they are useless for the purpose for which they were bought, granted the lumber was all right when it was shipped, but it is the condition of the parcel when it is received that causes trouble, for a board twenty inches wide with a split four to six feet in length is not worth as much as two pieces ten inches wide.

The idea of stationing graders on this side is a very good one, but they would have to understand the conditions of the market on both sides of the water, and after paying transport charges, lumber is about twice as valuable when it arrives here as it was at the mill.—B.

A Timber Opportunity.

FOREST, WEST CARROLL PARISH, LA., June 29.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I am much impressed with the opportunities in this parish for furniture manufacturers to move down and make the superb white oak into furniture instead of into staves, or sent in the log to Europe, sawed into boards, or sent to furniture manufacturers North and West as quartered oak.

The white oak is going fast, but there is a goodly quantity left. It is really sickening to see how this country is being despoiled of such raw material, and I am seeking to make some move. Can't you induce some furniture manufacturers to move down and take time by the forelock? You can do this country a world of good and promote your own interests by action in the premises.

There are a half dozen or more towns sure to be built on the railroads now building through here. In each of these a large furniture factory would find a great field for operations. Why not build a town based largely on furniture manufacturing?

There is an abundance of sweet gum as well

as such white oak as exceeds belief. In the superb hickories there are great opportunities for making wagons and carriages. If you would take hold I would exert myself to secure a site near some town at the original cost of land, and to secure the cut of sawmills for the purposes in question, without anything but the smallest compensation for such service.

The matter will not brook delay. M. B. H.

Anyone interested in the foregoing proposition, which looks so well to our correspondent, can have his name and address on application.—EDITOR.

Stock for Poles and Shafts.

John H. Hoyt, manufacturer of buggy

A School of Lumbering.

In these United States we find a respectable number of mining schools, engineering schools and agricultural schools (some better than others, others better than none), and nobody questions their value. Now then, has not the time arrived for the establishment of a school of lumbering? Is latter day lumbering not diversified or not difficult enough, nay, is it not perplexing enough to make methodical, encyclopedic education toward the practice of lumbering advisable, remunerative, necessary?

A school of lumbering is a school of practical forestry. The major part of forestry, as actually practiced, consists of lumbering. Forestry is anything that has to do with the use of woodlands. We may call our neighbor's method of forest use a bad method, still his method is "forestry" just as much as the mountaineer's and the gentleman's methods of farming fall under the term "agriculture," in spite of their shortcomings. Good and bad forestry are distinguished merely by the account of profit and loss.

Obviously, the lumber business, or forestry if you please, cannot be learned at a school of forestry with the effect that a graduate of the school is a lumberman or a forester. Far from that! As we all know, only years of experience, of hard, practical experience, autodidactically collected, within the woods and within the business, will mold out of a graduate a forester and a lumberman.

Our so-called "forestry experts" coming straight from school are experts only to a limited extent. They stand on a par with the M. D. who has never worked in a hospital; with the machine engineer who has never worked in a shop; with the lawyer who has never appeared at court.

Scope of the Ideal School of Lumbering.

A school of forestry must be a technical school, in my opinion, and its technical teachers must be men of practical experience; they must be lumbermen. The ideal school of forestry must be broader in scope than any school now existing, either here or abroad. It must not be confined to the teaching of conservative forestry; it must teach forestry which pays; it must teach truth, business.

Within these limits a most thorough grounding should be given in the main branches of knowledge which the practical woodsman requires or may require. Knowledge is the best of all assets. It certainly is the only unalienable asset. Knowledge is the best of all resources. It certainly is the only inexhaustible resource.

Ideal Site of a Forest School.

A forestry school should be situated in the woods, and preferably in woods of a diversified character—in a section of the country where the northern coniferous forest joins with the hardwoods and pineries of the South.

At the very gate of the school and preferably under the management of the school there should

be conducted operations in logging and milling, in short, a lumber business, so as to prevent both teacher and pupil from running into the fun of theory, so as to offer a continuous string of object lessons illustrating the practical application of "the word."

A school of forestry must be in the forest and near the center of forest activity.

11x11—6' 6" and 7' 6".

12x13—6' 6" and 7' 6".

12x14—6' 6" and 7' 6".

12x15—6' 6" and 7' 6".

13x14—6' 6" and 7' 6".

13x15—6' 6" and 7' 6".

21x3—38%.

23x31—38%.

25x31—38%.

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Lecture Topics.

Lectures at a forest school should cover forestry proper, the auxiliary sciences and the basal sciences underlying forestry. Scientifically subdivided, the program of a school should comprise:

A. FORESTRY PROPER.

a. Forestry from the business standpoint, including:

1. Lumbering in all its branches, notably: Power and transmission (e. g., engines, boilers, pulleys, belts, turbines and so on).

Transportation (e. g., logging, sledding, railroading, flumes, bridges and so on).

Technology (e. g., milling, veneering, cooperage, distillation of wood and so on).

Mensuration (e. g., cruising, lumber inspecting, measuring of tree growth and so on).

Surveying (e. g., survey of land, of railroads, mapping and so on).

2. Forest finance, a science dealing with banking, investments, dividends, book-keeping and so on.

3. Silviculture and forest protection, branches dealing with the raising and husbanding of a second growth; with the protection against fires, insects, floods, and so on.

b. Forestry from the government's standpoint (or forest policy), a topic including chapters on interstate law, custom duties, forest reserves, irrigation work, forest history, forestry abroad, and so on.

B. AUXILIARY SCIENCES, OR ECONOMIC SCIENCES.

A mastery of more than the elements of the various sciences is, obviously, beyond the retaining capacity of human brains. The main principles of such branches, however, with which the practical woodsman is apt to come in contact, should be taught at all forest schools, out to order for the students' restricted use.

a. The elements of law, notably real estate law, contracts, liens, court proceedings, and so on.

b. The elements of agriculture and stock raising, the practical lumberman is continuously confronted by problems of agriculture.

c. The elements of economic geology.

d. The elements of political economy.

C. BASAL SCIENCES, OR NATURAL SCIENCES.

a. Principles of botany, notably dendrology.

b. Principles of zoology, notably entomology.

c. Principles of geology, notably geology of the

d. Principles of mathematics, chemistry, physics, mechanics, unless the students are required to give up, before entering, a knowledge of these sciences, which is required at a high school.

Degrees.

The student should be able to find an ideal forest, not apparently, of formidable length. Still, it is not so much with energy, natural ability and business address should not allow a young man to see. A pass is examinations in the degree of a forest school. Many have done it, and the result of the business is the fact.

The forestry school should be a forest atmosphere, in addition to the strength and energy of the student. Indeed, there is to be a "gymnasium" at the ideal forest school. For life in the woods, combined with the business of the school and on foot, involves plenty of bodily exercise.

Since forestry is practical, it seems preposterous to distribute degrees merely on the basis of high marks obtained by the student at theoretical examinations. The practical talents exhibited by the student at practical work should weigh as much as the honors earned at examinations. To that end, it is advisable for the students to receive all lectures in the forenoon, and to spend every afternoon, under proper guidance, engaged in practical tasks in the woods.

Expense.

A forestry school, to be actually efficient, must make it possible for the masses of young lumbermen to attend. Consequently the course of the school must be comparatively inexpensive and comparatively short.

The necessary expense should not exceed \$750 for a course of twelve complete months, uninterrupted by vacations. There is variety of work and there is "out of doors" in plenty during the school year, and long vacations do not seem to be required for students of forestry leading the healthiest life imaginable.

A course at the ideal forest school should, at the same time, raise within the student that enthusiastic *esprit de corps* and that love of woodwork which secure success in life for the individual as well as for the lumber fraternity. Enthusiasm is life-giving.

A Call for Help.

The ideal forest school cannot be developed by any individual irrespective of endowments. It can be born and maintained only by the active, cooperative interest of every intelligent man whose dollars and cents are engaged in forest production.

Suggestions are required; encouragement is required; criticism is required—more than money.

The Baltimore Forest School, of which I have had charge since 1897, has been striving toward an ideal unaided.

Help me to improve it, show me where I am wrong, fight me if you think fit, but do not stand apathetic if you believe with me that the time is ripe for American schools of lumbering.

C. A. SCHENCK.

West Virginia Timber Purchase.

The Gladwin Saw and Lumber Company, a Johnston, W. Va., corporation, has purchased 100,000 acres of land in Mingo county, West Virginia, three miles from Parsons, on the line between W. Va. and Central & Pittsburg, Va.

It is said the land cost the concern approximately \$100,000, and is estimated to cut 20,000,000 feet of lumber in a white pine and spruce forest. It is also said that the greater portion of the land is covered with coal. A large tract of land in the ground has been purchased with a view to mining.

Jonathan C. Gardner of Westmont heads the company. The other stockholders in the company are J. D. W. Snowden, a wholesale lumberman at Parsons, and J. R. Gardner, son of J. C. Gardner. The company is a partnership and treasury is at Parsons, and will send considerable quantities of lumber in connection with the new

'Round About the North Country.

Still under commission to "see every man connected with the hardwood industry in the North Country," I again visited in Milwaukee the offices of the South Arm Lumber Company and renewed acquaintance with G. W. Johnson, the general manager. A half hour's chat on lumber conditions and general trade followed



HANDSOME BIRCH LOG, MENOMINEE BAY SHORE LUMBER COMPANY.

the friendly welcome which made an anticipated visit to the mid of the South Arm Lumber Company at Marquette, Mich., which is in charge of W. A. Whitman, something to look forward to. All the officers of the South Arm Lumber Company, although thorough business men, have a good natured cordiality which is as contagious as it is inviting to the chance visitor.

The Page & Landeck Company is known all over the United States as the largest producer of basswood in the North Country. Mr. Landeck's genial personality is probably quite as great an asset in the business as is the business acumen and energy of the members of the firm.

People are told to live up to their ideals, but it would almost seem as though the John Schroeder Lumber Company had to live up to its location, which in every way is an ideal spot for a lumber plant. The offices and mills of this firm are quite in keeping with the location. Here Mr. Jaycox, the advertising manager, was called upon to make the representative of the Hardwood Record welcome, which he did in a most hearty manner.

The Steinman Lumber Company and the Hardwood Lumber Company are among the leading lumber firms of Milwaukee. They are both under the efficient management of H. J. Steinman and Alfred H. Steinman. Both these gentlemen handle a grade of kindness and good nature as high as their maple and mahogany, and a visit to the offices and yard under chaperonage of either of them will impress the fact upon the most casual.

Chris, Tiegge of the Tege Lumber Company, another of Milwaukee's well known hardwood men, makes kindly cordiality a part of his business principles.

Other members of the hardwood industry in

Milwaukee are the E. Wright Lumber Company, the George Noble Company and the Fay Cusick Company. The furniture manufacturers are the Rockwell Manufacturing Company, the Cream City Sash & Door Company, the Interior Woodwork Company, the Mayhew Manufacturing Company, the Northwestern Furniture Company and Petersen & Gribben, contractors and interior finishers. The hardwood men and the members of the allied trades form a large part of Milwaukee's prosperity and contribute much to the stability of her industrial undertakings.

It was a pleasure to see the smiling face of George Bulgrin of the Bellingham & Young Company, for Mr. Bulgrin is one of the kindly remembered friends of a former trip. Ed. Young of this firm is also the soul of good natured cordiality, whose welcome is apt to induce the visitor to take too much of his host's time.

Geo. P. Miller of the Geo. P. Miller Lumber Company was absent on a business trip at the time of my visit, a fact to be regretted, as I had hoped to renew my acquaintance with this well known lumberman of the North.

One of the finest manufacturing plants of the North Country is the Menasha Woodenware Company, located at Menasha, Wis. This plant manufactures everything in the line of woodenware, from tubs to wine casks, and every article put out by this firm is known to be A No. 1.

At Appleton, G. W. Jones of the G. W. Jones Company, well known in the North Country as one of its foremost lumbermen, gave me a most courteous welcome. The perfectly appointed mill of this company is located at Wabeno, Wis.

Sheboygan is perhaps the largest furniture manufacturing city in the state, and numbers among its factories the following: Carlton Toy Company, American Manufacturing Company, Dillingham Manufacturing Company, Sheboygan Parlor Furniture Company, Art Furniture Company, American Folding Bed Company, Northern Furniture Company, Phoenix Chair Company, Crocker Chair Company, Sheboygan Chair Company, R. Pennesser & Son, Sheboygan Novelty Company, Frost Veneer Seating Company, M. Winter Lumber Company and Sheboygan Cigar Mold Company.

William J. Wagstaff, "The Poet of Oshkosh," and one of the North Country's foremost lumbermen, makes my visit to Oshkosh a pleasant remembrance.

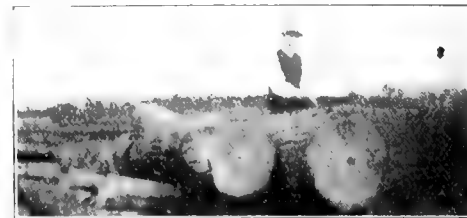
Tom Wall of the Wall Spalding Company made a meaning talking business pass all too swiftly, and his most cordial invitation to come again will be accepted with alacrity and pleasure, as will that of W. J. Campbell of the Fountain Campbell Company.

Both Mr. Cameron and Mr. Foster of the Cameron Foster Company were absent during my stay in Oshkosh. Elmer Leach of the Oshkosh Logging Tool Company was in, however,

and his "smile that won't come off" attested to the splendid business this firm is doing.

"I am going to show you the smallest sawmill you ever saw," said George Buckstaff of the Buckstaff Edwards Company and he did. It consists of a tiny band saw and small carriage used in sawing dimension stock. There were more things, however, than the "little sawmill" to interest one about this plant.

One of the finest sash, door and interior finish plants in the North Country is that of the Mor-



GRAY ELM LOGS, MENOMINEE BAY SHORE LUMBER COMPANY.

gan Company, located at Oshkosh. Oshkosh may also be proud of the Gabriel Streich Wagon Company, whose wagons, trucks and carts are shipped to all parts of the country. Other large users of hardwood lumber in Oshkosh are the Williamson Libbey Company, the Faine Lumber Company, the Schram Chair Company and the Clark Carriage Company, of which J. L. Clark is the manager.

The E. J. Pfiffner Company of Stevens Point is a comparatively new concern, which is on the high road to great prosperity. Mr. Pfiffner, although a very busy man, still finds time to treat the stranger courteously, and his son helps his father materially in making both visitors and business associates welcome.

At Marshfield, Theodore Tack, manager of the hardwood department of the R. Connor Company, greeted me as an old friend, and cordially invited me to come again, saying the Hardwood Record and its representatives were always welcome.

Mr. Linney of the Marshfield Lumber Company was absent. Mr. Below of Wollmar & Below made the Marshfield visit a pleasing incident. Mr. Below makes the raising of blooded stock his recreation and rest from business cares.

While at Marshfield I made the acquaintance of C. E. Hilliker, traveling freight agent of the C. M. & St. P., out of Milwaukee. Mr. Hilliker, like all the officials of the C. M. & St. P., is a most genial gentleman.

Down at Grand Rapids I met E. P. Arpin of the John Arpin Hardwood Lumber Company. The Arpin Hardwood Lumber Company is among the finest in Wisconsin, and the gentlemen connected with this company are on a par with the plant. Other well known firms of Grand Rapids are the Grand Rapids Lumber Company, the Overbeck Manufacturing Company and the McKinnon Manufacturing Company.



GRAY ELM LOGS, MENOMINEE BAY SHORE LUMBER COMPANY, SUPERIOR, WIS.



RED BIRCH ROLLWAY, E. J. PFIFFNER COMPANY, STEVENS POINT, WIS.

At Mosinee is located the mill and offices of the Joseph Dessert Lumber Company, one of the old est firms of the state. Louis Dessert, the present manager of the company, was out of town.

At Wausau, Wis., I renewed my acquaintance with M. J. Colby of the Curtis & Yale Company. Mr. Colby is known all over the state as one of the foremost members of the lumber industry, being at present secretary of the Wisconsin Hardwood Association. He is looking very young just now, having lost the heavy mustache for which he was famous. While at Wausau I met W. W. Russell of the Fenwood Lumber Company, one of the best known salesmen of this popular company.

At Hatley, Wis., is located the plant of the Porter Lumber Company. Mr. Porter was away when I called, but I spent a very pleasant hour at the mill and enjoyed it immensely, as the plant is a modern one in every respect.

Down the Northwestern Line at Wittenberg is located the Viking Lumber Company with Carl Jacobson as manager. To go into detail concerning this plant and its efficient manager is unnecessary, as both are so well known. At Wittenberg I also met H. Reiser of the Wittenberg Land Company. Mr. Reiser is "the father of Wittenberg."

On the Northwestern I proceeded to Tigertown, where is located the mill and offices of the

Badger Lumber Company, with H. W. Swank as president and manager. The Badger Company operates mills at Whitcomb and Elba, in addition to the mill at Tigertown, and is one of the largest producers of hardwood lumber in the state. The prominence of this company is due largely to the efficient management of Mr. Swank, who is a thorough business man.

At New London is located the Hutton Lumber Company, with W. Duck in charge. Visitors are always welcome at the office of this firm and the reception by Mr. Duck is courteous in every respect.

Away up the "Klonoke Branch" of the North western Line at Sopereton is located the new mill of the Menominee Bay Shore Lumber Company, with N. J. Quindan in charge. This concern is one of the oldest firms in the North Country, having been located at Menominee, Mich., for the past twenty years, and having only recently put up its new mill at Sopereton. When they finish the planing mill now in process of erection this plant will be one of the largest and most complete in the North Country. To M. J. Quindan, who is a gentleman of the old school, and H. H. McGraw, treasurer of the company, I give the old toast of Rip Van Winkle, "Here's to your health and your families' good health. May you live long and prosper!"

News Miscellany.

Australian Hardwoods.

The under secretary for public works of New South Wales, in his annual report, calls attention to the rapid disappearance of the hardwoods, one of the most valuable assets of the country. The export trade has steadily increased during the last five years owing in a great measure to the energy of the commercial agents in South Africa, Europe and the East. The woods have secured a firm hold in South Africa. Nearly 650,000 sleepers and 300 turpentine piles have been shipped to that country, and Sydney merchants have orders on hand at the present time for 350,000 superficial feet of sawn timber for the mines and harbor boards. The possibilities of future trade in this direction are most promising. England and the Continent, notably Germany, still continue to purchase timber in large quantities from the State for railway wagon construction and wood-blocking, and the English railway companies are commencing to take hardwood sleepers. India, with its thousands of miles of railways and its yearly extension of branch feeding lines, finding itself yearly running short of native woods—teak and sal, as well as other soft woods which they have been using in past years is now looking outside for suitable timbers for sleepers, and western Australia has obtained a footing to no small extent as suppliers. Although a little late, New South Wales has entered into competition, and orders for 125,000 sleepers for three or four lines have been placed there. These are only sample orders, and the Sydney timber merchants look forward to large and increasing orders in the near future, when the value of their hardwoods is recognized by the Indian engineers. The government has so far assisted the producers in every reasonable way. Trained timber inspectors have been placed by the government at the different timber centers throughout New South Wales, who inspect and brand the timber, and government certificates are issued with each shipment for a nominal charge, which are a guarantee as to quality to both seller and buyer.

Growing Walnut Timber.

Burbank, the Californian who has achieved such wonderful results in the production of strange fruits, flowers and vegetables during the past few years, is now trying his hand at

the growing of a hybrid walnut timber suitable for cultivation in the Pacific coast country.

Mr. Burbank has been experimenting with the Santa Barbara soft shell walnut, which tree's peculiar habit of blossoming makes it the most interesting one with which the scientist has to deal, as there are features in the problem not usually found in other vegetation. Some years ago he produced a tree which is said to be satisfactory to him and which has been largely planted from San Francisco Bay to the Columbia river. In the course of his experiments he has produced two varieties which he considers worthy of saving and naming, both of which have developed a marvelous faculty for accumulating wood; one of these he has named the Paradox, which is a cross between the Persian and the native California walnut, and which has attained a diameter of two feet in less than fourteen years. It is thought that the present and prospective value of walnut will make it a very desirable timber crop in the California climate and soil. A commercially good walnut tree which would be fit to reduce to lumber in thirty years would doubtless pay a larger revenue than ordinary farm crops.

As is generally known, Pacific coast varieties of trees which are called "hardwood" in the East, are usually soft, check badly and are otherwise unsatisfactory for cabinet work. It is therefore to be hoped that Mr. Burbank has succeeded in the creation of a hardwood that will be of commercial value for the denizens of the coast country.

New Hardwood Plant.

Burlington, Iowa, is soon to have a new hardwood manufacturing plant added to the present long list. A sawmill with a daily capacity of 25,000 feet of lumber is in course of construction at Cascade. Work on the new structure is progressing rapidly, and it will probably be completed Aug. 1. The main building will be 28 by 100 feet and two stories high. The boiler room is to be 18 by 30 feet in dimensions. A rotary saw has already been installed.

Ample material to supply the mill for some years to come will be furnished by the extensive timber tracts on Big Island and along the Illinois shore from Dallas for several miles north, on which the firm has secured options. Elm,

maple, oak, ash, beech and sycamore timber will be manufactured, the finished product will be marketed largely in Chicago.

Charles Hard, who for a number of years has been operating a hardwood mill on Big Island, will take parties with long experience in the lumber industry to the work of the enterprise.

Secretary Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association.

George F. Watson has been chosen permanent secretary of the recently organized Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, with headquarters in the Liverpool & London & Globe Trading, New Orleans. Mr. Watson has been long and widely known in the lumber trade of the South west and has a very extensive acquaintance.

Mr. Watson was born in Buffalo, July 5, 1873. His father was a manufacturer of hardwoods at Helena, Ark., where he got his early lumber experience.

He has served as secretary of the Lumber Exchange of St. Louis, secretary of the St. Louis Hardwood & Lumber Manufacturers' Exchange, assistant secretary of the House of Hoo-Hoo, secretary of the Yellow Pines, and latterly



GEO. E. WATSON, SECRETARY SOUTHERN CYPRESS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

has been engaged in the yellow pine trade of St. Louis. He has had an extensive experience in the lumber business and was selected for the position of secretary of this new organization from numerous other applicants.

On the evening of June 27 a farewell dinner was given Mr. Watson by the St. Louis lumbermen, which function took place at the Mercantile Club. His friends gave him a rousing send-off, and wished him the best of good fortune in his new venture. Mr. Watson may be congratulated upon his new alliance and so also may the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association for its admirable selection for the post of secretary.

The Renaissance of Graining.

It is only people who have reached the median of life who can recall the almost universal method of house finishing that prevailed in their youth, which consisted in "graining" handsome woods in pretended imitation of oak, walnut, mahogany and other fine grain materials. Most people who recall this iniquitous defacement of wood imagine that it was relegated to an unlamented grave for all time to come. Singular as it may seem, graining is actually coming into vogue, use again, and we may next expect to see some of the chromo which was a common and serious offense to good taste.

It was not until 1870-1875, when the grainer's art was introduced, that the imitations of the grain of wood in base similitude of mahogany, bird's eye maple, oak, ash and walnut. Very suddenly it disappeared from the house painter's art, and for the last quarter of a century the grainer's art has not been practiced. In those days the wood grainer held the monopoly of a trade of his own, and despised the ordinary employment of plain painting. He even regarded himself as an artist and secured a fancy price for his services.

The present revival of graining is doubtless based on the comparatively high price which is now commanded by higher class hard woods, so the cheaper soft woods are again particularly in demand to masquerade as base imitations.

The method employed in the grainer's art consists in painting the wood a color in imitation of the lighter grain of the wood to be imitated, then adding a coat of paint of a darker tinge and by the use of steel combs and a small brush drawing on the surface part of the desired grain, the color being changed to imitate various woods. When the last coat of paint dries, the entire surface is then varnished.

It is a singular manifestation of ill taste that will permit the use of such a process with graining, as even the commonest kind of hardwood lumber, even if it contains knots, when properly finished, will make a much more satisfactory and ornate house finish than the very finest graining ever executed.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Washington Manufacturing & Supply Company of Seattle, Wash., was recently recently to manufacture sash, doors, and fixtures, etc. The proprietors are Robert Bevington, Jas. Lee, W. L. Chubb, J. C. Crouch, C. L. Witzler and L. W. Palmer.

The stove factory at New Boston, Ind., has been forced to close, having used all the lumber within reach.

J. V. Hankinson, owner of hardwood and veneer mills at Franklin, O., has purchased a quantity of ash and oak timber at Baker Hill, and has sent a force of men there to cut it. Mr. Hankinson has recently increased the capacity of his plant by the addition of a 75-horsepower engine.

Manitowoc, Wis., will have a new piano plant soon, to be operated by the Charles E. Netzer Company of Milwaukee. The factory will be 35 by 11 feet, and will employ 20 men.

The City Sash & Door Company of Minneapolis, Minn., has purchased the assets of the Bohn Manufacturing Company of St. Paul and will move its plant to Maple Street, in addition to the present factory. The Bohn company has about \$15,000 worth of material on hand and inventory.

The sash and door factory of Johnson, Smith & Co., Minneapolis, Minn., is almost completed. The new plant will replace the one which burned April 15, and will cost \$10,000.

The Ohio Stave Company, Marysville, O., has been closed for several weeks, owing to a shortage of lumber. The company has a quantity of timber purchased, but it is not yet available.

During the shut down the firm will make improvements in the factory.

The shipping department of the Roach & Mendenhall Company, of Chicago, has been moved to a new building, a three-story water tower which will furnish power for the sprinkler system for fire protection in the factory.

The plant is now wholly under roof.

The Des Moines Cabinet Works was recently incorporated at Des Moines with a paid in capital of \$10,000 by A. Clemens, J. J. Van Oel and R. J. Clemens. The company has leased a building, and machinery for the equipment of the plant has been contracted for.

A Little Rock firm has just closed a deal for 7,500 acres of fine oak timber lands in Eastern Arkansas at \$15 an acre, which is a considerable advance over prices obtained of late in Arkansas.

A new hoop mill with a capacity of 30,000 coiled hoops daily is being erected by the Superior Veneer & Cooperage Company at Munising, Mich.

W. W. Rowan is now sole proprietor of the Hartford Stave Factory, Hartford, Mich., he having purchased the interest of his partner, J. M. Luce.

A \$50,000 sash, door and window blind factory is being built at Ft. Worth, Texas, by Geo. Smith.

Iwan Rhodes, of James Stewart & Co., contractors at Pittsburg, was married at Morehead, Ky., on June 27, to Miss May Bradley, sister of S. M. Bradley, the well known material man and wholesaler of lumber and railroad ties, of Morehead. Locally, it was the social event of the season, and many lumbermen and friends attended. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes are on an extended wedding tour, and will be at home in Pittsburg about Aug. 1. The bride was a Kentucky society favorite, and will be greatly missed by her many friends.

W. M. McCanna, of Philadelphia, and W. B. Townsend of Townsend, Tenn., who are jointly interested in the Little River Lumber Company at Townsend, have purchased the planing mill and box property of Saxon & Co., Ltd., at Knoxville, and have organized the Boston Bay & Lumber Company for the purpose of operating the plants. The company will engage in the lumber business locally, and also in the manufacture of boxes and shooks,

thus utilizing the low end of the lumber product manufactured by the Little River Lumber Company.

The Edinburgh Wooden Ware Company of Batchellerville, N. Y., has put in the Gordon hollow blast grate, manufactured by the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, Greenville, Mich. The company finds that it more than fulfills expectations, as it would have been impossible to run their new machinery without it. The company burns its green saw dust and shavings, and will sell enough wood this year to pay for the grate, as well as for a Dutch oven which was built in front of the boilers.

A new concern for Pine Bluff, Ark., is the Nimmges & Bennett Company, which has a capital stock of \$100,000, of which \$60,000 has been subscribed. The company will manufacture heading, staves and hoops, and engage in a general lumber business.

The United States Casket Company of Grand Rapids is consolidating with the Wisconsin Casket Company of Manitowoc, Wis., and locate at the latter place where a large factory will be erected. The Wisconsin Casket Company's factory will be conducted as part of the new plant.

Work on Frank Bundy's new sawmill at Decatur, Ind., was begun a few days ago. Mr. Bundy has contracted for a quantity of logs along the Mississippi valley. He will saw only hardwoods, white and red oak, maple, beech and gum.

There has been quite an impetus to the coo-perage business at Nashville recently. Another big plant has decided to locate here, the Bauer Cooperage Company of Lawrenceburg, Ind. Mr. Bauer, the head of the whisky cooperage concern, visited Nashville recently and as a result he has purchased a site on the Tennessee Central railroad containing several acres. Work on the plant will start in a few days. The new move will represent an investment of \$200,000. The plant will give employment to one hundred men.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

Chicago was a sort of Mecca for maple flooring manufacturers last week, for the majority of the big operators were in town, including W. W. Mitchell of Cadillac, Thomas Herman and William M. Dwight of Detroit, Ed. Lill of Harnsville, Mich., R. P. Wheeler of W. L. Young & Co., Bay City, and several others.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad has made good use of its Chicago and St. Louis line, which it opened last spring, as it has become one of the most popular routes to and from the great city on the Mississippi. Fast trains on this route leave the La Salle street station on the elevated loop, both morning and evening. The company's ticket offices are at 31 Adams street.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern's Chicago and New York line has become quite popular with both Chicago and New York business men who desire to realize fully on the train in both cities. The unfortunate accident which occurred on one of its early trips has had a very marked effect in diminishing the patronage of the train, as every sensible man is well satisfied that the accident was in some way due to the speed of the train, but was not what would have happened with the same calamitous results to a train running at forty miles an hour, or even to a freight running at a mile an hour. There has been much talk on the part of the sensational daily press to exploit this eighteen-hour serv-

ice to New York as something miraculous in the running time of a passenger train. As a matter of fact, the Empire State Express on the New York Central has made exactly the same time for ten years and has never yet had an accident. Anyone who is acquainted with the physical conditions of railroads knows that the Lake Shore road is freer from both curve and grade than the New York Central, that its physical condition is just as good and that just as great care is exercised for the protection of the lives of its passengers as is vouchsafed by any other railway in the country. It was the newspaper press that made a scandal of the unfortunate accident above referred to. The remarkable feature of the accident was the high average speed in combination with the long distance of nearly 1,000 miles.

C. E. Galt, the well-known hardwood lumberman of Wausau, Wis., was a visitor to this market on Friday.

O. O. Azor of Ephraim & Agler returned last week from a spread eagle trip, which included a visit to the firm's distributing yard at Cairo, Ill., and to several Wisconsin points, where he is engaged in taking up stocks.

Frank J. Cobbs, the banker-lumberman of Cadillac, Mich., accompanied by his wife, was in this city on Friday, en route home from a six weeks' tour of the Pacific coast.

John D. Spalding, vice president of the Southern Oak Lumber Company, is in the South on a purchasing trip.

John H. Jenks, vice president of the Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company of Cleveland, was a welcome Chicago visitor on Saturday.

Boston.

George J. Barker of the Wood-Barker Company, with offices in Boston and New York, leaves tomorrow night for a trip to Newfoundland and will return about August 1.

Elmer Gibbs, president of the Owen Bearse & Son Company, who has just returned from a three weeks' trip among the large consuming centers of the middle West, reports trade as generally quiet in those centers. Mr. Gibbs will spend the remainder of the July days at the seaside near North Falmouth, Cape Cod, where he will lay aside the cares of business.

Mr. Hobart of Hobart & Co., Boston wholesale hardwood dealers, intends to leave Boston on the last of July for an extended trip among the hardwood mills of the South and West.

M. J. Connolly, southern buyer for the Wood-Barker Company, has left for the southern states, where he will remain some time.

Hon. J. M. W. Hall of Wellman, Hall & Co. of Boston has, much to the regret of his numerous business friends and political followers, declined to receive the nomination for lieutenant governor of Massachusetts. With the voluntary and regretted retirement of State Senator John M. Woods of John M. Woods & Co. from politics, the trade is without any prominent political representative in state affairs.

Horace L. Bearse, treasurer of the Owen Bearse & Son Company, has arranged to spend the month of August at his summer residence in Osterville, on Cape Cod.

Lindsley H. Shepard of Shepard, Farmer & Co., Boston, who recently made an offer with his creditors at 37½ cents on the dollar, has had his offer accepted in due form, and is now making out checks in settlement of all claims. The liabilities of Shepard, Farmer & Co. approximated \$90,000.

New York.

Schedules in bankruptcy of the International Mahogany Company of this city, with branches in Cincinnati and Pittsburg, show liabilities of \$746,069, of which amount \$501,102 is secured. Among the secured creditors is the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York, \$325,000.

The Whitewood Lumber Company has been incorporated in this city with a capital of \$100,000. The directors are: Leon Isaacson of Brooklyn and Albert Falck and M. H. Ellison of New York.

Doyle, Thompson & Co., 16 Beaver street, report the hardwood trade as good. They are making a specialty of high-class hardwoods, and with the excellent mill connections at sources of supply the firm is fast forging to the front as one of New York's leading hardwood firms.

F. I. Nichols of the Nichols & Cox Lumber Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., has been here looking over the local situation with a view to still further increasing his eastern business.

Harry A. Gorsuch of Kansas City, Mo., who so ably looks after the interests of the two thousand members of the Southwestern Lumber Dealers' Association, covering Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, paid New York a brief visit the early part of the fortnight en route home from a convention of the cement and building material men at Atlantic City.

John H. Ireland of the Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Company, Brooklyn, sailed for Europe on the 5th for a visit to his daughter, who resides abroad.

Joshua Oldham & Sons, saw manufacturers of Brooklyn, have issued a very attractive Fourth of July mailing folder, the contents of which include pertinent suggestions as to the quality of their celebrated saws.

The employees of the American Wood Working Machinery Company at their head offices, 136 Liberty street, have one of the best com-

mercial ball teams in this vicinity. They have been beaten but once this year and are cleaning up everything in sight.

The Southern Saw Mill Company, Ltd., New Orleans, La., with local sales office at 1 Madison avenue, recently shipped one of the largest single carloads of Louisiana red cypress to this market that was ever received here. The car contained 20,240 feet of 1½ and 2-inch selects, forty-five per cent of which were 16 feet with an average width of 11½ inches. The total value of the car was \$1,074.94.

Frank F. Fee of Newark, O., spent several days in town during the past fortnight pushing the sale of his well known quartered oak and other hardwood specialties.

Sam E. Barr, who so successfully manages the new local office of the Barr & Mills Company, has just completed a tour of the firm's eastern mill points. He states that they are in excellent shape, with a fine line of stock to take care of the wants of the local trade and from the way business is coming in, it is evident that local buyers appreciate this fact.

Dixon & Doney, who handle the products of the John T. Dixon mills in West Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, are also enjoying their full share of business. Their stock is second to none that comes into this territory and includes a full line of all the hardwoods and flooring.

John Cathcart, hardwood wholesaler, manufacturer and exporter of this city, is still at his Decatur, Ala., operation, and reports received from him by the office indicate that everything is in first rate shape.

Schedules in bankruptcy of the C. G. Schwartz Company of White Plains, whose embarrassment was noted in the last issue, show liabilities of \$25,066 and assets of \$42,167. Stephen F. Thayer of Yonkers has been appointed receiver for the company.

There was a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New York Lumber Trade Association at the headquarters, 18 Broadway, on June 23. Six new members were admitted as follows: E. H. Conrad, sales agent for the J. J. Newman Lumber Company and the Lackawanna Lumber Company, of Scranton, Pa.; Norris H. Norden, 101 West 118th street; F. H. Watkins Lumber Company, 1 Madison Avenue; S. F. Minter, 1 Broadway; H. R. Dunaway, 18 Broadway, and Swain, Alcock & Swain, 39 Cortlandt Street. The resignation of Ogden & Co., one of the charter members of the association, was accepted with regret owing to the fact that they were retiring. E. D. Mac Murray of Lawrence & MacMurray, Hoboken, was elected to fill a vacancy on the Board.

Richard T. Baer, of R. T. Baer & Co., Baltimore, Md., was in town on the 30th on a business trip arranging for increased representation for his firm in the New England district.

L. T. Davidson, manufacturer of hardwood lumber, Glasgow, Ky., spent the Fourth of July holidays in the city on a brief business and pleasure trip.

William C. Gellibrand of Gellibrand, Hayward & Co., London, arrived in the city June 30 on his way home after an extended tour of the hardwood supply sources of the country. He sailed on the Campania July 1.

Philadelphia.

The sum of \$20,784,220 was expended in building operations during the past six months ending June 30 in this city, which sum represents 4,455 permits for 9,451 operations. For the corresponding period of last year 4,210 permits for 7,780 operations, at a cost of \$17,364,955, were issued. This year's figures show an increase of \$3,419,265 in cost over those of last year. This increase is mainly due to the unusual number of dwellings that are being erected in West Philadelphia and the northern sections of the city. The figures show that so far this year permits have been granted for 5,821 dwellings, to cost \$13,344,260, as compared with

4,500 for cost \$9,565,950 in the corresponding period of last year, an increase in cost of \$3,778,310.

The construction of dwellings has been keeping pace with industrial developments as shown by the permits issued so far this year for 62 manufacturing plants and warehouses to cost \$1,204,875. For the six months of last year work was begun on 58 buildings for manufacturing purposes to cost \$1,097,475. The figures also show the erection of 19 warehouses, to cost \$498,775, and 14 houses of worship, costing \$246,700. There are also 12 schoolhouses begun at a cost of \$1,097,000, 5 buildings for the city, to cost \$187,000, one hospital, costing \$51,000, and one charitable institution, \$60,000. For the month of June 886 permits were issued for 1,768 operations to cost as estimated \$4,567,520.

Robert G. Kay says he has more than he can take care of in the West Virginia spruce line. While the mills have been working day and night and the output thus largely increased, it is difficult to keep pace with the orders and obtain cuts fast enough to satisfy the demands of the trade.

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co. find the demand for high-grade hardwoods so good that they are adding to their yard force and making every effort to keep up with orders. The policy of handling the best stock of hardwood obtainable is proved by the increasing trade.

John Sobbe, of Sobbe Bros., who spent considerable time in Baltimore and vicinity looking up business connections and placing stock, says that the mills of West Virginia are all very busy and that the demand for hardwood lumber was probably never better. There are perhaps no unsold stocks in the hands of manufacturers, and the millmen have orders ahead for months to come.

Cypress conditions are most satisfactory according to Horace A. Reeves, Jr., of R. B. Wheeler & Company, and inquiries for the summer trade are most encouraging, the only difficulty is in getting stock as fast as desired.

Sailing tonnage shows a decided improvement and in some cases a firmer tendency is felt in the rates for the future. The owners of foreign craft report a better freight for the South American section than for some time past.

I. D. Miller of I. D. Miller & Co. returned home from a trip to the cypress mills of Louisiana and other southern mill points last week. Mr. Miller says that manufacturers are receiving orders as fast as they can handle them, and that while stocks are nicely assorted manufacturers are not accumulating any stock.

Weather conditions have remained favorable during the past fortnight and a slight increase in the output of hardwood lumber is the result is reported by Miller & Miller.

The Little River Lumber Company, of which the ever popular W. M. McCormick is one of the principal owners, reports shipments for the past month as over 2,000,000 feet of poplar, ash and hemlock. The company's mill is turning out on an average of about 60,000 feet daily.

President Sykes of the Imperium Lumber Company, Buffalo, is on a visit to this market. He says Pennsylvania hardwoods are selling well.

Brawley & Smith are finding quartered oak more active than formerly, and are of the opinion that it will sell more on a level in volume with plain oak.

The annual baseball game between the Lumbermen and the Master Builders was held June 21. The sands of the Philadelphia National League grounds were well filled with enthusiastic spectators. The score was 11 to 9 in favor of the builders.

W. M. Ritter, head of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company of Columbus, O., was in Philadelphia last week on a pleasure trip.

Henry H. Benners of William J. Benners & Sons has just gone abroad for the summer rather unexpectedly. The family physician who has been

attending Mrs. Bennett for some time ordered a sea voyage immediately. A party gotten up almost on the impulse of the moment sailed from New York last week.

Eugene B. Nettleton has resigned his position with the Rice & Lockwood Lumber Company to engage in the wholesale business on his own account, retaining the office at 908 Crozer Building, heretofore occupied by the Rice & Lockwood Company, who withdraw from a direct representation in this city. Mr. Nettleton will specialize Pacific coast products, the growing popularity of which he fully believes in, and will continue to handle white pine, cypress and yellow pine flooring. Mr. Nettleton reports a good volume of business through Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Baltimore.

The R. E. Wood Lumber Company, through the Montvale Lumber Company, its real estate holding company, recently purchased 20,000 acres of fine timber lands in Swain county, North Carolina, where a mill will be erected shortly. The tract is estimated to contain 100,000,000 feet of merchantable timber. The consideration was in the neighborhood of \$160,000. Railroad facilities of the locality will shortly be improved by the proposed extension of the Rabun Gap branch of the Southern railroad from Maryville, Tenn., to Russell, N. C., a distance of about forty-six miles. A connection with the Talulah Falls railroad at Franklin, N. C., is also projected. In addition the Southern railroad officers have incorporated the Johnson City Southern Railway Company to build a line from Marion, N. C., northwesterly along the north fork of the Catawba river and down the valley of the Toe river to the Tennessee boundary, a distance of seventy-one miles, to connect with a road to Johnson City, Tenn.

The will of the late Jacob Hughes, a furniture manufacturer of this city, was filed for probate in the Orphans' court here last Saturday.

The managing committee of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange, at its monthly meeting last Monday, accepted the resignation of Samuel C. Rowland as vice president and elected William M. Burgan in his stead. James L. Canfield, formerly in the lumber business on his own account and as manager of the William M. Willson Company, was appointed a licensed inspector. Mr. Rowland resigned because of other extensive interests. Though he retains his connections with the American Lumber Company, the Rowland Lumber Company and other corporations, he is also closely identified with the International Trust Company, and his duties as an officer of that concern as well as other work do not leave him time to pay proper attention to the affairs of the Lumber Exchange. Mr. Burgan is a very active wholesaler and manufacturer of cypress.

W. H. Murphy, bookkeeper for the Kanawha Hardwood Lumber Company, while walking along the track of the Kanawha & Michigan railroad, near Charleston, W. Va., on the fourth of July, was struck by a train and instantly killed.

It now looks as if the projected dock improvement which directly interests a number of lumber firms here, not only because they will have to vacate their present yards but also for the reason that one of the docks will be reserved entirely for the use of the lumber trade, will advance toward consummation sooner than had been supposed. A number of suits to enjoin the Dock Commission from going ahead with the work had been docketed, which in the ordinary course of events would not have been disposed of for some time to come. Now, however, the property owners are evincing a disposition to meet the city at least part way, and the suits are being withdrawn. If such is the case, condemnation proceedings will be avoided and the price to be paid for property will be settled by arbitration.

Pittsburg.

The vacation season is here and Pittsburg lumber dealers are lining up their office forces to draw cuts for a two weeks' outing. Many of the leading lumbermen have already taken to their summer homes and come in by train daily.

E. A. Babcock of the Babcock Lumber Company has moved his family to Ashtota, Pa., to his summer home.

A. W. Cook has just finished cutting a large tract of timber at Barkville, Pa.

A. F. Schwerdt, whose plant is at 145 McClure avenue, Allegheny, is doing a big business in columns and balusters.

The Great River Lumber Company is arranging to get the output of a large mill about one hundred miles from Pittsburg which cuts large quantities of spruce, hemlock and chestnut.

Morris & Jones of Youngstown have incorporated the Valley Lumber Company with a capital of \$100,000, to handle all lines of hardwood lumber.

The M. R. Farrin Lumber Company is having a fine trade in its specialty, "Century oak flooring," which it ships from its yards in Cincinnati.

The J. M. Hastings Lumber Company is making a big cut of timbers and bill stuff at its mill at Jacksonburg, W. Va. It reports a good business with keen competition, especially for bill stuff. A large part of its trade is in the outlying towns.

The A. M. Turner Lumber Company reports a big demand for bill stuff and says that prices on oak are inclined to slip a little for certain lines.

The A. G. Breitwieser Company on the South Side is having the best trade in the city in flooring. The company has several important agencies and controls the output of a number of mills.

Joseph W. Cottrell, who was for several years vice president of the McClure Timber Company of Allegheny, Pa., is now in the lumber business for himself at 418 Ferguson building, Pittsburg, where he will handle a general line of hardwood.

J. H. Henderson of the H. C. Houston Lumber Company spent his two weeks' vacation in the wilds of Netlesko.

J. N. Woodlett of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company is touring Ohio in search of good hardwood stocks.

The Paine Lumber Company, Limited, is getting a very strong foothold in Pittsburg this summer with its well known "korelock" door. Architects are beginning to specify this door quite extensively as well as the hardwood ballisters and knockdown stairs which the firm ships from its factory at Oshkosh, Wis.

The Ozel & Lytle Lumber Company, which lately bought a big lot of timber at Baine, W. Va., is preparing to increase the output of its mill there. It is also running its mill at Holcomb, W. Va., to full capacity cutting poplar.

The Sherrick Lumber Company of Connellsville, Pa., has bought from E. W. McNeil 1,900 acres of timber and in Tucker, W. Va., for \$24,000 and will begin to cut off the tract at once. The company is composed of John D., E. E., E. L., Samuel D. and Charles Sherrick, Joseph Anderson and James R. Gilbert.

The many friends of W. E. McMillan of the McMillan Lumber Company will regret to learn that he is recovering very slowly from his injuries received in the Pennsylvania wreck at Harrisburg. At present he is being cared for at his home in Pittsburg. It is said that from a stalwart man six feet two inches high and weighing 225 pounds he is reduced to a mere skeleton and his nervous system is almost wrecked. Many pieces of plate glass are imbedded in his body. Several operations have been performed to remove the glass that could be located by the X rays.

The planing mill of M. Simon's Sons, Allegheny, was gutted by fire in June. A large quantity of dry hardwood lumber was burned. The total loss was estimated at \$29,000.

Owing to the extensive improvements being made on the three rivers at Pittsburg this summer there is a big demand for maple and beech piling. No long cut sound timber is accepted by the government inspectors. The sticks most wanted are 18 and 20 feet long and 10 and 12 inches square.

The biggest consumer of lumber around Pittsburg this summer outside of the railroads and coal companies is the new filtration plant. Dozens of carloads of lumber and timber are landed there every week by D. L. Gillespie & Co., who are furnishing all the lumber for the \$5,000,000 job.

The C. P. Coughley Lumber Company is doing a good business in government orders, especially in beech, sheet piling and oak, which it cuts in Fayette and Washington counties, Pennsylvania. Its mill at Morgantown, Pa., is running full. The company reports a big demand for switch ties, mostly for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

J. R. Dronney of Olean, N. Y., has bought 65,000 acres of timberland in West Virginia on the Gandy track of the Cheat river, for \$150,000. The purchase includes tracts owned by Jennings Brothers, S. D. Ekins, Thompson & McCabe and the complete holdings of Chaffey, McWilliams & Watfield on the Coal & Iron Railroad. The Gladly Lumber Company has been incorporated to handle the tract.

The Winburne Lumber Company of Clearfield, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital of \$15,000. The directors are N. L. Hoover, DuBois, Pa.; H. C. Bowers and A. J. Flegal of Pottsville, Pa.; Samuel Boyce, Winburne, Pa.; J. B. Funt, Wukinsburg, Pa., and Fred Croswell, of Pittsburg.

Buffalo.

C. L. Yeager is not one who is looking for timber tracts, as he finds his lines so well laid that he can buy plenty of lumber at favorable prices. The fact that the prices of plain and quartered oak are now closer together than formerly is favorable to better stocks.

A. Miller is receiving southern lumber by rail and Michigan hardwood by lake, thus keeping up a nice assortment.

Taylor & Crute are not only actively turning out oak lumber in Mississippi, but report good business at their mill in Chattanooga, where the mammoth size of poplar is a feature.

Angus McLean is off to eastern Canada to look after the new lumber venture made by the Hugh McLean Lumber Company not long ago, he being the only member of the firm well acquainted with the state of things there.

J. N. Stewart is still somewhat interested in the Hoo Hoo trip to the Portland fair, but has not reported much progress lately. Business in cherry and other hardwood specialties of the firm is fairly good.

M. M. Ward is South, looking after the interests of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company. Oak and other special stock is coming this way, by barge to Cincinnati, from Mississippi.

Scatlerd & Son received a visit lately from George Partridge, an old and valued customer and junior member of the London firm of W. B. & G. Partridge, who is eastward bound from a trip to California.

The Standard Hardwood Lumber Company adds another benedict to its list in the marriage of Edwin J. Kreinheder, secretary of the company, June 29, to Miss Clara Reinsch of Buffalo. A fine home in the Parkside district will welcome them when an eastern trip is completed.

The big mill of G. Elias & Bro. is turning out a large amount of house finish in these days of active building of frame dwellings. Both white pine and hemlock are coming in for the firm by lake.

The burning of the Empire Lumber Company's

mills at Empire, Ark., was a serious matter, but preparations for rebuilding are already under way. All loss is covered by insurance and the new mill will be larger than both the old ones. Meanwhile F. W. Vetter will remain at his home here awhile to wait till the mill is ready.

Saginaw Valley.

The Michigan Central has hauled over 600,000 feet of hardwood logs every twenty-four hours during the last month. It is hauling trains daily to Bliss & Van Auken and the Berst Manufacturing Company at Saginaw, the former being furnished with stock for their sawmill by the Wylie & Buell Lumber Company at the rate of from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet during the year, and the latter firm receives about 3,000,000 feet annually which goes into the manufacture of toothpicks and other wood specialties.

J. J. Flood is sawing hardwood, mostly maple, for Salling, Hanson & Co. of Grayling and will probably have 3,000,000 feet or more to saw. The maple is cut into inch stock for flooring and will be shipped to Thomas Forman & Co., at Detroit. This firm operates a flooring plant in which Salling, Hanson & Co. are interested.

The Gilchrist mill at Alpena finishes sawing maple this week, having cut about 5,000,000 feet, most of which goes into flooring.

S. L. Eastman is handling 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of maple flooring this year. He gets all the maple flooring lumber manufactured by the Kneeland-Bigelow Company and the Wylie & Buell Company, besides purchasing of other parties. During the time he has been engaged in the flooring business he has built up a handsome trade. He was born in Saginaw. His father was a lumberman before him, and he was rocked in a cradle made of slabs, and his lullaby was the hum of the circular saw. Naturally, he took kindly to the business and has made an unqualified success of it. Besides he is widely respected as a man who gives every one with whom he does business "a square deal."

C. T. Kerry was down from Grayling Saturday to visit his family, his residence still being in Saginaw. He says the Kerry & Hanson Flooring Company filed articles last week and perfected its organization by electing Charles T. Kerry, president and treasurer; N. Nicholson, vice president, and W. F. Benkelman, secretary. R. H. Hanson, C. T. Kerry, W. F. Benkelman and E. N. Salling are the directors. The company is capitalized at \$75,000 and expects to have its new plant ready for business July 15. The factory building is 285 feet long by 70 feet wide, spanned with combination trusses, thus leaving the floor space unobstructed by posts. The machinery is ample to give the plant a capacity of 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 feet annually. It will be one of the finest maple flooring plants in existence.

The Briggs & Cooper Lumber Company is having a satisfactory trade. The company is buying a lot of oak and filling some large orders for Pennsylvania and other eastern concerns wanting that material. It has been necessary for the company to go south to secure enough oak to take care of its trade.

J. W. McDonald, salesman for Wylie & Buell Lumber Company, has severed his connection with that concern and has formed a business alliance with the H. L. Evans Lumber Company, a hardwood concern operating a number of small mills in West Virginia and other places. Mr. McDonald will be located at Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids.

The furniture exposition is at its height in this market, with city full of buyers and every one busy. Prospects are better for a good business with the manufacturers than at the opening of the sales, though it is still too early to gauge the situation with accuracy. Few buyers from the south and west have appeared

as yet. In visiting the furniture showrooms now open in this city one is struck with the large amount of oak used in the various styles and finishes. Many entire lines are made up in oak and there is scarcely a line shown in which this wood does not enter.

The Brunswick Brake-Collider Company, whose large Chicago plant is now practically shut down through labor difficulties, has made a short term lease of the idle plant of the Hake Manufacturing Company of this city and will start operations soon. The company is considering the advantages of this and other Michigan cities with a view to removal of its main plant from Chicago to avoid strike difficulties in the future.

J. F. Quigley of the J. F. Quigley Lumber & Land Company has been nursing a badly burned hand since the Fourth, received in a mix-up with a cannon cracker.

Charles A. Phelps of the Hackley Phelps Bonnell Company has been ill at his home for the past month, but is convalescing.

W. O. Hughart is abroad, and letters state that he is fast regaining his usual health. When last heard from Mr. Hughart was at the Straits of Gibraltar.

A. R. Longfellow of the Longfellow & Skillman Lumber Company and J. E. Reiter, millman for the company, were in the city recently attending the annual meeting. The company has enjoyed a very good year and prospects for the future are excellent. The old officers were elected. Mr. Longfellow has completed the company's cut in the upper peninsula. He is at Levering, temporarily, attending the stock shipments. The shipments made this week dispose of all of last year's cut and the company's officials are congratulating themselves on this quick cleanup.

Gibbs & Hall now occupy new and larger offices on the second floor of the Widdicomb building.

The Van Keulen & Wilkinson Lumber Company reports a very satisfactory year so far. Trade has been good during the first six months.

Indianapolis.

The Sedalia Lumber & Coal Company of Sedalia, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. The directors are George L. Thompson, William A. Winnie, Coy C. Thompson and Daniel R. Kramer.

Robbers forced the safes in the office of the Greensburg Lumber Company at Greensburg, Ind., about one o'clock on the morning of July 3 and secured nearly \$300 in cash.

Kearns & Burchett of Mt. Vernon, O., have leased a large tract of land on the Pennsylvania lines near Columbus, Ind., on which they will establish a hoop and stave factory. The erection of the buildings will begin at once, and the manufacturing will commence about September 1.

A novel feature of the Fourth of July celebration at Clay City was a monster sycamore log from the yards of the Guirl Lumber Company's mills, drawn by eight horses. This log is one of six that were cut from a large tree on Eel river, ten feet in length. The tree was six feet in diameter, contained 1,700 feet of lumber and weighed five tons. The trunk of the tree is estimated to have weighed thirty tons, from which nearly 10,000 feet of lumber was cut. It is thought the tree was 300 to 400 years old.

The new Indianapolis Federal building is rapidly nearing completion and probably will be ready for occupancy September 1. The building, which will cost \$2,000,000, is said to be the finest and one of the largest in the country. All that remains to be done is the inside decorating, the contract for which was let to John Peirce, the contractor who erected the building. The cost of the decorating alone will be \$30,000. The finish of the interior is largely in marble and mahogany and the floor

are of marble and tile. The general style of the exterior is Roman. The edifice is planned on the outlines of the letter U, with the curve of the letter facing south. For its size it is the most expensive of all the government buildings, and it is the most thoroughly complete. In point of floor space the Indianapolis building is exceeded by those of only five cities—Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Philadelphia and San Francisco. The lot on which the building stands is one entire square and is larger than any of those upon which the other huge Federal buildings of the country have been erected. The public entrances are from the corners of the south front. The pavilions at either end form vestibules and have stairway approaches from the streets on both the east and the west. To the north of these vestibules are monumental stairways. Nearly 600 people, including mail carriers and field men of the various departments, will have headquarters in the new building. Already several departments have been installed and the remainder of the offices will be put in readiness during the next few weeks.

Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati Business Men's Club has unanimously indorsed the movement, inaugurated by the commercial interests of the country, looking toward a new commercial reciprocal treaty between the United States and a number of European nations, notably Germany. The organization will send T. J. Moffett, of the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company, to the national conference to be held in Chicago, August 15 and 16, as its representative. Mr. Moffett is president of the club.

L. and G. Banning was in a party of twenty which left on July 6 for a month's stay in the wilds of Canada. The party will establish a camp site at Point au Barril on Lake Ontario.

Shippers of Cincinnati have drawn first blood in the fight on railroads of the south for discriminating and maintaining a combination in restraint of trade by Federal Judge Speer's decision at Macon, Ga., that the Southeastern Freight Association is a combination in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. This contention was contained in the petition taken to Washington several weeks ago by M. B. Farrin, president of the Farrin Lumber Company; H. Lee Early and E. E. Williamson, leading officials of the Cincinnati Receivers' & Shippers' Association, to which nearly all the hardwood firms in this city belong. Shippers regard Judge Speer's decision as an indication of what will follow in the Cincinnati cases when President Roosevelt takes up the cases in earnest.

The lumber movement for June, 1905, as prepared by Superintendent C. B. Murray of the Chamber of Commerce was as follows: Receipts, 6,311 cars; shipments, 5,052 cars. Figures for the same month last year were: Receipts, 6,043 cars; shipments, 4,679 cars.

Emil J. Thoman of Bennett & Witte was quietly married in this city the latter part of June to Miss Aleda Staun, a Cincinnati resident. Mr. Thoman is secretary of the Lumbermen's Club, and has the best wishes of the trade.

E. W. Moffett of Moffett, Robbins & Co., has returned from New York, where he went in connection with mahogany matters.

Victor L. Emerson, an inventor and an expert of national repute in chemical mechanics, filed suit on July 3 for \$66,000 against M. B. Farrin, C. F. Korn and H. J. Pfeister. His allegations are that he put in with the defendants an invention for destructive distillation of wood sawdust and shavings and the recovery therefrom of their by-products; that the defendants organized the National Chemical Company and gave him 160 shares of

stock of par value, that a plant was successfully operated and subsequently closed, depreciating his stock from \$16,000 to nothing, and damaging his reputation to the sum of \$50,000.

Bristol.

At a Hoo-Hoo concatenation in Bristol on July 3 some forty members were initiated into the order. Much interest was taken in the affair and lumbermen from all over this section, representing the leading concerns in the lumber business, attended the concatenation. A number of lumbermen from Johnson City, Knoxville, Mountain City, Elizabethton and Abingdon, Va., were initiated into the organization. Following the ceremonies incident to the initiation of the new members a banquet was spread. Hoo-Hoo was given a great impetus in this section.

The New River Lumber Company, operating a single band mill at New River, Tenn., will soon begin the construction of a double band mill on the New River in close proximity to the present mill and railroad facilities.

J. A. Wilkenson is making a number of improvements in his plant in South Bristol, chief among which is the installation of a new 150-horsepower steam boiler. Mr. Wilkenson has lately made a number of heavy shipments of hardwood to foreign markets. He has also recently purchased a boundary of timber at Mendota, Va., and is now busy cutting same in conjunction with the operation of a number of other mills.

F. R. Thomas, a young lumber buyer of Baltimore, Md., was in Bristol on important business last week.

George B. Peters of the Paul W. Fleck Lumber Company has returned from a trip to Butler and other points in Johnson and Carter counties, Tennessee, where he has been for several days superintending the loading of stock. The Fleck Lumber Company is now selling almost the entire output of the large mill of the Luppert Lumber Company and other concerns in that locality. Mr. Peters reports business of the company as good.

Lynn Hoskins, a lumberman of this city, has returned from a visit to friends and relatives at Knoxville, Tenn.

George E. Boren, attorney for the Bradley Lumber Company, a new \$50,000 lumber corporation at Elizabethton, Tenn., growing out of the litigation of the Whiting Lumber Company, has returned from Elizabethton, where he has spent several days on important legal business in connection with the launching of the new lumber corporation. Mr. Boren reports that the new concern is starting off nicely.

Nathan Bradley, a young lumberman and enthusiastic Hoo-Hoo of Elizabethton, Tenn., was a visitor in Bristol last week.

Owen T. Jenks of Cleveland, O., is spending several days on important business in Bristol and surrounding territory.

Valentine Luppert and George C. Luppert of the Luppert Lumber Company of Butler, Tenn., were visitors among local lumbermen this week.

W. G. McCain and sons, W. H. and J. D. McCain, of Nova, Johnson county, Tennessee, constituting the firm of W. G. McCain & Sons, were in Bristol on important business last week. They report business in their section as good, with better prospects.

The marriage of Eugene Galyon, president of the Knoxville Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Knoxville, Tenn., to Miss Mayne Davis, a popular young lady of this section, which occurred at the home of the bride in Knoxville, June 28, was largely attended by friends of the couple and was a prominent social event of this section. Mr. Galyon is well known as an unusually brisk lumberman and has made a remarkable record in the business as a young man. They will make the Knoxville their future home.

Charles J. H. Dyer, has returned from a

visit to Memphis and Corinth, Miss., and other points south, where he went on business in connection with a lumber deal.

Chattanooga.

The river mills, including the McLean Lumber Company, the Loomis & Hart Manufacturing Company, the Ford Brenner Lumber Company, F. W. Blum and Steedgrass & Fields, have a large supply of logs on hand as a result of the recent tides. Most of the mills have enough to run them until the first of December and others will run the year round. The quality of the logs which are being floated down the river now is not what it once was, and timber in this vicinity is growing scarce.

Since Steedgrass & Fields have installed a new band sawmill the stock of hardwoods has been increased to 3,000,000 feet. This concern now has about 5,000,000 feet of logs in the river.

The Chattanooga Burial Case Company, which was organized here some time ago by the stockholders of the Central Manufacturing Company, has abandoned business and the machinery of the concern has been moved to the new plant of the Alabama Cohn & Casket Company in North Birmingham. H. C. Smith, who was manager of the local plant, is also manager of the Birmingham plant.

S. H. Card, formerly vice president of the J. M. Card Lumber Company, has resigned his position and is establishing a business of his own at Tuscaloosa, Ala. He will deal in hardwoods, as does the local concern.

The plant of the Brownlee Lumber Company was recently damaged by fire to the extent of about \$800. This concern is engaged in the manufacture of cross arms for telephone and telegraph purposes and is operating two sawmills at Summit, Tenn. The company has a large plant at Meridian, Miss., and in other sections of the country.

J. H. Seymour, formerly connected with the W. B. Seymour Lumber Company of Hattiesburg, Miss., was a visitor in the city recently.

C. K. Partridge of the Partridge Lumber Company of London, England, recently purchased several cars of hardwoods in this city.

S. A. Williams of the Voris Williams Lumber Company has returned from a trip to Sulphur Springs, Ala.

H. J. Cowan, manager of the firm of Schultz Bros. & Benedict of Chicago, was here recently.

J. W. Brownlee of the Brownlee Lumber Company is in Meridian, Miss., on business connected with the plant at that point.

W. P. McBroom, manager of the Lookout Planing Mills, has returned from a trip to Nashville.

St. Louis.

The Charles F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company has been having a fairly brisk business in hardwoods generally, notwithstanding the mid-summer dullness. Their mills are all running in good shape, and they are well pleased with the volume of business for this season of the year.

Business with the Garetson-Greaseon Lumber Company continues quite brisk, and their several plants in this state are busily occupied with orders. They are making a specialty of gum squares, white oak piling and oak bridge plank.

Recent visitors to this market included O. P. Hurd, Cairo, Ill.; George McBride, stave manufacturer, Cape Girardeau, Mo., and George Partridge of W. B. & G. Partridge, London, England.

The Milne Lumber Company has moved from the Security building to more commodious quarters in the Fullerton building.

The annual picnic of St. Louis lumbermen was held under the auspices of the Lumber Exchange, Thursday, June 22, at Cottage Grove, twenty-two miles north of this city.

The day was ideal, and the athletic events were entered into with much enthusiasm. There was no ball game, however, so that the contest between the Hardwoods and the Pines will remain unsettled until next year.

Nashville.

The suit for \$175,000 brought in the name of John B. Ransom & Co. by thirty-three insurance companies against the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway was decided by the jury in favor of the railroad company after only fifteen minutes' deliberation. This suit grew out of the burning of the lumber yards of Ransom & Co. several months ago. John B. Ransom & Co. lost, in addition to the lumber insured, about \$25,000 worth that was not insured. It had been sold but not delivered and was hence not covered by the policies. Immediately after the settlement with Mr. Ransom the insurance companies sued the railroad company, claiming that the fire had been caused by a spark from a passing locomotive and alleging carelessness on the part of the railroad company in this regard. Evidence was introduced by the railroad company showing that it is impossible for the lumber to catch fire from a flying spark. It was proven that sparks from bituminous coal are different from those from wood and in addition every locomotive is equipped with apparatus which arrests sparks that might set fire to even dry grass often found alongside railroad tracks in dry weather.

M. F. Green of the Davidson-Benedict Lumber Company will leave on July 17 for the Portland, Ore., exposition, accompanied by his family.

John W. Love of Love, Boyd & Co. and his family will leave on July 20 for their summer home in Nova Scotia.

John R. Tuthill of the Tuthill Pattison Sawmill & Lumber Company at Florence, Ala., has purchased the steamer City of Charleston, a comparatively new craft, and will use it for towing rafts on the Tennessee river and from the waters of Elk river.

John Hoover, an employee of a mill belonging to the Davidson-Benedict Company at Monterey, was probably fatally injured there recently. He was assisting in unloading some logs when one fell and rolled over him.

J. N. Brown, a buggy maker and dealer of Pulaski, Tenn., has assigned his stock to Attorney J. B. Woodward. His debts are \$1,200 and assets nearly the same. Mr. Brown recently moved from Murfreesboro to Pulaski.

The Volunteer Carriage Company of Nashville has perfected organization by the election of the following officers: W. E. Metzger, president; J. D. Blanton, vice president; W. M. Hunt, secretary; Eugene Smith, general manager and treasurer. Mr. Smith has been in business here for years.

There has been great activity on the Cumberland river lately. The steamer Cowling has brought in one of the largest loads of lumber ever brought down the river, 300,000 feet. The Red River brought in 175,000 feet and the Seovill 115,000 feet.

The Bauer Cooperage Company has bought from the Southern Cressote Company in this city a tract of land on the Tennessee Central belt line near this city and will at once establish a big cooperage plant there. The consideration was \$6,600. The Bauer Cooperage Company has a plant in Lawrenceburg, Ind., and will continue to operate it, but expects to make Nashville headquarters.

A new hoop factory is to be established at Gleason by I. G. Travatham. The building has already been commenced.

George H. Nolen, a merchant and timber dealer of Palmyra, Tenn., has assigned. The liabilities are about \$3,000. The Ayer & Lord Tie Company is the largest creditor with a claim of about \$1,000. The assets consist of a store house, merchandise, sawmill, grist mill, lumber and lumber rights.

Memphis.

The first concatenation of Hoo-Hoo held here in over two years was celebrated June 8. There was a large number of the local order in attendance and twenty-four new members were initiated. A practically complete list of the initiates follows: C. B. Stetson, C. B. Stetson Lumber Company; Lyman Weisel, Moore & McFerren; D. W. Baird, southern representative Dudley Lumber Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; A. H. Stotts and Mr. Scott, Scott & McFerren; Lon Moore and N. M. Taylor, Tennessee Hoop Company; Frank Turner and Shelby Saunders, Russe & Burgess; N. A. Gordon, G. T. Baker and J. T. Barry, Williams & Co.; William Duecker, Howard Dyer and John Heckles, Reed & Duecker; M. H. Portis, M. H. Portis Lumber Company, Covington, Tenn.; Sidney Nummery, Robert Lockwood, Mr. McCallum, Cochran Lumber Company; Mr. Ingelwright, Union Iron Works, and George W. Foosehe.

Secretary George C. Ehemann of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis has sent out circular letters to all the lumbermen in this city, regardless of what branch they are engaged in, asking for information regarding the number of persons employed, the amount of wages paid, the receipts of logs by river and rail, the amount of the output of the mills here and in the Memphis territory and the amount of lumber received on the local yards, as well as the amount shipped direct from yards outside of the city. Mr. Ehemann has taken this step because there have been no accurate compilations made along this line for several years, with the result that nothing definite is known regarding the extent of the lumber interests of this city. As secretary of the Lumbermen's Club he is frequently called on for statistics along this line and he desires to put himself in position where he can give this without difficulty.

The Arthur Hardwood Flooring Company has made application for a charter under the laws of this state. Its domicile will be in Memphis and it will be capitalized at \$50,000. The company will erect an extensive plant for the exclusive manufacture of hardwood flooring. The incorporators are L. P. Arthur of the Arthur Lumber Company, E. E. Goodlander of the Goodlander-Robertson Lumber Company, Levi Joy, commercial broker; H. B. Anderson, an attorney, and T. B. Allen of T. B. Allen & Co. Owing to the fact that Memphis is the center of the largest hardwood producing section in the world, it is expected the company will meet with success from the start.

A meeting of the executive board of the National Hardwood Lumber Association was to have been held here a short time ago, but owing to the fact that no members were present outside of President Earl Palmer, W. A. Bennett of Bennett & Witte and W. H. Russe of Russe & Burgess, Memphis, the meeting had to be postponed. It will be held in Indianapolis, Ind., at a date yet to be selected.

The American Hoe & Fork Company of Cleveland, O., which proposes to establish a branch plant here for the manufacture of products for the southern and export trade, has closed a deal for the purchase of the old Pioneer Cotton Mill in South Memphis, including five acres of ground, for \$35,000. This makes fifteen acres this company has purchased, which is about all needed for its plant. The last purchase is conditional on the supplying of necessary switching facilities by the former owners of the property, to which they have agreed.

The latest railroad project affecting this territory is the proposed building of a line from Memphis to Jackson, Miss., partially paralleling the Illinois Central. The Mississippi authorities, who have granted a charter, satisfied themselves in advance that the company had plenty of money and that it really intended to build the line as projected. Conferences have been held with officials of the Illinois Central regard-

ing the attitude of that road toward the new enterprise. It is expected that something more tangible in connection with the new road will develop within the next few days.

W. B. Gibson has been selected as inspector for this district to succeed George L. Smith, now surveyor general of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. Mr. Gibson, who has been employed during the past four or five years by R. J. Darnell & Co., Inc., and who has had about fifteen years' experience in grading and classing lumber, is regarded by the trade generally as an excellent choice. He is a native of Iron ton, O.

It is reported that the Hugh McLean Lumber Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., will, if a suitable site can be found, erect a hardwood plant here. The firm has under discussion the building of a new plant or the removal to Memphis of the one now located at Bedford, Ind. Nothing definite, however, has been decided. Angus and W. A. McLean, both members of this company, were in Memphis a short time ago investigating this field.

Frank Braughton of this city has been selected as manager of the mill established by Harris, Braughton & Co. at Trezevant, Tenn. This firm is composed of members of Braughton & Co., Memphis, and Harris & Co., Trezevant.

James E. Stark of James E. Stark & Co., who recently made a business trip to St. Louis, and W. H. Russe of Russe & Burgess, who went on a like mission to New Orleans, have both returned.

Mr. McClure of Thompson & McClure reports a fair volume of business with a good undertone to prices. He says stocks are light and that, with anything like an average demand during the late summer and fall, there will be no trouble in securing full values for lumber. He looks for some improvement in the demand within the next few weeks.

W. H. Greble of the Three States Lumber Company says that firm did a good volume of business during June, but admits that the outlook for July is not quite so flattering. He reports a scarcity of dry lumber and believes that there is going to be a howl for lumber later when buyers realize that there is as great a scarcity of dry stocks as really exists.

C. B. Stetson of the C. B. Stetson Lumber Company says the demand for lumber is satisfactory and that if he knew where he could get the stock he would not have any difficulty in booking orders of considerable volume.

Max Sondheimer of the E. Sondheimer Company says business is not what it should be and that lumber is not as scarce as some of the trade would have one believe. He even reports having purchased some plain sawed oak here a short time ago at a slight concession from what he had been paying. He is not at all favorably impressed with conditions prevailing in the hardwood industry.

W. H. Russe and George D. Burgess of Russe & Burgess say that they believe there will be a good demand for lumber later, and that there will be more trouble in securing the necessary stock than in selling what is on hand. These gentlemen look for decided improvement within the next thirty to sixty days.

The L. E. Patton arrived here Saturday afternoon from Woodstock, Miss., with 500,000 feet of lumber on board, and has now gone to the St. Francis river for a large tow of logs to be brought to this place.

J. V. Stimson of Huntingburg, Ind., was a recent visitor here.

New Orleans.

The Lucas E. Moore Stave Company published the charter of the corporation June 29 and will soon begin operations on a very extensive scale. The capital stock is \$110,000. The company, which will establish headquarters in New Orleans, will also enter extensively into the exploitation of the lands it holds throughout Louis-

iana. A number of the stockholders are heavy promoters and their holdings will be pooled with the company or purchased from them. The earliest subscribers to the preferred stock are interested in the Trisco Colorado Southern railroad that is to open up a new hardwood tract in western and central Louisiana. The new corporation is the outgrowth of the Lucas E. Moore Company, long exporters of hardwoods from New Orleans.

A remarkable reversal in the quantity of oak and cypress staves used during the building season of the past two years is shown by the following figures: During the season of 1903-04, 3,194,500 cypress staves were received for domestic use, and only 1,568,894 oak staves; during the season of 1904-05, 6,024,564 oak staves were received, and only 762,000 cypress staves. The increase in the use of oak staves and the reduction by seventy-five per cent in the use of cypress staves, coupled with the total increase of over one million staves, fairly pictures the industry during the season. It shows the present extensive movement to develop oak lands to meet the increasing demand for oak staves, and has resulted in a number of big enterprises set afoot to exploit the Louisiana hardwood lands.

One of the biggest timberland deals, largely hardwoods, yet carried through in Mississippi was recorded at Meridian, June 30, for lands in Lauderdale county. The money involved footed up \$312,000, although the land itself was bought for \$54,000. The Cotton States Lumber Company, recently incorporated, was the purchaser. This corporation recently bought out the Meehan-Rounds Lumber Company at Meehan Junction, Miss., including 25,000 acres of land, fifteen miles of logging road, several mills, manufacturing plants, etc. It is said that extensive improvements will be inaugurated, and several additional plants established, among which will be, in addition to a number of stave mills, a plant to furnish material to a new furniture company in Meridian and also to one in Columbus.

The first concatenation of Hoo-Hoo held in New Orleans in two years was the chief timber interest event of last week. Many members were present from Mississippi and Louisiana.

A feature of the hardwood situation is the increased interest in the imports of mahogany from Honduras, and the other timber producing countries of Central America. C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company of Louisville through its New Orleans agency are doing a very large business in this line. Albertos E. Barrios recently passed through New Orleans for Honduras in the interests of eastern capitalists and announced that their purchases would be routed this way.

Oscar Gartner, exporter, has moved his office to room 1015 Hibernia Bank Building.

D. Thos. Rees and W. A. Scott have organized the Rees-Scott Company, with a capital of \$50,000, to export hardwoods and staves, with offices at 203 Denegre Building. Mr. Rees was for eight years a member of the Lucas E. Moore Company and sold out his interest in that company only recently.

C. H. Rice has taken up his duties as manager of the Southwestern Lumber & Box Company, as the Sutherland Lumber Company will hereafter be known.

S. E. Redfern, already well known to the hardwood and package interests, has been appointed purchasing agent for the Panama Canal Commission at this point.

Kansas City.

At the time for the Hoo-Hoo Annual at Portland, Ore., draws nearer the indications grow for a good delegation from Kansas City to the annual of 1906, and there should be at least one from Kansas City. Oklahoma expects to send a strong delegation, as Oklahoma City is the site of the annual of 1906. It is likely that the delegations from Dallas and Fort Worth will come via Kansas City, joining the Kansas City delegation and all proceeding together to

the east. It is to be a matter of arrangements will be made on the contingent in the Southwest to go via El Paso, Mex., and there meet the H. H. Spearman in St. Paul.

A. L. Houghton, has been confined to his home for the past week suffering from an attack of malaria contracted on a recent trip among the mills. His condition is not at all serious and he expects to be out within a few days.

A. H. Connolly and family left this week for a short pleasure trip into Iowa.

John N. Penrod, who is now in Germany, sent a telegram to the office of the American Walnut Company here July 6, to the effect that he expects to sail for the United States on July 9, and will be home the latter part of this month. Mr. Penrod's father is in poor health, and on this account he is returning to him, his European trip sooner than he expected.

John Merrill, who for the past year has been with Merrill & Co., has severed his connection with that firm and has returned to his old home at Paola, Kan.

J. H. Phipps, a prominent hardwood man of Fayetteville, Ark., was in Kansas City recently on business. Mr. Phipps stated that his demand has been very active this year, but that bad weather has interfered seriously with the operations of the mills and that stocks are generally short. He looks for an active fall trade.

Louisville.

W. H. Haskins claims the distinction of being the first to introduce oak lath to the Louisville building trade. This introduction took place some four or five years ago. After the first experiment which demonstrated that lath made from oak logs that had been thoroughly water soaked and the sap driven out will not stain and will not buckle, it did not require much effort to enlarge the home trade until it now easily takes care of all the oak lath made at the several mills at this place. Practically all the river mills make lath, using both their waste oak and poplar, but Kirwan Bros. handle the large volume of business in this product.

The Louisville Point Lumber Company has a quantity of logs tied up in the Kentucky river, owing to the fact that the government is doing some work on one of the locks, which has temporarily closed navigation. This is the second time that lumbermen have been put to the inconvenience of having their logs held up on account of work at the locks. It is contended by many lumbermen here that the locks really hamper logging operations more than they benefit other industries. The Louisville Point Lumber Company has some logs on hand yet, but are holding up a little until they can see just how long their Kentucky river rafts will be held up by the government work.

The Ohio River Sawmill Company apparently has more logs in sight than all the other river mills combined, and consequently is not worrying much about happenings up the river. They have enough logs on hand to keep them running double shift all summer.

The Louisville Veneer Mills have had a heavy run of business all summer and are at present very busy. The heaviest volume of business is in plain reddy cut oak veneer, but they also have a good trade in quarter sawed and quarter cut oak and in other fine face veneer. These mills furnish both veneer and veneered built up lumber of all kinds, but they cater especially to the furniture trade from which they get the heavy volume of business in oak.

A comparatively new hardwood lumberman in Louisville is Albert R. Kampf, who opened up an office in the Board of Trade Building five or six months ago, and has since been putting in his time getting in touch with the trade at both ends of the river. He is giving his attention mostly to oak, chestnut, but expects to handle all kinds of hardwoods, and cater to logs both for domestic and foreign trade.

C. A. Seeger, of the hardwood lumber firm of

J. T. Morgan & Co. had a little session with a hold-up man one evening recently, and paid tribute in the shape of what loose money he had in his pockets, a gold watch and diamond ring.

Minneapolis.

E. Phylon Smith, wholesaler of southern hardwoods and yellow pine, is just back from a trip into Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee. He found things in a condition of summer quiet there, and on account of the heavy rain operations in the swamps suspended. There is a good demand in this territory for southern oak, and Mr. Smith notes the fact that gum is growing in favor and its territory expanded farther north. It is beginning to take the place of basswood with some consumers. Mr. Smith and his family are going to Annandale, Minn., for a summer vacation.

Foley Bros., of Milaca, Minn., large operators in white pine for some years, who have also turned out considerable hardwood lumber from the plant of the Foley Bean Lumber Company at that place, have purchased 40,000 acres of timber near Jackson, Miss., including white oak, gum, hickory and yellow pine, which they will develop shortly.

I. C. Nolan and F. H. Nolan, formerly of St. Paul, but now of the Bacon-Nolan Hardwood Company with headquarters at Chaney, Miss., visited Minneapolis a few days ago. They will leave their families here during the hot weather and themselves will return in a day or two. They are enjoying a good trade and intend to put on a tight crew soon, which will double their present capacity of 40,000 feet a day. A large part of their output is oak, and they have made some large export shipments.

F. R. Hamilton of the Minneapolis Lumber Company reports that their customers in Chicago are not taking any stock, being shut up "tighter than a drum." The market is rather quiet, which is perhaps a good thing just now owing to the poor shipping condition in which stock is found.

A. S. Bliss, Twin City representative of the R. Connor Company of Marshfield, Wis., has returned from a trip among the retailers in territory west of here. He found trade rather quiet, dealers being cautious of waiting till they knew more definitely as to the outcome of the crop. Hardwood prices he declares firm, but the demand not active.

A. H. Barnard and P. W. Strickland of Barnard & Strickland have returned from a short business trip over in Wisconsin, where they encountered another siege of rain and found too much water altogether for business.

J. A. Whitehouse of the well-known cooperage firm of Whitehouse & Dyer, Columbia, Tenn., was in Minneapolis a few days ago renewing old acquaintances. He went east from here.

C. F. Osborne of Osborne & Clark, the local wholesalers, has gone down to look after matters in connection with their retail yard at Erie, Ill. D. F. Clark is also out on a short business trip to Milwaukee and other points.

Ashland, Ky.

J. H. Northup of Louisa, Ky., was a visitor in Ashland last week, where he met lumber buyers to whom he disposed of a large block of poplar, to move from his mills in the Sandy Valley.

The partnership which has existed for some time between G. N. Biggs and W. R. Vansant at Huntington, W. Va., has been dissolved, Mr. Biggs selling his interest to Mr. Vansant, who will in the future conduct the business under the name of the W. R. Vansant Lumber Company. The office has been moved to Greenup avenue and Fifteenth street, Ashland.

The plant of the H. Hermann Lumber Company of Ashland, which is a branch of the New York concern of the same name, is undergoing extensive improvements and a general overhauling of machinery, which has necessitated the

closing of the factory for a short time, after which it will begin operations with renewed force.

J. S. Walker of the J. S. Walker Lumber Company of Ironton, O., has just closed a deal with the United Thacker Coal Company of New York whereby this company becomes the possessor of 6,000 acres of fine timber land in Mingo county, West Virginia. This deal involves \$60,000 and the tract is considered one of the finest boundaries on the Norfolk & Western Railroad. Mr. Walker states that they will begin operations on this tract as soon as a modern saw mill and logging equipment can be installed, and the business at Ironton will be discontinued. The saw mill will have a daily capacity of 50,000 feet, and at this rate six years will be consumed in exhausting the forest.

Levi C. Goodale of Cincinnati, president of the Eastern Kentucky Lumber Company, with mills at Azula, Ky., was a visitor in Ashland last week, while en route to his mills.

G. R. Deeks of Richmond, Ind., purchased stock of the local mill men last week.

Wausau.

The Underwood Veneer Company of this city has recently acquired additional power by the installation of eight electric motors.

The Bay Shore Lumber Company, with headquarters at Marinette, Wis., will begin in the near future the construction of a new waterworks system for the protection of its hardwood mill and property at Waubesa. The system will be of the compressed air kind and will cover the whole township throughout which the company's interests are scattered.

The Precott Iron Works of Marinette has built one of the largest mill carriages turned out since the company began the manufacture of sawmill machinery. It is twice the regular size and will be used for sawing cypress logs in South Carolina. Cypress logs are among the heaviest known and require stronger and more thoroughly built machinery than ordinary timber.

Furniture manufacturers of Oshkosh say they are not in any way affiliated with a trust recently organized at Columbus, O. George A. Buckstaff of the Buckstaff-Edwards Company states that A. D. Martin, representing the combine, has been trying for some time to give respectability to penitentiary outputs by getting prominent furniture firms into such an organization, but Oshkosh companies have not been approached to this end. Sheboygan chair manufacturers also assert that thus far they have taken no stock in the trust. The Milwaukee Chair Company, however, is one of about fifteen other organizations that has entered the \$3,000,000 combine.

Gustav Baesman, who has for years conducted a hardwood mill in the town of Rib Falls, Marathon county, Wisconsin, has decided to retire from business. He recently disposed of \$300,000 worth of timber lands to the Wausau Lumber Company, the logs from which will be hauled to Fenwood and sawed. He still has several thousand acres left which he will dispose of.

In the matter of the bankruptcy of F. B. Chase of Oshkosh all of the lands of Mr. Chase have been sold to the Buckstaff-Edwards Furniture Company of the same city for \$20,000. That company held claims to the amount of \$12,000, which were secured, and the Ashland National Bank had secured claims of priority amounting to \$15,000. The Buckstaff-Edwards Company purchased these claims. The latter, in purchasing the lands free from incumbrance, must satisfy another claim of \$7,000 and pay last year's taxes, amounting to \$1,100. Therefore no money will be paid the trustee, for the amount paid is less than the secured claims, and the company is the loser of the balance. The land consists of about 5,300 acres, covered with varieties of hardwoods. It is quite likely that the lands will later be sold to other par-

ties, for the Buckstaff-Edwards Company does no logging. It handles thousands of feet of hardwood yearly, but buys from jobbers.

Frank Waters, a well-known Oconto land wood lumberman, was married recently in Chicago to his divorced wife, with whom he had not lived for two years.

Al Ringling, one of the owners of Ringling Brothers' circus, will this summer have a costly mansion built at Baraboo, his winter home, which will be finished throughout in its interior with quarter-sawn white oak.

The Pankratz Lumber Company has purchased an extensive tract of land in Delta county, Michigan. The land is timbered with valuable hardwood, which will be shipped by water to the company's mill at Sturgeon Bay.

A deal has been closed by Carver & Nourse of Bayfield whereby the Wachsmuth Lumber Company became the owner of over 10,000,000 feet of standing hardwood timber, the consideration being \$205,000. The timber is located on 23,382

acres of land in which the Knight & McMillan Thompson Lumber Company lands.

The Worden Lumber Company, with plant at Bundy, Wis., is installing an electric light plant, which will also supply village consumers.

The Miller & G. May Company is erecting its plant at Fond du Lac, which was destroyed recently by fire.

R. N. Leonard, who was appointed by the county board of Marathon county to make an estimate of the status of lumber and other commodities in the various mill yards in that county, the figures to be used for assessment purposes, has completed his work. According to his estimate there was, at the beginning of June, a total of 25,000,000 feet of hardwood in pile. Many of the yards had been pretty well cleaned out by winter shipments. This amount is a little over ten per cent less than was piled in the yards at the same time a year ago, due, no doubt, to the unfavorable season for logging operations last winter.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

The status of the Chicago hardwood lumber situation can be told in a very few words. Trade is very dull, and although the general strike which has prevailed for the last two months is practically at an end, it has caused such a set-back to business that the dealers generally do not believe that there will be a recurrence of the good volume of trade before the middle of August. Everyone seems to feel optimistic concerning the prospects for fall business, but right now the volume of sales is not one-half of normal, and not one-fourth of what it should be.

Boston.

As usual during the summer season, hardwoods are now quiet. For the next two months New England wholesalers will devote their time to disposing of orders which have accumulated. The consensus of opinion dwells on the prospects of a very favorable trade beginning in early fall, although others look for conditions not ranging beyond fair to good. One of the latter, when confronted by the weight of opinion tending to an exceptional fall trade, dryly quoted—not prices—but poetry: "Man never is—but always to be blessed," and said that the prospect of an exceptional fall trade was the product of the "untutored" mind.

Piano manufacturing is dull, but there is some noticeable improvement in the furniture trade. The high prices of spruce, hemlock, southern pine, etc., has, according to architects, caused many prospective building operations to be postponed until market conditions are more favorable. Hardwood prices in general are considered to be about right—the price troubles centering on spruce and southern pine.

Quartered white oak is in easy supply and slack to fair demand at \$78.50 for standard grade ones and twos. Plain white oak is very scarce and almost anything that looks like plain white oak finds a buyer. The "real article" is in good demand at \$50 to \$52. Brown ash, dry, is wanting at \$18 to \$19 for ones and twos boards. Elm common and better, \$38 to \$42, according to thickness. Cherry is a strong favorite at \$95 to \$100 for inch ones and twos. Maple boards rough ones and twos, \$32.50 to \$33, 5-4 and 6-4 \$35 to \$37, thicker \$41 to \$43. Sound wormy chestnut is finding a good market at \$21 to \$23, sales of most desirable sound wormy boards bringing \$24 and better. Mahogany is in moderate demand at \$155 to \$165 for inch ones and twos.

Poplar is in an apathetic state except in bright saps, the demand for which is good at

\$39 to \$40; inch ones and twos good average grade, \$45. Cypress inch ones and twos, \$45, 5-4 \$46, 6-4 and 8-4 \$47 to \$48, 10-4 and 12-4 \$53. It is understood that the red, white and blue list has been withdrawn and that the red list practically prevails on cypress. Maple flooring 2 1/2-inch clear face, 2 feet and up long, is holding well at \$37.50.

New York.

The past fortnight has shown a continuation of good business in all branches of the trade, although the past few days were a little quiet owing to the Fourth of July celebration, many dealers taking advantage of the Saturday, Sunday and Monday preceding to leave town for a little recreation. Business has been resumed again with activity now that the celebration is over. Some of the hardwood yards report business a little quiet, but that condition cannot be general, as the wholesale market shows no indications of a lull, and it is the belief that any lull is but momentary and that the next thirty days will provide a first-rate volume of business. This is certainly indicated by the building statistics for the month of May, which show a gain of 61 per cent for Manhattan, 92 per cent for Brooklyn and 145 per cent for Bronx, which presages a large amount of building for the balance of the summer and early fall, which will provide considerable business for the hardwood people.

The furniture, coffin and cabinet trades are fairly active. Taken as a whole at this, the beginning of the summer season, there is a good steady activity noted in all branches of the trade, and any weak spots are simply due to particular conditions incident to the locality of the yard so reporting. Prices are holding stiff on all the hardwoods, and the movement of stock in wholesale channels is very fair. Oak is still in strongest demand, but orders are also plentiful for birch, poplar and ash.

Philadelphia.

The hardwood situation shows little change from the last report. Jobbers and manufacturers say the demand is not quite as strong as it was during the latter part of June; however, a considerable number of good orders have been booked.

The possibilities of any change in the demand for the stocks now most wanted are most noteworthy; for instance, a report from the West says that brown ash is selling at \$2 over the list price. Business is somewhat hampered by the lack of cars, but the Quaker City dealers believe they are getting a fair share of the distribution.

Red oak is fair at list prices, but considerable

orders are at present lost. The demand for stocks in the West and Northwest is reported to be strong. The demand for livery continues fair, but prices are only quoted at list. Chestnut is much in demand for all grades, and filling orders is a task of no small proportion. Birch continues to be in demand, though not much quoted at present. Poplar is doing fairly well and the demand is not out for the stock. Beech is in demand this season. Maple is in demand, as it has been all this season, and the demand is considered very bright.

The demand for various satisfactory for nearly all grades and prices are held firmly. With the increased activity in building operations there seems to be no reason to fear a break during the coming warm months.

Baltimore.

The hardwood situation here has continued fairly steady during the past two weeks. Stocks are in very urgent demand, and nearly all the mills have more orders on hand than they can fill. More or less delay in filling them is inevitable, and in not a few instances the manufacturers decline flatly to assume further obligations. None of the yards have stocks on hand in considerable quantities, the output being shipped as soon as it can be made ready. Prices are well maintained.

Not in years has the inquiry for plain sawed oak been so strong as at present, and the manufacturer is able to make the market. Frequently it happens that a buyer is willing to pay the current prices, but finds it impossible to get lumber, mill men having none to spare. Ash is hardly less active, while all the other hardwoods are moving freely at figures that stimulate production to the utmost limit. Stumpage is steadily advancing, and dealers spend much of their time in securing sources of supply. Poplar appears to be without special features, the wood having relatively few takers, but in spite of this fact prices keep up and no pronounced weakness has developed at any point. Trade is in a most robust condition. This is also true of the export movement, which is in the main large. Some complaint is heard about the ruling quotations on the other side of the Atlantic, but it may be assumed that no hardwood man will be so short-sighted as to ship his stocks abroad when he can get more money for them at home, without the risk inseparable from foreign trading. The fact that the forwardings to England and other European countries are extensive proves that prices must be sufficiently attractive to encourage the movement. Stocks in foreign market seem to be ample for current needs, and there may be an easing off later in the season unless demand picks up.

Pittsburg.

Summer apathy is beginning to be felt in the lumber market. As yet the falling off of business is not serious enough to cause any uneasiness among Pittsburg firms. The hardwood trade especially keeps up remarkably well and there are only a few firms that report any reduction of consequence in their orders. Prospects for the last of the year were excellent for a number of years in house building, but for one reason or another many projects have been postponed, and contractors have as a result piled up large orders for building stuff.

Prices in general remain very firm. A few prices are quoted, but most of oak were hammered and the market was in very good stock, but at the same time as being sold below quotations and there is no prospect of any serious drop in prices.

Other lines of hardwood are finding a fairly good sale. Maple flooring is one of the best sellers in the market and firms that make a specialty of it are having the best year in their experience. Basswood finds a ready market. Considerable birch is being handled, most of it going to the door manufacturers and furniture

factories. Hickory and ash are being taken in fair quantities by small plants outside the city which are placing fair orders for future supply. Heavy oak, most of it in timbers that can be used for bridge, mine, railroad and warehouse uses, is mostly wanted.

The confidence that Pittsburg firms feel in the situation is shown by the purchases of timber which they are making. There is not a large firm in the city which has not men out scouting for timber tracts. Many of these firms are "cut out," or nearly so, where their mills are now located and must entrench themselves in order to keep in line with their competitors. Pennsylvania timber is practically exhausted. The best tracts in West Virginia are now strongly held and Pittsburg firms are constantly going farther south. In every county in Ohio and western Pennsylvania along the lines of the railroads that lead out from Pittsburg, agents are buying up small tracts of hickory, ash, second growth oak, hemlock, beech and maple timber that ten years ago would not have been looked at by good buyers. Hardwood firms realize that the coming year is going to make a very serious demand on their powers for supplying trade and are entrenching themselves with large purchases wherever possible.

Buffalo.

Still a trifle slow is a good part of the hardwood trade. However, it is everywhere believed that there will be plenty of business this fall. Basswood and chestnut have sold in restricted districts. Thick maple is quiet, but the demand for poplar has been light for the most part. There are a good many woods taking the place of poplar and the producer made a mistake in not knowing the fact. Dealers say that they can buy certain hardwoods in Michigan now for less than they could last fall. One white pine dealer is asking his friends if it is safe to take a lot of basswood his mill is offering. He is usually told to stay out.

As to oak, there has been some slackness, and the prospect is of some further approaching of plain and quartered in price. Oak mills are not insisting on turning out quartered now at the expense of plain and so there is prediction that the two will change places before long.

Elm, ash and birch in the north and yellow pine and cypress in the south are reported active. There has been a slight advance in yellow pine every week for some time past and it is now so high that the hemlock producers say it is out of competition with their trade and have ordered an advance of 50 cents in everything and a dollar in No. 2 boards and ship lap. They got so far behind their orders that this proceeding was absolutely necessary. It will now be proper to bring in hemlock from Michigan to compete with Pennsylvania hemlock and low-grade yellow pine.

There is some show of the city making more use of hardwood lumber than it has done for some time, but the expensive building industry is reviving very slowly and does not promise to be large this season. The door manufacturer can sell all he can make if he is up in hardwood doors and is as far behind his orders as ever. The seaboard cities are building actively, but southward the industry is slack.

Some Buffalo hardwood dealers say that they are putting in more oak than they are selling, but they can't take a safe proceeding and expect to get a full return before another season.

Saginaw Valley.

Thick maple, which is used extensively in the manufacture of agricultural implements, appears to be just a little slow, but maple which goes into flooring is holding its own. One reason for this is the stronger demand for flooring this year, but the better prices obtained. At several leading points log run maple is a little slow, but doubtless, to the large quantities of it which are being used, and is quoted at \$14

and \$14.50. Beech is still a good seller, being utilized largely for door and window screen sash and for flooring. It takes on a good finish and is becoming quite popular. Trade in this community is considerably better than last year. There is not much snap to the movement of birch lumber. Basswood is doing fairly well and prices are well maintained, while elm is better considerably as regards price and demand than it was last year. On the whole neither manufacturers nor dealers have cause for complaint. There is no boom, but a steady and satisfactory volume of business appears to be general.

Grand Rapids.

Trade in hardwoods is always slow here during the furniture sales, manufacturers giving all their attention to selling at this time. Market conditions in general are showing improvement. Most dealers report a strong demand for ash, while elm, birch and beech are holding up well. Basswood continues a little weak. The market for building lumber in general is stronger than it has been for the past three years.

Indianapolis.

The hardwood lumber situation continues quiet, which is usual at this season of the year. There is a decided improvement this season over the business of last summer. The first half of 1905 has exceeded by a comfortable margin the business of the corresponding period of 1904. Furniture manufacturers are buying little, as they prefer to wait until the various furniture exhibitions are concluded before entering the market for lumber. Hardwood men expect them to begin placing orders by August 1, and from then on the hardwood business will no doubt pick up very perceptibly.

Most of the orders for hardwoods during the past few weeks have been for finishings for residences. It is said that at the present time no less than seven hundred dwellings are being erected in Indianapolis, at an estimated cost of \$2,000,000. The building boom that has characterized this spring still continues with no apparent abatement.

Plain and quartered oak still leads in the demand for hardwoods. There has been no change in prices. Most of the yards are well stocked with the various grades of hardwood lumber, and almost any order can be filled easily.

Cincinnati.

There has been no essential change in the hardwood situation the past two weeks, contrary to customary midsummer dullness. The domestic demand has been fairly good, while moderately numerous inquiries have been received from export sources. Further improvement is expected in the domestic trade, as the movement of crops has started and the farmers seem to have plenty of money.

Plain oak has been, as usual, the foremost seller and prices have been sustained on a firm basis. Quartered white and red oak have also met with quite a ready demand. Gum and ash were in about the same request. The better grades of poplar seem to be tending upward, but culls are as quiet as ever.

Chattanooga.

The hardwood market continues dull, although there is some activity in the demands for quartered and plain oak. Stocks continue short and in fact there is scarcely no plain oak on the market. The dullness in the hardwood market is still the cause of much discussion among local lumbermen who are puzzled to know that the activity in the demands for all grades of pine is so great when there is so little demand for hardwoods. Some attribute it to the season and others to the conditions in the far east. They believe that as soon as peace is declared in the Russo-Japanese war the export trade will become more active. Because of the fact that

there is so little demand in the export trade some of the exporters here have ceased to buy new stocks and have withdrawn their representatives they once had in the eastern field.

St. Louis.

There has been but little change in the St. Louis hardwood market the past week or ten days. Demand continues comparatively quiet, with but little disposition shown to urge matters at either the buying or selling end of the line. The general opinion seems to be that the present dullness will shortly be broken by a resumption of activity among buyers, as stocks are rather low in their yards and in some cases badly in need of replenishment. Stocks at mills, too, are far from heavy, though they are better now than they have been for six or eight weeks past.

Plain oak is the leader in the call for oak stock. Quartered is showing some improvement, although as yet furniture and other manufacturers are placing orders for it in quantities only sufficient to cover present requirements. The trade generally are of the opinion that the demand will show a distinct improvement in the next four or five weeks, both from the building element and the furniture manufacturers. At any rate those who have ample stocks of quartered oak feel quite confident that the last half of the year will more than compensate for the present dullness. Poplar is exhibiting more life, but thus far the lower grades of the wood have led in the call. Ash has been devoid of feature, and gum and cottonwood transactions are confined in the main to shipments on contracts booked some time ago.

Nashville.

Business here is dull just at present. This is the season of the year when lumbermen take stock, and it is a big job and generally lasts several days. During this time little business is transacted. Business is expected to soon show an improvement. Another fact that tends to make business dull is that furniture men from all over the country are now at Chicago and Grand Rapids attending the furniture exhibitions there. They are not buying lumber now on that account, but are taking orders and will not know how much lumber they want from the sawmill men and dealers for some time yet.

A feature of the local market is the jump taken by chestnut. All grades and kinds are at prices said to be the highest ever known. This hardwood is getting very scarce and it is believed the supply can never be restored by growth.

Memphis.

The demand for hardwood lumber here is rather quiet, though the volume of business closely approximates the average for this time of year. There is no disposition among buyers to place orders for forward shipment, and there is little buying beyond immediate requirements. The export trade continues quiet, which is a rather serious drawback to the domestic situation, because the lumber which should be going into export channels is left on this side of the water to be sold in domestic markets. However, in view of the fact that peace negotiations are making favorable progress, the trade here is inclined to regard the export situation as at least somewhat promising.

The demand for plain sawed red and white oak is still good. Offerings are not large and prices are pretty firmly held. The prospective supply is not large and the outlook for this particular line of oak is regarded as quite flattering. Ash and cypress are in excellent demand, with all offerings readily taken. Upper grades of poplar are passing readily into consumption, but the remainder of the list, including low-grade poplar, gum and cottonwood, as well as quarter-sawed oak, is rather quiet.

There have been heavy rains in the Memphis district during the past fortnight. Some mills which had just started up for a long run after a tiresome shut-down occasioned by the wet weather in the Mississippi valley have been forced to stop their plants again. There is a considerable amount of lumber on sticks and it is not intended to convey the idea that there is anything like a famine, but there is no surplus lumber in this territory, and should there develop a large demand, such as the trade anticipates, there will undoubtedly be higher prices and a scramble for dry lumber such as has not been experienced in some years.

New Orleans.

The domestic and export trades are just now pursuing rather divergent courses. New Orleans exporters maintain that the recent advance continues in Europe and that France and Germany are still a good market for oak, especially inch size. Poplar is dull, while cottonwood firsts and seconds are fair. The sales of ash logs have been better than almost any other line. The demand for oak staves is excellent.

While the domestic situation is rather quiet in New Orleans itself, there is rather a strong local demand by reason of the extensive building operations. The numerous dwellings being erected, many of which are of the better class, are taking considerable hardwood for interior finish. A very superior lot of hardwoods are at present arriving from Central and South America suitable for furniture and special work. The building activity furnishes a fair demand for this stock.

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CHICAGO.

There is a decided increase of interest in the oak situation, owing to the tremendous stove demand and prospect for a good sugar crop next season. This, however, is confined chiefly to the preparation for exportation of oak lands and is probably not already opened up.

Kansas City.

The demand for hardwoods at this point and in the southwest is not as active as reported a few weeks ago. The usual summer dullness is at hand, and after a very active season hardwood dealers are having a breathing spell and are devoting their time to shaping up their stocks for a fall demand which they expect will be large. The falling off in country trade is considerably more noticeable than in local business. The demand for furniture and implement stock has also fallen off this month. A good many factories have closed down or are running on short time, and for the next month or so the factory trade will be confined to small orders for rush jobs.

Hickory wagon stock is very scarce and is in good demand, and mills having any stock of this kind are able to get their own price for it. There is a strong demand for railroad material, due to the excessive activity in railroad building all over the South and Southwest, and oak mills which make a specialty of railroad stock are months behind on their contracts. There is also considerable call for oak car stock, but this trade has during the past year or two gone largely to yellow pine, because of the constantly increasing price of oak, and the hardwood people no longer count on much trade from the car manufacturers. Estimates given by the Kansas City Directory Company show that the population of Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., is 413,194. To take care of the ever-increasing population building here is very active and a respectable percentage of the residences are of the better class, calling for more or less hardwood lumber. This trade is keeping the local yards from idleness, and they report a very satisfactory movement of stock locally, notwithstanding it is the dull season.

The weather conditions in the South are very discouraging. A couple of weeks of good weather the forepart of June raised the hope of a dry spell, but the latter half of June and the forepart of July show almost continuous rains, flooding the lowlands and putting the woods generally in bad shape. Logging is being done only under great difficulty and most mills are short on logs and are making slow shipments. Not only are stocks light, but the mills are considerably oversold, and it will take some time, under the most favorable weather conditions, for them to clean up the orders they now have booked. There is therefore not much prospect for the mills to accumulate much stock during the next sixty days. There is no marked scarcity of anything with the exception of plain oak. The hardwood people here predict that there will be a scramble to secure enough plain oak to go round all through the year, for, while the mills expect to cut more stock from now on than they have thus far this year, the prospective demand promises to call for it faster than the mills can get it ready for shipment. The present high range of prices on plain oak will in all probability continue through the year. As this entire territory is in a highly prosperous condition the hardwood people are well pleased with the trade prospects. Prices on all kinds of hardwoods are firm, and have been stationary for some time.

Louisville.

Louisville hardwood people have faith in quarter sawed oak notwithstanding the fact that it has not been selling as well this year as plain oak. Mill men say that there is as much profit in quartered oak at market prices as there is in plain oak, and they continue to make the best logs into quartered oak. The difficulty

of getting it here on quartered oak in the present season is probably due in part to the fact that some stock is being sold green. Green quartered oak is now changing hands here at \$8.00.

The Louisville box factories have been buying yellow and poplar at \$15 lately, but mill men who have a good reputation as to grades generally demand for \$16 and \$17. The continued high price of yellow pine indicates that there will undoubtedly be a ready sale for low grade poplar for sweating and other poplar to take the place of yellow pine boards. Since low grade poplar has been very dull poplar manufacturers feel better over the present outlook. The demand for upper grades of poplar continues fairly good, but prices are not up to what they ought to be. Poplar siding is in better demand and judging from the present high price of yellow pine it will be used extensively this fall for the large number of projected frame buildings. Chestnut is in good demand, but buyers are not willing to pay the price for this lumber, which serves in some measure to reduce the volume of business.

Minneapolis.

There is not much interest locally in anything but oak, and as dry northern stock is hard to find, southern oak continues in fair demand. Some consumers have taken up with it permanently for special purposes, and it is reported that contracts have already been closed at good prices for next year's supply, delivery to begin shortly after Jan. 1.

The continuous rains have prevented new stock from getting properly air dried, and the consequence is that there is no overplus of lumber thrown on the market at this time. The principal consumers are taking stock only in small quantities for immediate needs, and deferring their heavy buying in the hope of larger offerings and more favorable prices. Business is slow with most of them, and they do not find it necessary to add much to their lumber piles for a while. As Chicago, which consumes a large share of the lumber sold by local dealers from Wisconsin mills, is taking little or nothing, it is rather slim picking for them and if large amounts of stock were thrown on the market prices could not hold up. Basswood is weak for the reason that some of the smaller mills continue to ship without sales, and stuff has to be sacrificed on reaching here. It is claimed that mill cull basswood has sold here recently for as low as \$10 a thousand and shipping culls for \$12. Birch is in fair supply and is being used to quite an extent by the sash and door factories, though the furniture factories are not much in the market at present. Elm is short in supply and more quiet in demand than at any time this summer. Flooring of various kinds is also slow, owing apparently to the slackening of work on building operations at this time. The large share of houses going up have not progressed beyond foundations, and the sash and door people say their shipments up to the present are largely cellar casings.

London.

The market does not show any great signs of improvement and the arrivals at the moment are not heavy. Plain oak boards are still in good demand, and, although arriving in a fresh quantity, are being readily sold at fair prices. American cutbacks of 3 and 4 inch planks are recently arrived in the docks on consignment and have more than met the demand. With the weather coming on they will undoubtedly see a good appearance in the buyers, and for a while are not wanted. Some estimates to command a good market for basswood are not too heavy at the moment. Good white pine continues scarce and particularly so among the good prices. White pine of all kinds, however, and twigs is in good demand and lower grades are difficult to get.

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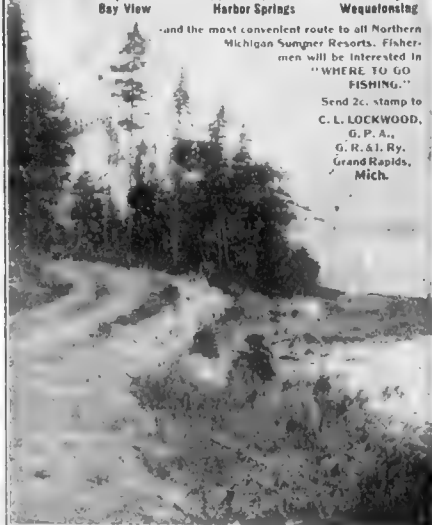
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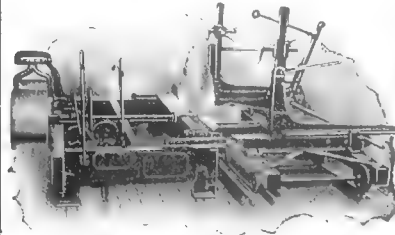
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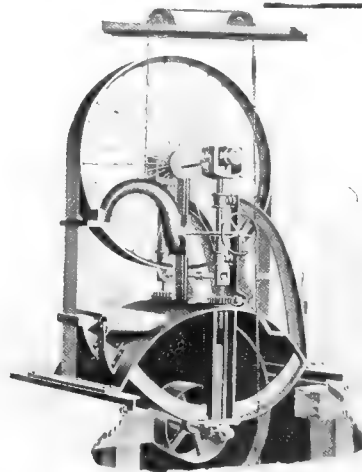
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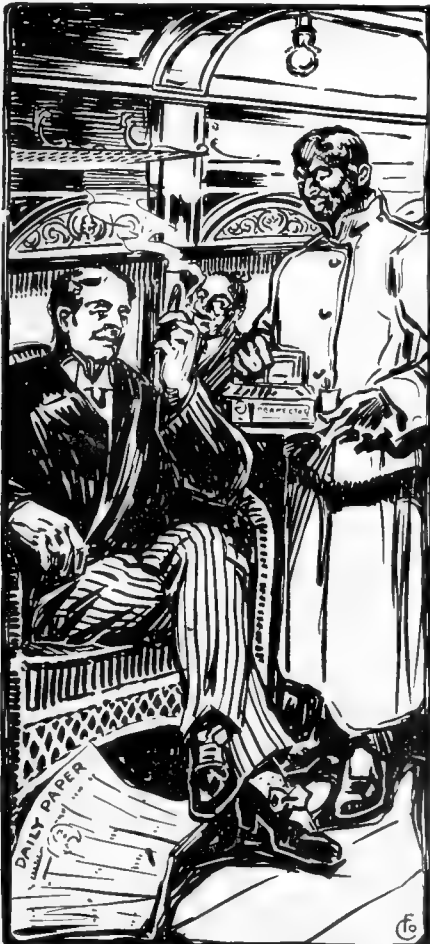
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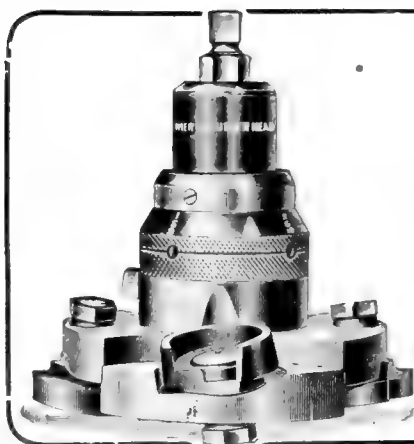


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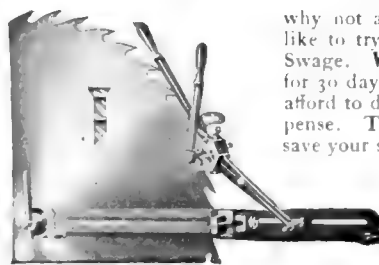
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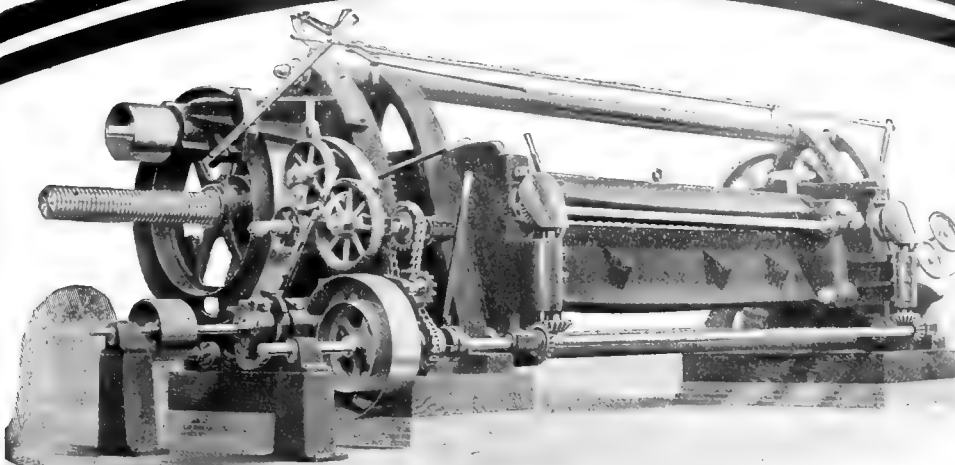
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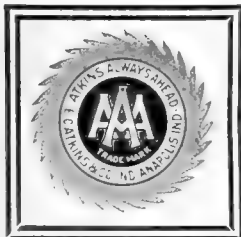
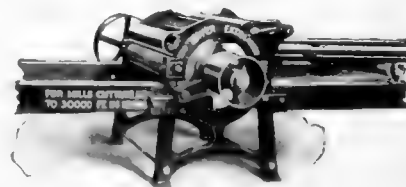
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70,399 ft. 1-inch Gum Box Boards, 13-in. to 17 in.	97,299 ft. 1-inch Ship Cull Red and White Oak.
90,635 ft. 1-inch Com. Sap Gum.	1,937 ft. 1-inch Strips Red Oak.
67,618 ft. 1-inch Com. Red Gum.	8,780 ft. 8-4 inch Cull Oak.
129,230 ft. 1-inch Ship Cull Gum.	QUARTERED RED OAK
18,944 ft. 6-4 inch Log Run Gum.	300 ft. 8-4 inch 1st and 2nd Quarter Red Oak.
17,290 ft. 6-4 inch Common and Cull Gum.	300 ft. 8-4 inch Common and Better Quarter Red Oak.
PLAIN WHITE OAK	1,100 ft. 8-4 inch Common Quarter Red Oak.
6,200 ft. 8-4 inch 1st and 2nd Plain White Oak.	886 ft. 8-4 inch Common and Better Quarter Red Oak.
1,450 ft. 8-4 inch Common and Better Plain White Oak.	1,503 ft. 1-inch 1st and 2nd Quarter Red Oak.
5,883 ft. 1-inch Common and Better White Oak.	2,242 ft. 1-inch Common Quarter Red Oak.
35,767 ft. 1-inch 1st and 2d Plain White Oak.	1,270 ft. 1-inch Common and Better Quarter Red Oak.
62,144 ft. 1-inch Common Plain White Oak.	WHITE ASH
QUARTERED WHITE OAK	19,821 ft. 1-inch 1st and 2nd Ash.
6,447 ft. 8-4 inch 1st and 2nd Quarter White Oak.	4,746 ft. 6-4 inch 1st and 2nd Ash.
2,550 ft. 1-inch Common and Better Quarter White Oak.	517 ft. 10-4 inch 1st and 2nd Ash.
52,967 ft. 1-inch 1st and 2nd Quarter White Oak.	1,908 ft. 10-4 inch 1st and 2nd Ash.
22,917 ft. 1-inch Common Quarter White Oak.	23,553 ft. 1-inch Cull Ash.
9,608 ft. 1-inch Strips Quarter White Oak.	232 ft. 5-4 inch 1st and 2nd Ash.
PLAIN RED OAK	6,428 ft. 8-4 inch 1st and 2nd Ash.
6,732 ft. 8-4 inch 1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak.	4,586 ft. 12-4 inch 1st and 2nd Ash.
8,513 ft. 8-4 inch Common and Better Plain Red Oak.	1,395 ft. 1-inch Common Ash.
7,451 ft. 8-4 inch Common and Better Plain Red Oak.	1,600 ft. Thick Cull Ash.
35,337 ft. 8-4 inch 1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak.	COTTONWOOD
10,811 ft. 8-4 inch Common Plain Red Oak.	24,718 ft. 1-inch 1st and 2nd Cottonwood.
27,551 ft. 1-inch Common and Better Plain Red Oak.	5,600 ft. 8-4 inch Com. and Cull Cottonwood.

MISCELLANEOUS
17,120 ft. 1-inch Log Run Cypress.
28,152 ft. 12-4 inch Log Run Elm.
9,567 ft. 6-4 inch Log Run Elm.
3,000 ft. Thick Cypress.
50,000 ft. 8-4 inch Log Run Elm.
We solicit your inquiries for some of the above.

BALTIMORE, E. E. PRICE BUYER AND
MARYLAND EXPORTER OF

HARDWOODS POPLAR and LOGS

I am always in the market for nice lots of dry and well manufactured lumber. I inspect at point of shipment. Correspondence solicited.

YOUNG & CUTSINGER INDIANA HARDWOODS

Mill and Office:
Morgan Ave. and Belt R. R. EVANSVILLE, IND.

Lumbermen, Attention!

If you own any timber or timber lands.
If you are contemplating buying or selling any timber or timber lands.
If you want your stumpage accurately estimated.
If you want an exact survey or map of your property.
If you want advice in any logging or lumbering proposition.
Write to us and find out what we can do for you.
We send thoroughly reliable and practical engineers to all parts of the country, and guarantee quick and accurate work.

C. A. Schenck & Co. DAVIDSON'S RIVER,
NORTH CAROLINA
Consulting Forest Engineers

Southern Hardwoods OF ALL VARIETIES

Lumber on Stick July 1, 1905.

Piled at Smithfield, West Va.
1 car 4-4 No. 2 common poplar.
2 car 4-4 No. 3 common poplar.
1 car 8-4 No. 1 and No. 2 common poplar.
1 car 4-4 1st and 2nd basswood.
1 car 4-4 No. 1 and No. 2 common basswood.
1 car 8-4 1st and 2nd maple.
2 car 8-4 No. 1 common maple.
2 car 8-4 No. 2 common maple.
1 car 8-4 1st and 2nd beech.
2 car 8-4 No. 1 common beech.
2 car 8-4 No. 2 common beech.
1 car 4-4 log run beech and maple.
2 car 4-4 No. 1 common oak.
2 car 4-4 sound wormy oak.
1 car 8-4 sound oak plankling.
2 car 8-4 No. 3 common oak.
1 car 8-4 No. 2 common hickory.
1 car 12-4 1st and 2nd white oak green.

PILED AT JACKSON, ALA.

50,000 feet 4-4 No. 2 common plain oak.
100,000 feet 4-4 No. 3 common plain oak.
10,000 feet 1-4 cull strips.
15,000 feet 6-4 1st and 2nd oak.
15,000 feet 8-4 1st and 2nd oak.

60,000 feet 8-4 No. 1 common oak.
25,000 feet 1-4 No. 1 common quartered oak.
35,000 feet 4-4 No. 2 common quartered oak.
9,000 feet 3-4 1st and 2nd quartered oak.
4,100 feet 6-4 8-4 10-4 1 and 2 quartered oak.
60,000 feet 4-4 clear sap gum.
500,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 common sap gum.
195,000 feet 4-4 No. 2 common sap gum.
19,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 common cottonwood.
12,000 feet 4-4 box common cottonwood.
20,000 feet 4-4 1st and 2nd Tupelo.
75,000 feet 1-4 No. 1 common Tupelo.
30,000 feet 1-4 No. 2 common Tupelo.
12,000 feet 1-4 No. 3 common Tupelo.
18,000 feet 4-4 common and pecky cypress.
13,000 feet 4-4 log run cypress.
13,000 feet 4-4 No. 3 common ash.

PILED AT DEKALB, ILL.

6,000 feet 4-4 9 inch and up red gum.
6,000 feet 4-4 9 inch and up 1st and 2nd Tupelo.

MANUFACTURED BY

NATIONAL LUMBER MFG. CO.

ASHLAND BLOCK, Telephone Central 1553. CHICAGO.

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD
DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF
NORTHERN OHIO

THE KING & BARTLES LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Northern and Southern
HARDWOODS

Send us your inquiries for 1-inch and thicker Birch. We have a nice stock on hand, bone-dry. We have a good assortment of 1-inch and thicker Winter-sawn Wisconsin Basswood. We can name you attractive prices on Poplar. Send us your inquiries.

MARTIN-BARRISS COMPANY

Importers and Manufacturers
MAHOGANY
AND FINE
HARDWOODS

PUTNAM & SAVIDGE

263 The Arcade

HARDWOODS AND CYPRESS

ON COMMISSION.

LISTS OF SURPLUS STOCK WANTED

Timber Opportunities

INVESTIGATE the Hardwood Lumber opportunities in Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina. The territory tributary to the



offers exceptional openings for the manufacturer of Pine, Gum, Oak, Poplar and other soft and hardwood timber, excellent shipping facilities and markets for these and for Wooden Ware, Crates, Baskets, Box Shooks and other material. Write to-day for further information to

F. H. LaBAUME, Agr'l and Ind'l Agent
Dept. LI, ROANOKE, VA.

THE ROBERT H. JENKS — LUMBER COMPANY

We have a Few Choice Lots of Stock—
All Dry—as follows:

20,000 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ Poplar Panels, 24 inch and up wide.
9,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Curly Poplar, 5 to 13 inch wide.
75,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 to 23 inch wide.
15,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 to 19 inch wide.
15,000 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 inch and up wide.
10,000 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 inch and up wide.
2,000 feet 2 inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 inch and up wide.

15,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Ash, 15 inch and up wide.
12,000 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch 1 and 2 Ash, 10 inch and up wide.

We have a good stock of Poplar—all grades and thickness from $\frac{3}{8}$ to 4 inch thick. Quartered Red and White Oak—all Grades.

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED.

Sound Wormy Chestnut a Specialty.

— BUYERS OF — **HARDWOODS**

Can avail themselves of the stock we are cutting from large virgin timber in West Virginia, eastern Kentucky, eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina. We have a full list of Hardwoods on hand and shall be glad to have your inquiries.

THE ADVANCE LUMBER CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO. HARDWOOD DEALERS

THE LARGEST HARDWOOD LUMBER MARKET IN THE WORLD.

Eighty Million Feet
Dry Stock Piled
in St. Louis yards
ready for immediate
shipment.

Ash,
Birch, Red and White
Cherry
Cottonwood
Cypress
Gum, Red and Tupelo
Hickory
Mahogany
Poplar
Red Oak, Plain and Quartered
White Oak Plain and Quartered
Walnut

The St. Louis whole-
sale dealers invite
correspondence with
manufacturers and
consumers of all
varieties of Hard-
wood Lumber.

PLUMMER LUMBER COMPANY

Hall Street between Branch and Dock
POPLAR, CYPRESS AND ASH

STEELE & HIBBARD

Wholesale Yard Dealers
HARDWOOD LUMBER

MASSENGALE LUMBER COMPANY

Office and Yards, 2500 N. Main Street
Specialties: QUARTERED RED and WHITE OAK and POPLAR

THE F. H. SMITH COMPANY

Commercial Building
MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWOOD LUMBER

WALDSTEIN LUMBER COMPANY

Seventh and Victor Streets
HARDWOOD LUMBER DEALERS

THE BONSACK LUMBER COMPANY

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

A. J. LANG

Hardwoods Only
Specialty: WAGON STOCK

LOTHMAN CYPRESS COMPANY

Foot of Angelica Street
LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS. Air-dried

Chas. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lbr. Co.

Largest Manufacturers and Buyers of all Kinds of Lumber.
RED GUM OUR SPECIALTY. Office and Yards: 148 Carroll Street

MOSSBERGER-O'REILLY LUMBER CO.

Office: Main and Chambers Streets
HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD
DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF
PENNSYLVANIA

H. C. HUSTON LUMBER CO.

WEST VIRGINIA

HARDWOODS

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE

OAK
A SPECIALTY

General Offices:
817-819 HOUSE BUILDING

Babcock Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PENNSYLVANIA
HARDWOODS

19,000,000 FEET ANNUALLY

LONG ON 6-4
HARD MAPLE

MILLS AND OFFICE
ASHTOLA, PA.

A. M. Turner Lumber Company

EVERYTHING IN LUMBER
HARDWOODS A SPECIALTY

Flint, Erving & Stoner

WHOLESALE

L U M B E R

Northern and Southern Hardwoods

D. L. GILLESPIE AND COMPANY

STRUCTURAL

O A K

LINEHAN LUMBER COMPANY

Hardwoods

SPECIALTIES--OAK
POPLAR AND CHESTNUT

The Nicola Brothers Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run, or sold
on grade. Bone dry; band
sawed. Send your inquiries

LUMBERMEN

If you will furnish us a reliable STOCK
LIST each month with reasonable prices ex-
tended, the result will surprise you. TRY IT.

American Lumber and
Manufacturing Company



MICHIGAN



DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
DETROIT, MICH.

MILLS AT: Heaters, W. Va. Valley Bend, W. Va. Diana, W. Va. Parkersburg,
W. Va. McNutt Siding, W. Va.

The Mud Lake Lumber Co.

RABER, MICH.

Manufacturers
of . . .

Hardwoods and Hemlock
Birch Our Specialty.

A. F. ANDERSON

Manufacturer and Wholesaler of

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Thick Maple (lengths piled separately), and White Maple, end-piled under
sheds, our specialties.

CADILLAC, - - - - MICHIGAN

Wm. H. WHITE AND COMPANY

BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN

MANUFACTURERS OF

HARDWOODS

MAPLE, SOFT AND ROCK ELM, BASSWOOD, BIRCH, BEECH AND HEMLOCK, CEDAR POSTS AND TIES

ANNUAL CAPACITY

30,000,000 FEET OF LUMBER :: 10,000,000 CEDAR SHINGLES
RAIL OR WATER SHIPMENTS CARGO SHIPMENTS A SPECIALTY

McCLURE LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office and Yards: 520 to 530 FRANKLIN STREET
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Saw Mills: EUTAW, ALA.

Correspondence invited on all hardwoods.

Hardwood Board Rules

FOR
HARDWOOD
LUMBERMEN

Best Goods—Prompt Shipment.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO THE

HARDWOOD RECORD, 355 Dearborn Street.

THE SICKLESTEEL LUMBER COMPANY

DETROIT, MICH.

OUR SPECIALTIES—OAK TABLE TOPS Plain and Quartered, BIRCH LUMBER All
Thickness and Grades, CHESTNUT, ELM, BASSWOOD and GUM.

Write us for prices.

J. S. GOLDIE MICHIGAN LUMBER

SPECIAL OFFERINGS FOR JULY

250 M feet Birch and Basswood, 450 M feet Maple, 50 M feet Cherry,
250 M feet Ash and Elm, and 25 M feet 4x5 green Maple for rail ship-
ment, 120 M feet 1" to 3" Maple, largely thick, on dock at Cheboygan.

Cadillac, : : : : : Michigan.

SOFT ELM AND ROCK ELM

FOR SALE BY

The R. G. Peters Salt & Lumber Co.

EASTLAKE, - - - - MICHIGAN

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

BOYNE CITY

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE
and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY PROMPT SHIPMENTS RAIL OR CARGO

GRAND RAPIDS

LEADING HARDWOOD LUMBER MARKET
OF MICHIGAN

REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURERS OF
WHOLESALEERS OF

HARDWOODS

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern **Hardwood Lumber**

MAIN OFFICE:

MICHIGAN TRUST CO. BUILDING

DENNIS BROS.

Manufacturers of

**Hardwood Lumber and
Perfect Maple Flooring**

We Wish to Move at
Once of 1904 Stock:

35,000 ft.	4/4 Cherry No. 2 Com. and Better
365,000 "	" Birch " " " "
40,000 "	5/4 " " " "
221,500 "	4/4 Basswood " " " "
70,000 "	" Red Birch, No. 1 and 2 Com.
30,000 "	8/4 Basswood, No. 1 Com. and Better

Main Office: 205-209 Michigan Trust Co. Bldg.

Thompson Lumber Co.

LIMITED

WE WANT PLAIN RED OAK

AND QUARTERED WHITE OAK

FOR SALE

Complete Stocks of

Michigan Elm, Birch, Ash and Basswood

J. F. Quigley Lumber and Land Co.

We carry Complete Stock, all Kinds, Grades
and Thicknesses in our Grand Rapids yards.

MIXED CARS AND PROMPT SHIPMENTS SPECIALTIES

WAGNER & ANGELL

WANTED

Oak, Elm, Ash, Birch, Bass, Hemlock and Pine Lumber and Lath.

FOR SALE

All of the above items and Red Cedar, Redwood and White Cedar, Shingles
and Posts

VAN KEULEN & WILKINSON LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

HARDWOOD LUMBER and CRATING STOCK

FOR SALE

Complete Stocks of Michigan Hardwoods—Maple, Beech, Birch,
Elm, Ash and Basswood.

WRITE US FOR PRICES ON

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

ALL KINDS AND THICKNESSES

LONGFELLOW & SKILLMAN LUMBER COMPANY

Correspondence solicited

Our motto: "Prompt Shipments"

GIBBS & HALL, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Hardwood Lumber

WE WANT YOUR INQUIRIES FOR

1 inch to 4 inch Hard Maple.	1 inch Black Ash.
3 inch, 3 1/2 inch and 4 inch Soft Maple.	1 inch and 1 1/2 inch Beech.
1 inch and 2 inch Soft Elm.	1 inch to 4 inch Birch.

QUOTATIONS MADE PROMPTLY.

If You want to Buy or Sell Hardwoods

The Hardwood Record

Is the Medium that can be Depended on for Results

FRAMES FOR HARDWOOD RECORD PORTRAIT SUPPLEMENTS,

Complete with backing, but without the glass, made from Flemish Oak, are to be
had delivered by express, charges prepaid to any point east of the Missouri river, at
50 cents each; or at the HARDWOOD RECORD office, at 30 cents each.

Prepay orders with 2 cent stamps or postal notes, addressed,

HARDWOOD RECORD, 355 Dearborn St., CHICAGO



JOHN C. SPRY,
Pres. and Treas.



JOHN D. SPAULDING,
Vice-Pres. and Secy.

SOUTHERN OAK LUMBER CO.

ESPECIALLY IN THE MARKET FOR

Plain and Quartered Oak

— ALSO —

Cottonwood Poplar and Ash

Buyers of Mill Cuts
of Northern and South-
ern Hardwoods. : :

707 Chamber of Commerce
CHICAGO.

FINK-HEIDLER CO.

— CHICAGO —

— Wholesale Dealers in —

HARDWOOD LUMBER

We Carry a General Line of Hardwoods.
Kiln Dried Lumber Constantly in Stock.

Telephones : 744
Canal : 763

YARDS { Ashland Ave.
South of 22nd St.

HAYDEN & LOMBARD

WANT TO BUY FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT:

175 M ft. 1x13 to 17-12 to 16' Cottonwood box boards.
1 carload 1x15 to 18-12 to 16' Poplar
1 " 12x17 9 & 14' Sound square edged White Oak.
16 M ft. 1x8" and up No. 1 Common & Better Basswood.
100 M ft. 1x8 & 10"

FOR AUGUST DELIVERY:

150 M ft. 1x6-14' No. 1 Common Yellow Pine or
100 M ft. 1x6-16' No. 1 Common Norway-K. D.
100 M ft. 1x6 9 or 18'
130 M ft. 1x6-14'
3300 pcs. 2x10-4' or multiples, hard Maple No. 2 and Better.

511 RAILWAY EXCHANGE

CHICAGO

The Keith Lumber Company

Office and Yard: Fourteenth and Wood Sts., Chicago

MAHOGANY

REDWOOD

RED CEDAR



CYPRESS

CHESTNUT

SPRUCE

HARDWOOD, POPLAR AND SOUTHERN PINE LUMBER

Maple Flooring, Oak Timbers and Wagon Stock

CLARENCE BOYLE LUMBER CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWOODS YELLOW PINE and CYPRESS

319 West Twenty-Second Street,

CHICAGO

JOHNSON & KNOX LUMBER CO.

312-313 Chamber of Commerce
Building, CHICAGO.

— Wholesale Dealers In —

NORTHERN & SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

FOR SALE.

250 M feet 6-4 inch Log Run Soft Elm.
200 M feet 4-4 inch Common Yellow Cottonwood.
50 M feet 3 inch C. and B. Soft Elm.
50 M feet 3 inch Log Run Soft Elm.
200 M feet 4-4 inch No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
100 M feet 4-4 inch No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak.
100 M feet 4-4 inch Log Run Poplar on grades.
250 M feet 4-4 inch Common Sap Gum.

WE WANT.

3 inch Log Run Birch.
2 inch, 2½ inch and 3 inch 1st and 2nd Hard Maple.
1x12 and 1x14 Yellow Cottonwood Box Boards 12 feet.
1x13 to 1x17 Yellow Cottonwood Box Boards 12 feet.
4-4 inch Shipping Cull Gum.
4-4 inch 1st and 2nd Plain and Quartered Red and White Oak.

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET
IN THE WORLD

REPRESENTATIVE

HARDWOOD DEALERS

A. R. VINNEDGE LUMBER CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWOOD LUMBER

We are Buyers of both Northern and Southern Hardwoods

134 Monroe St.,

FRANK R. CRANE

FRED D. SMITH

F. R. CRANE & COMPANY

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWOOD LUMBER

OFFICE AND YARDS: 440-462 N. BRANCH ST.

Will pay cash for all kinds of Hardwood Lumber and dry stock, and make inspection at point of shipment if desired. Send Us Your Stock List.

R. A. WELLS LUMBER CO.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR

HARDWOOD LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

WRITE US BEFORE SELLING.

CLARK AND 22nd STREETS

Park Richmond

J. Slimmer

F. R. Slimmer

RICHMOND, SLIMMER & COMPANY

Manufacturers and Dealers in

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office and Yards

65 West Twenty-Second Street

W. O. KING & COMPANY

: : : WHOLESALE : : :

HARDWOOD LUMBER

LOOMIS STREET BRIDGE

I AM IN THE MARKET TO BUY HARDWOOD LUMBER

Can handle the cut of one or two good mills on a cash basis. Send me your stock list.

CHAS. DARLING

Room 409, Merchants' Loan and Trust Building.

DO YOU WISH TO REACH

HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS

GREAT AND SMALL?

THE HARDWOOD RECORD

WILL DO IT FOR YOU

FRANK M. CREELMAN, RAILWAY EXCHANGE,

WHOLESALE

Northern and Southern Lumber

CAR LOTS, BARGE LOTS, CARGO LOTS OR MILL CUTS FOR FUTURE SHIPMENTS, ANNUAL CONTRACTS OR IMMEDIATE REQUIREMENTS.

EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY

North Branch and Blackhawk Streets

In the market for Cherry, Oak and Chestnut

Send Us Your Stock List

W. A. DAVIS**Hardwood Lumber**

1612 Marquette Bldg.

In the market for Plain and Quartered Sawed White and Red Oak. Make me prices F. O. B. your shipping points. Will send inspector to receive lumber.

LESH & MATTHEWS LUMBER CO

1005 Marquette Building

Solicit correspondence with mill men. We are especially in need of some Plain Sawed Red Oak. Send us a list of what you have in all kinds of HARDWOODS.

RYAN & McPARLAND

ALL KINDS OF

HARDWOOD AND WAGON STOCK

Write us before selling. If in the market to buy we can interest you.

Office and Yards: Corner Robey Street and Blue Island Avenue

F. S. HENDRICKSON LUMBER COMPANY

1509 Masonic Temple,

Wholesale Southern Hardwoods, Cottonwood, Gum, Oak, and Ash,

Always ready to contract for cuts of Southern Mills.

RANDALL & BROWN

WHOLESALE

HARDWOOD LUMBER

YELLOW PINE AND CYPRESS

THIRTY-THIRD STREET AND CENTRE AVENUE

The Gentleman Farmer

It's a nice thing to have a little farm to send the family out on when summer comes and it's a nice thing to have a few hundred invested in something that increases in value every day. Let me tell you about the fruit belt of the east shore of Lake Michigan, and the pleasure and profit that you can realize from a small investment. Many Chicago business men have invested.

H. F. MOELLER, G. P. A., PERE MARQUETTE R. R. DETROIT, MICH.

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE
SOUTH

IN THE MARKET FOR

OAK—ASH—POPLAR

ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

Office:
1219 West Sixth Street

Yards:
Sixth Street, below Harriet



BENNETT & WITTE

OFFER

Sap and Red Gum, Plain and Quartered
White and Red Oak, Plain and Quartered
Cottonwood, Ash, Elm, Cypress, Poplar,
Chestnut, Cherry, Walnut : : :

National Hardwood Lumber Association Inspection Used Only
Main Office: 224 West Fourth Street
Branch: Memphis, Tenn.

WM. H. & G. S. STEWART

Buy and Sell

**OAK, ASH, POPLAR, BASSWOOD, CHEST-
NUT, WALNUT AND YELLOW PINE.**

Can furnish stock cut to special order. We invite correspondence.

Main Office: • • MERCANTILE LIBRARY BUILDING.

HARDWOOD TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

In tracts of from five hundred to fifty thousand acres, also pine and cypress. All original growth, convenient to transportation facilities. Sold either in lots or on a long-term basis, at from \$1.00 to \$10.00 per acre, depending upon c. m. c. Write for list of specific tracts, stating acreage and kind of timber preferred.

J. W. WHITE GENERAL INDUSTRIAL AGENT, PORTSMOUTH, VA.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

QUICK CASH RETURNS FOR LUMBER At Highest Market Prices

Liberal terms to shippers desiring to utilize our distributing yards, planing mills and warehouses. Send for handsome illustrated folder setting forth the superior advantages of Cincinnati as a wholesale lumber market. We turn your mill products quickly into cash at a minimum cost.

Bring your lumber to Cincinnati to obtain best results. If you can't come, write

THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER COMPANY

Branch Office, Randolph Bldg., Memphis.

WESTERN LUMBER CO.

WILL PAY CASH FOR DESIRABLE LOTS OF

**WALNUT, PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, ASH,
MAPLE, SYCAMORE, ETC.**

MILL MEN ARE INVITED TO SEND STOCK LIST.

Office and Yards: Richmond Street and McLean Avenue.

FERDINAND BOSKEN

JOSEPH BOSKEN

CINCINNATI HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

Finely Figured Quarter **VENEERS** A Specialty
Sawed Oak

MAHOGANY THIN LUMBER VENEERS

WRITE US BEFORE SELLING. IF IN THE MARKET TO BUY WE CAN INTEREST YOU

L. W. RADINA & COMPANY

Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of

HARDWOODS

Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, especially 1 1/2-inch stock, for immediate shipment.

CLARK STREET AND DALTON AVENUE.

WANTED OAK, ASH, CHERRY and
other **HARDWOODS**

PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES AND
SEND THE INSPECTOR TO RECEIVE

LELAND G. BANNING

OFFICE: 5th and Main
:: :: CINCINNATI

Poplar, Oak,
Ash, Chestnut,
Sycamore,

W. Va. Spruce,
Pine and Elm

C. Crane & Co.

Hardwood Lumber

MILLS AND YARDS
CINCINNATI, O.

YEARLY CAPACITY
100,000,000 FT.
LONG BILL STUFF
A SPECIALTY

B. A. KIPP & COMPANY

Dealers
:: in ::

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office and Yard: 816 to 828 W. Sixth Street

CASH BUYERS Poplar, Walnut, Cherry, Quartered Oak, Plain Oak
Ash and other Hardwoods Correspondence Solicited

PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD

Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot
cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

DUHLMEIER BROS.,

CINCINNATI, O.

BUFFALO, N. Y., HARDWOOD DEALERS

THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Ash, White and Brown

Basswood

Birch, Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm, Soft and Rock

Gum, Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple, Hard and Soft

Red Oak, Plain and
Quartered

White Oak, Plain and
Quartered

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OUR QUARTERED OAK IS WIDE, LONG AND OF EVEN COLOR
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Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR.

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Specialty: INDIANA WHITE OAK.

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Specialty: PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK.

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White Oak, Basswood, Chestnut, Ash, White Pine and Hemlock

Stock All Band Sawed,
Square Edged,
Equalized.

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Siding, Drop Siding.

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POPLAR LUMBER**

ALL GRADES

DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath and Squares

Specialty, Wide Stock.

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Hardwood Record

Tenth Year.
Semi-monthly.

CHICAGO, JULY 25, 1905.

Subscription \$2.
Single Copies, 10 Cents.

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Beech, Birch, Basswood, Maple and Soft
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NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

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Southern Hardwoods
POPLAR, CHESTNUT, ASH, OAK
(Plain and Quartered) Straight or mixed cuts.
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QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

75,000 ft. 4 4 firsts & seconds.
 18,000 ft. 5 4 firsts & seconds.
 15,000 ft. 6 4 firsts & seconds.
 5,000 ft. 8 4 firsts & seconds.
 50,000 ft. 2 4 firsts & seconds.

150,000 ft. 4 4 No. 1 common.
 50,000 ft. 5 4 No. 1 common.
 4,000 ft. 6 4 No. 1 common.
 22,000 ft. 8 4 No. 1 common.
 2,000 ft. 2 4 No. 1 common.
 12,000 ft. 4 4 No. 1 common.

QUARTERED RED OAK.

14,000 ft. 4 4 firsts & seconds.
 18,000 ft. 5 4 firsts & seconds.
 8,000 ft. 6 4 firsts & seconds.
 5,000 ft. 8 4 firsts & seconds.

8,000 ft. 4 4 No. 1 common.
 12,000 ft. 5 4 No. 1 common.
 7,000 ft. 6 4 No. 1 common.
 5,000 ft. 8 4 No. 1 common.

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

8,000 ft. 4 4 firsts & seconds.
 7,500 ft. 5 4 firsts & seconds.
 9,000 ft. 6 4 firsts & seconds.
 22,000 ft. 8 4 firsts & seconds.
 8,000 ft. 10 4 firsts & seconds.
 16,000 ft. 12 4 firsts & seconds.

127,000 ft. 4 4 No. 1 common.
 20,000 ft. 5 4 No. 1 common.
 5,000 ft. 6 4 No. 1 common.
 8,500 ft. 8 4 No. 1 common.
 12,000 ft. 10 4 No. 1 common.

CHERRY.

1000 Log Run.

PLAIN RED OAK.

17,000 ft. 4 4 firsts & seconds.
 5,000 ft. 5 4 firsts & seconds.
 9,000 ft. 6 4 firsts & seconds.
 17,000 ft. 8 4 firsts & seconds.
 31,000 ft. 4 4 No. 1 common.
 24,000 ft. 5 4 No. 1 common.
 14,000 ft. 6 4 No. 1 common.
 9,000 ft. 8 4 No. 1 common.

WALNUT.

10,000 ft. 4 4 firsts & seconds.
 8,000 ft. No. 1 common.
 10,000 ft. 5 4 to 14 4 common.
 16,000 ft. 4 4 cull.
 8,000 ft. 5 4 to 14 4 cull.

ASH.

1000 Log Run.
 1000 ft. 4 4 firsts & seconds.
 1,000 ft. 5 4 firsts & seconds.
 15,000 ft. 6 4 firsts & seconds.

20,000 ft. 8 4 firsts & seconds.

50,000 ft. 4 4 common.
 2,000 ft. 5 4 common.
 20,000 ft. 6 4 common.
 15,000 ft. 8 4 common.

POPLAR.

60,000 ft. 4 4 firsts & seconds.
 42,000 ft. 5 4 firsts & seconds.
 17,000 ft. 6 4 firsts & seconds.
 58,000 ft. 8 4 firsts & seconds.
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 17,000 ft. 12 4 firsts & seconds.
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 90,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
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 12,000 ft. 10 4 No. 1 common.
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Spruce, White Pine, Yellow Pine and Hemlock

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CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD
OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK.

WE HAVE IN STOCK

BASSWOOD

4 4 stock, Selected White End Dried
4 4 1st and 2nd Clear
4 4 No. 1 Common
4 4 No. 2 Common

CHERRY

4 4 No. 2 Common and Better
4 4 No. 3 Common

GRAY ELM

4 4 1st and 2nd Clear
4 4 No. 1 Common
4 4 No. 2 Common
4 4 No. 3 Common
6 4 and 8 4 1st and 2nd Clear

MAPLE

4 4 one side White
4 4 Clear White
4 4 Birdseye
5 4 and 8 4 Clear White
4 4, 5 4, 6 4, 8 4, 10 4, 12 4, 1st and
2nd Clear

The above lumber is in prime condition, well manufactured and carefully piled and we are in position to ship promptly.
If you are in the market, we would be pleased to have your inquiries and orders.

Mitchell Brothers Company

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Uniform Grades. Perfect Mill Work.
Ask for Dry Stock List and Prices.

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40,000 4/4 No. 2, common and better Basswood.
16,000 1 1/2" Maple, 42" long, runs largely 1st and 2nd.
25,000 8/4 Soft Elm—fine stock—largely 1sts and 2nds.
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AND BEECH FLOORING

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready
for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech,
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SEND US A LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

BUY DIRECT

Michigan Hardwoods

A young salesman, following what he understood to be an established custom, charged a suit of clothes to the expense account of his first trip, but the Old Man disapproved the item and it was stricken out. Made wiser by this experience, the items of his next account were more judiciously prepared.

"Ha!" said the Old Man. "These expenses are all right. No suit of clothes this time."

"Ha! Ha!" said the young man. "It's there all right but you can't see it."

Buy Direct if you do not want to pay for the suit.

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WE SHIP ROUGH, DRESSED, RESAWED

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THOMPSON & McCLURE

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QUARTERED WHITE OAK

1 in. to 2 in. thick

Also write us for Quartered Red Oak, Plain Red Oak,
Plain White Oak, Ash and Gum.

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The kind that cuts up best, works easily and finishes elaborately.

Hoyt & Woodin Cypress Co.

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WE have in all thicknesses and sizes the following kinds and amounts of lumber at places designated. Kindly send us your inquiries.

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Ash	1,036,300 feet
Quartered White Oak...	48,500 "
Plain White Oak.....	111,000 "
Quartered Red Oak....	183,200 "
Plain Red Oak.....	82,500 "
Cypress	498,000 "
Cottonwood.....	240,000 "
Poplar	359,500 "

SELMA YARD

Poplar	598,500 feet
Bay Poplar.....	545,500 "
Red Gum	38,200 "
Cypress	420,500 "

BERCLAIR YARD

Cypress	350,000 feet
---------------	--------------

DELL YARD

Plain Red Oak	350,000 feet
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J. W. Thompson Lumber Co.

Office and Yards: Randolph Road and I. C. R. R.

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UPHAM & AGLER

Bedford Building
CHICAGO

HICKORY

100,000 ft. 1 to 4 1sts and 2nds and Common.
150,000 ft. 1" Common Plain White Oak.
100,000 ft. 1" Common Chestnut.
A few million feet of Quartered Red and White Oak,
all bone dry. Wire us if in a hurry.

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NASHVILLE, TENN.

Wholesale Northern and Southern
HARDWOODS

Distributing Yard
CAIRO, ILL.

YOU
CAN
REACH

THE BONSAK LUMBER CO.
WHOLESALE HARDWOODS
ST. LOUIS
BY
RAIL, MAIL
WIRE OR
PHONE

CHATTANOOGA

No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Common
Poplar, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4. For Sale by

The Loomis and Hart
Manufacturing Company

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Hardwood Lumber and
Quarter Sawed Oak Veneer

WE GUARANTEE OUR OAK TO BE EQUAL TO
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The Ferd Brenner Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF
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For Home and Export Trade

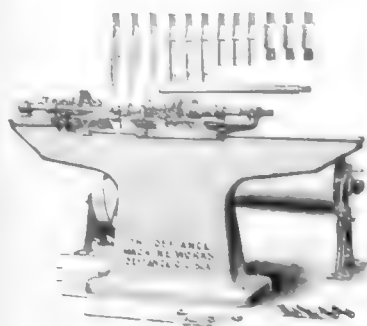
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HARDWOODS. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Case Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardwood Lumber

HIGH GRADE BAND SAWED QUARTERED OAK AND POPLAR
OUR SPECIALTY. WRITE US, WE HAVE THE LUMBER

"DEFIANCE" WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY



AUTOMATIC THREADING MACHINE

COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS OF HIGH GRADE TOOLS

FOR MAKING

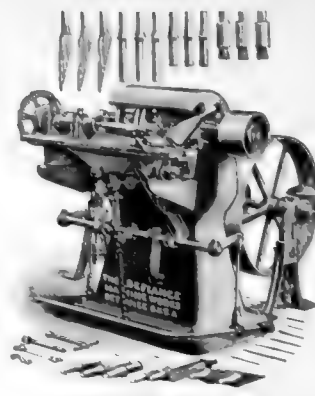
Hubs, Spokes, Wheels,
Wagons, Carriages,
Rims, Shafts, Poles,
Neck-Yokes,

Single Trees, Hoops,
Handles, Bobbins, Spools,
Insulator Pins and
Oval Wood Dishes.

INVENTED AND BUILT BY

The DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS
DEFIANCE, OHIO.

Send for 500 Page Catalogue



INSULATOR PIN LATHE

JULY 1st STOCK LIST

MAPLE		BIRCH		BASSWOOD	
1 in.	2,000,000 ft.	1 in.	500,000 ft.	1 in.	300,000 ft.
1 1/4 "	100,000 "	1 1/4 "	100,000 "	1 1/4 "	30,000 "
1 1/2 "	400,000 "	2 "	100,000 "	1 1/2 "	50,000 "
2 "	1,000,000 "	2 1/2 "	50,000 "	2 "	75,000 "
2 1/4 "	200,000 "	3 "	75,000 "	3 "	4,000 "
2 1/2 "	500,000 "	ROCK ELM		GRAY ELM	
3 "	500,000 "	2 in.	25,000 ft.	1 in.	300,000 ft.
4 "	400,000 "	2 1/4 "	50,000 "	1 1/2 "	200,000 "
BEECH		WHITE MAPLE		3 "	200,000 "
1 in.	500,000 ft.	End Piled		ASH	
1 1/4 "	250,000 "	1 in.	100,000 ft.	1 in.	500,000 ft.
1 1/2 "	400,000 "	1 1/2 "	20,000 "		
2 "	100,000 "	2 "	50,000 "		
2 1/2 "	200,000 "				

KELLEY LUMBER & SHINGLE CO., Traverse City, Mich.

The Tegge Lumber Co.

MILWAUKEE
WISCONSIN

BUYERS OF
ALL KINDS OF

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Wisconsin & Southern Hardwoods

SPECIAL
60,000 FEET 3-INCH 1ST AND 2ND
WISCONSIN WHITE OAK
ROCK ELM
Now sawing a choice lot of logs

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4-4 and 5-4 No. 2 Common BASSWOOD
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W. H. DAWKINS LUMBER CO.

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Yellow Poplar

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY.

OUR stock for 1905 is sawed from the largest and finest Yellow Poplar Logs in the District, and from timber felled in 1904, insuring lumber free from sap stain and boring.

Four competing railroads entering our yards enables us to secure prompt car service and make quick shipments.

Wide and thick stock specialties.

We solicit your inquiries.

We Lead the World in Walnut

We have the largest and most complete
assortment of

WALNUT LUMBER AND LOGS

in the world—five to seven millions always ready for shipment. Annual output nineteen to twenty-five millions. We confine ourselves exclusively to walnut, consequently, we excel in that line. Uniform grading and fair treatment accorded our customers.

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THE I. STEPHENSON CO.

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NORTHERN HARDWOODS
AND "IDEAL" STEEL-BURNISHED
ROCK MAPLE FLOORING
WELLS, DELTA COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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Kiln Dried

Bored

Polished




Hollow

Backed

and

Bundled



Wolverine Brand Maple Flooring

Carefully Prepared and Certainly
"THERE IS NONE BETTER."
We are ready to make you special quotations on

$\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch Factory	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch Clear
$\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch Factory	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch Clear

If you have never tried Wolverine Brand this will give you a chance to do so.

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W. D. YOUNG & CO.
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Producers from TREE to TRADE of the highest type of Michigan Forest Products. Large stock of Maple Flooring and 15,000,000 feet of Hardwoods—1 to 4 inches thick—on hand.

Maple, Birch and Beech Lumber

INCORPORATED 1902.
The Michigan Maple Company
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609-611 Mich. Trust Bldg.,

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HARDWOOD LUMBER

SPECIALTIES:

Yellow Poplar, Plain and Quartered White Oak,
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VENEER COMPANY**

Our lumber is of the best quality, well manufactured on a first-class band mill from the finest virgin timber and will please you. Write or wire us for prices.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS.

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Freight, Telegraph and Express Office, JACKSON, KY.

Our Specialty for Twenty-five Years

RED GUM

25,000,000 feet per year.
Perfect Manufacture. Special Treatment.
Air and Kiln-dried.
Rough, Dressed, Resawed and Worked.

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER CO.
MOREHOUSE, MISSOURI



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ELEVATORS — CONVEYORS
FOR HANDLING
LOGS, LUMBER, SLABS, SAWDUST AND
GENERAL MILL REFUSE.
**EMERY LUMBER TRIMMERS,
LUMBER TRANSFERS,
SLAB SLASHERS, ETC.**
POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY.

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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring,
Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

Vol. XX.

CHICAGO, JULY 25, 1905.

No. 7.

Hardwood Record

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month

By The **HARDWOOD COMPANY**

HENRY H. GIBSON

President

FRANK W. TUTTLE

Sec.-Treas.

OFFICES:

Sixth Floor Ellsworth Bldg., 355 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

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General Market Conditions.

Contrary to anticipation, the general hardwood lumber demand from one end of the country to the other has exhibited a marked improvement during the last two weeks—an improved condition in inquiry and actual ordering forward of stock that comes fully a month earlier than was expected even by the optimistic.

The furniture selling season, notably at the great Chicago and Grand Rapids exhibits, is just closing, and the volume of business booked at these two furniture shows is extremely gratifying to the manufacturer. The consensus of opinion among the leading furniture salesmen places an estimate of the July sales compared with those of last January at an excess of fully twenty percent. It is only the exceptional furniture manufacturer who reports a falling off in sales, and in these cases it is apparent that the specimen line of production placed before buyers did not satisfy their critical taste in design, workmanship or finish. The result of the midsummer furniture sales should be very encouraging to the hardwood producing and jobbing trade, inasmuch as it means an exceptionally strong demand for the remainder of the season, for all the varieties of lumber that enter into furniture construction. The sales will strengthen notably the price of both red and white oak, maple, birch, ash, elm and even gum.

The collapse of the teamsters' strike in Chicago will also permit the forwarding of the lumber business again, and undeniably the trade will assume normal proportions within the next two weeks, which will increase to a very heavy fall demand.

In the South weather conditions still remain unfavorable for the getting out of oak and many other varieties of hardwoods, and it is practically certain that oak values, especially in plain wood, will outstrip the highest prices paid early in the spring.

In Michigan and Wisconsin black ash has become so scarce as to be almost out of the market.

Maple, while in less aggregate supply than a year ago, is mov-

ing rather slowly. The flooring makers have consumed the big end of the inch, but there seems to be a little overstock of thick lumber.

The good end of basswood is moving very well indeed, and there is a special call for winter sawed, end piled, strictly white. The coarse end of the wood is dragging.

Rock elm is very scarce and ranging high in value, and in many instances completely out of stock.

Good birch, especially that showing a fair proportion of red, is in strong demand generally in Michigan, while some of the Wisconsin dealers report it dragging.

Gray elm, an exceptionally good wood, for some strange reason is not meeting the expectation of producers in volume of demand. Some dealers claim that the price was boosted too high early in the year and that many consumers have substituted gum and other woods in its place.

In the South, while the price has not materially increased, there seems to be a steady and growing demand for gum. The price commends it, and many consumers have learned to utilize the wood in place of higher priced hardwood commodities.

The good end of poplar is still doing first rate, while the common and coarse end is dragging more or less.

There seems to be an increased demand for quarter sawed oak, and apparently there has been less of this sawing produced than last year, which would augur a prospect for increased values. Plain oak, however, still has call in the market, and buyers generally are recognizing that buying plain wood at any reasonable price constitutes a good purchase.

The big end of the cottonwood output is going into boxes as usual, but there is a fair demand for first and second as a substitute for poplar.

The minor southern hardwoods are generally in good demand at satisfactory prices.

The veneer people are all busy and in many cases are sixty to ninety days behind orders.

The demand for railroad ties, piling and telegraph and telephone poles, is very active, with prices ruling high.

The hardwood flooring people are still deluged with business, and few of them can take care of the orders offered. Two and one-quarter inch clear maple flooring is very scarce, and it will take the factories several months to catch up with their orders. The call for oak flooring is far in excess of the output of the mills.

Taken altogether the prospect for a very strong fall trade in every line of hardwoods is excellent, and without doubt will outstrip the strong demand that prevailed throughout the East during the year. The eastern trade generally has been better than that of the middle West and West so far this year, but it seems more than probable that the western demand will be almost equal

High Prices Do Not Mean Large Profits.

High Prices Do Not Mean Large Profits. In Pt Bancroft C. & Co.

There is a fallacious idea among consumers of lumber generally, that when prices are high, lumbermen are realizing large profits. Just the reverse is ordinarily the case. Lumber was never sold on a narrower margin of profit than at the present time, and as prices advance the tendency is to further reduce the margin of profit.

The last year has shown that they have gradually increased year by year. The market has showed a declining trend of lumber values. As a result, the prices of timber properties are readily invested in the market, and they are not sold to actual operators until there is a renaissance of higher lumber prices. Thus the net sales of the mill and the holder of lumber are surely getting well paid for the better stones of the mill, and their opportunities for a speculative profit in lumber are gradually growing less and less as the years go by.

How American Hardwood Grading Is Regarded Abroad.

The Timber Trades Journal of London, commenting on American hardwood grading, and especially on the symbols adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, has this to say:

In our last issue we gave the symbols adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States. It was pointed out that this association controlled the entire trade some good might possibly arise from the method proposed, but we venture to think that the question is as involved as that of credit, and that it would be useless to hope that the trade either in America or on this side will accept it as a solution of the difficulty of buying American lumber without first personally inspecting it.

It is nothing short of a scandal the way in which lumber is graded and shipped to this country. It is said that timber cannot be adulterated, but there is unfortunately an adulterine method of selling grades, and it is grossly unfair that the holders of strictly graded stocks should have put up against them some stocks shipped as prime.

We could name certain marks which are consistently a profit lower in quality than those of shippers who live up to their reputation, and we cannot see why the latter should sink their individuality behind an association mark.

In classifying lumber there is something more than the question as to the amount of sap or percentage of waste and the number of knots allowed in an individual board, which one may pass an odd liner here and there, it becomes a very different matter when the parcel consists largely of liners, and it is here where association inspection will fail to fulfill the expectations of its authors.

We can also with advantage mention other factors which count in determining the classification and the value of lumber such as color, and the uniformity of color in quartered white oak, and the percentage of sap, factors which a cut and dried association inspection either ignores or is not cognizant of.

In poplar or, as we term it, canary wood, the value is on the condition in which we receive it. If we buy wide panel stock we have a right to receive and expect lumber that will make the sizes for which it is bought. If it has shaken ends it is worth no more, possibly not as much as the ordinary eight inch and wider. The value is not as it comes from the saw, but as it is received, and there is no doubt but that a lot is put down to carriers and transit which should be debited either to greed or to the carelessness of inspection.

We further think that association inspection does not take sufficient cognizance of irregular manufacture, either as to parallel widths, even sawing, and proper butting. In poplar the value does altogether lie in the fact of a board being clean, but whether it is of a mild or a hard birchy texture, here again association inspection will fail to meet the requirements of our market, and so we might enlarge.

While some of the strictures offered by the Timber Trades Journal may be just, that publication's statements are at variance with the facts when it alleges that it is the design of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association that individual producers of lumber should sink their individuality behind the association board mark. It was one of the paramount recommendations of President Varnum of this association, which was adopted at the last annual meeting, that every producer should brand his lumber with his individual trade mark, and supplement this branding with that of the grade mark. There are many arguments in favor of this system of trade marking and branding grades of lumber, and the most important is that every inspector, before he stamps a grade on a trade marked plank, is going to be positive that the lumber is accurate, and thus avoid being hauled over the coals for making an incorrect inspection.

If this practice comes into universal use, it will eliminate forever the salting of grades which is so common by unscrupulous dealers. The carrying out of the system generally, throughout the home and foreign trade, would insure to every consumer of lumber that he was receiving the grade that he bought. The observation that the Timber Trades Journal makes on the subject of what it calls "birchy texture" is without moment. The rules on poplar grading authorized by every association in this country call for yellow poplar. "Hickory" poplar or swamp-growth poplar has no license to be inspected under this poplar classification, save in width, length, thickness and method of manufacture. All poplar rules in use for domestic or foreign trade specify definitely on the subject of parallel widths, even sawing and proper trimming.

Advantages of Community of Interest.

In the miscellaneous news of this issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD will be found a brief account of the annual meeting of the Vehicle Woodstock Company. The history of this concern is well worthy the attention of other producers of minor woodwork in this country, whose output individually may not be large, but which in the aggregate reaches an immense sum. The value of the total production of bent oak and hickory rims and hounds in the United States is approximately \$2,000,000.00 annually, and of this output the Vehicle Woodstock Company represents a large majority.

When this company was organized the rim and hound business was in a very unsatisfactory condition from a commercial standpoint. There was no uniformity of manufacture, no uniformity of grade, no standard sizes and no uniform list. All these features of the business have been readjusted on high-class commercial lines. The goods are being produced at a lower cost; they are being produced uniformly; they are uniformly graded; and the relative value of each grade has been satisfactorily price listed. The members of the company are now making money where previous to its inception losses were the rule, and this in the face of the fact that prices have not been materially advanced. The buying trade is in entire harmony with the organization, as it is now assured of high-class production, uniform grades and steady prices.

The lesson taught by the history of the Vehicle Woodstock Company is well worthy the attention of producers of hardwood cut-up stock, which enters so largely into the furniture, chair and kindred trades of the country. The time is ripe for a dimension stock association, which shall establish uniform methods, uniform sizes, uniform grades, and a standard of relative value for the stock produced.

Collapse of the Teamsters' Strike.

At last the teamsters' war that has prevailed in Chicago since April 6 is at an end. Drivers apparently have surrendered unconditionally, and it is to be hoped that the lesson taught these union men, who figured that might was right and who overestimated their "might," will be salutary, and that Chicago has seen the end of its iniquitous strike troubles for all time.

Forestry Department University of Michigan.

The forestry department of the University of Michigan has undertaken the issuing of a bulletin covering the lumber supply and the general conditions which surround the lumber industry. To preserve the forests and prepare the way for restoration of timber lands is the end toward which this department of the university is laboring.

Vermont Still on the Map.

The population of Vermont has shown an increase of only 29,521 in fifty years, yet the number of wage earners employed in manufacturing establishments has increased during that time from 8,445 to 29,455. The production of lumber is still the leading industry of the state, and the increase in the number of wage earners is largely attributable to this calling and to the establishment of many allied industries producing planing mill products, dimension stock and small finished wood articles. In this production the state has shown an increase of 48.4 percent in the last ten years.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

A Happy Time.

When the reckless youth, with bills unpaid,
Succeeds by much persuasion
In having his debts by his pa O. K'd,
He deems it a glad o-k-slon.

Other Creditors.

Many men owe all
they have in the
world to their wives
—and a lot more to
other people.

Successful Politician.

The successful politician, according to a woman's idea, is one who succeeds in getting pictures of his wife and children in the newspapers.

The Reason.

The reason women so seldom fall asleep in church, is because the sermon is ended before they finish sizing up what their friends have on.

Economy of Power.

The less a man blows the less wind he has to employ in making good.

New Method.

The modern way to spell trouble is a-u-t-o-m-o-b-i-l-e! If the policeman doesn't get you the sheriff will.

A Girl's Idea.

The average girl imagines if she had less sense and more beauty she would be a queen of society.

Isn't It, Now?

It's difficult for a lumber newspaper man to love his contemporaries as they love themselves.

It Often Happens.

They stood beneath a spreading tree
And talked as lovers should;
And then, to seal the compact, he
Cut "Mabel" on the wood.
Now back to town they both have strayed.
One day they chanced to meet;
And then and there the selfsame maid
Cut "Charlie" on the street.

—Puck.

A Discovery.

Says John to Jorgenson, I
Have the party asked people why
They call these things "toasts."
That each banquet boasts:
Now I know, they're so terribly dry.

A Wrong Inference.

A man who may now and then
Be doing things strange and varied
By a wooden wedding when
A girl and Puss are married.

THE VACATION SEASON.



Observer: Busy bunch, those hardwood fellows. Off on buying trips, I suppose.
The Wise One: They'll think so when they figure up the stubs of their check books the first of September.

The Right Thing to Do.

When ye're up agin it,
An' times are pretty rough,
An' yer close are gettin' ragged,
An' uv food there ain't enough,
Don't set down an' grumble,
Growl an' mope an' mumble,
Just git up an' let 'em know you're comin'.

Brace Up.

When ye see a fellow mortal
Without fixed and fearless views;
Hanging on the skirts of others;
Waking in their cast-off shoes,
Why, walk yourself with firmer bearing;
Throw your moral shoulders back;
Show your spine as nerve and marrow,
Just the things which his must lack.

—W. of O.

That's Her Business.

A decided blonde
may be a brunette
who has changed her
mind.

Cranks.

There is not much
hope for a man who
has reached the age
of forty and is not
more or less of a
crank. Cranks move
the machinery of the
world.

Maybe.

It is said that it is
better to have loved
and lost than never to
have loved at all, and
it may be better to be
president of a lumber
association or a lum-
ber newspaper than
to be no president at
all.

Prosperity.

More men are
ruined by prosperity
than by adversity.

A Good Creed.

Hope for the best,
prepare for the worst
—and cheerfully take
what comes.

Very Foolish.

There is no excuse
for a man when
climbing the ladder
of life to wear a red
patch on the seat of
his trousers.

Trouble.

Trouble seldom
comes to those who
are not looking for
it.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

FOURTEENTH PAPER.

Red Oak.

Quercus rubra—Linn.

Sudworth, in his check list of forest trees names seventy-three varieties of oak as growing in the United States. It is more than likely that Mr. Sudworth's analysis of the oaks of this country falls considerably below the actual number, and when all varieties are fully botanized it will be found that the number approximates one hundred.

Of the great variety of oaks native to the United States the larger number is of some species of red oak as distinguished in a general term from white oak. The best known of the red oaks is the *Quercus rubra*. Its range of growth is from Nova Scotia and southern New Brunswick through Quebec and along the north shores of Lake Huron to near Lake Nemakagon; south to middle Tennessee and Virginia, and along the Appalachian mountains to southern Georgia; west to eastern Nebraska and central Kansas.

It is called red oak in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Ontario; black oak in Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Ontario; Spanish oak in Pennsylvania and North Carolina.

Red oak is of the beech family. In shape it is round-topped with stout branches. It grows to a height of from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet. Its time of bloom is in May and June. The fruit matures in October and November. The bark is reddish-brown, rough and broken into scale-like plates, but smooth on the branches. The leaves are simple, alternate, having smooth, yellowish-green petioles from one to one and a half inches long. In shape they are long or obovate, rather rounded or wedge-shaped at the base, and have from nine to thirteen lobes which are have from nine to thirteen lobes which are ends, the sinuses between them narrowed, rounded, extending about half-way to the margin. They are dark-green and glabrous on the upper surface, pale yellow-green below, with rust-colored hairs in the angles of the veins. The staminate flowers

grow in long, hairy catkins; the pistillate ones on glabrous peduncles. The acorns grow on a short, thick stem. The cup is flat and saucer-shaped, being finely scaled. The fruit is occasionally an inch in length; ovoid; having a bitter taste.

The wood is coarse grained with well marked annual rings, while the medullary

can be blown simply by the pressure exercised by the lungs. Red oak is heavy, hard, strong and somewhat inclined to check unless seasoned carefully, and for purposes where great strength is required it is inferior to white oak. The recorded seasoned weight of the wood is from thirty-five to forty-five pounds per cubic foot.

Red oak attains a size, in diameter of bole, of from three to six feet and over. It is a very handsome tree and is highly esteemed for ornamental purposes. It grows more rapidly than any of the other oaks. Depending on soil, climate, altitude or latitude of growth, red oak varies in quality perhaps more than any other well-known type of American forest tree. In many cases its drying and milling qualities are of the highest order, and again in instances the wood presents many refractory and annoying features, and does not lend itself readily either to seasoning or to remanufacturing into a finished product. Red oak is used very extensively in the manufacture of furniture, house finish, doors, car building, cooperage and for many minor purposes.

In the commerce of the world red oak has come to be esteemed as second only in importance to *Quercus alba*, the famous American white oak, and for some purposes, notably in furniture manufacture, it is given first place for general utility and beauty. The highest type of red oak growth has its range in the southern peninsula of Michigan and in Wisconsin, but in both these sections it is now largely disseminated. In general wood physics the red oak of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and the country immediately south and west thereof, ranks very high. An especially rich type of red oak is found throughout West Virginia and the entire lower portion of the Appalachian mountains. The specimen herewith pictured grew at an altitude of about 3,500 feet, in Blount county, Tennessee, and had a diameter of sixty inches at the stump line and a height of seventy-five feet to the first limb. A still larger specimen of red oak is also reproduced in a half-tone in connection with this article. This tree shows a diameter of seventy-inches twelve feet from the ground and is standing in southern Georgia, on a timber property belonging to John H. Hoyt, of Delaware, N. J.

Alice Lounsberry, in her "Guide to the



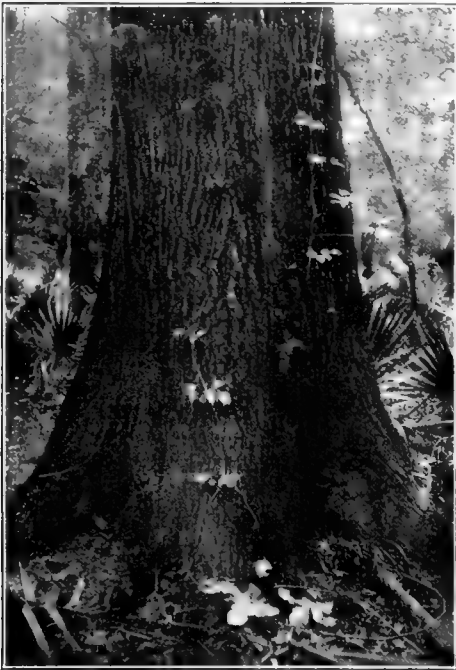
TYPICAL RED OAK TIMBER GROWTH, SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN RANGE.

rays are few but broad. The heartwood is of a dull reddish-brown color and the sapwood even darker. The pores of the wood are filled with a reddish contents (thyloses) which render them much deeper in color than the rest of the wood. In structure the wood is not nearly as compact as white oak and is often so open that through a dry specimen two feet long, tobacco smoke



WILLIAM W. MITCHELL,
CADILLAC, MICH.

Trees," says that when the red oak is seen growing in favorable circumstances the effect that it produces is admirable. Usually its foliage is dense, but about it there is no semblance of heaviness. So small a



SPECIMEN OF RED OAK, SOUTHERN GEORGIA.

thing as that the lobes of the leaves are unequal in size and have bristle-pointed teeth is quite sufficient to give to the great tree a light, pleasing appearance. But in outline the leaves are very variable. They turn in the autumn to a deep red or orange and are quite without the brilliancy that is associated with the scarlet oak. The acorns are a good index to the species; for the nut looks wonderfully large and out of proportion to the shallow cup. They are among those that require two years in which to mature.

At Thornedale, Millbrook, N. Y., there is

today standing a red oak, the girth of which is twenty-two feet and four inches at a distance of about five feet from the ground. It is a venerable tree and remains like a great, green, trembling cloud upon the landscape. "It was here in father's time, and his father knew it for many years," is said of it, and its age is estimated to be somewhat over two hundred years.

For the reason that red oak adapts itself readily to various climatic conditions, it has been much planted. In Europe it has thrived better than any other one of the American species, many being there on record that are over a century old.

"Then here's to the oak, the brave old oak,
Who stands in his pride alone;
And still flourished he, a hale green tree,
When a hundred years are gone!"



PRINT OF RED OAK LEAF, ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER XIV.

William W. Mitchell.

In publishing the portrait of William W. Mitchell of Cadillac, Mich., as supplement to this issue, the *HARDWOOD RECORD* has the honor of presenting to its readers an ideal American business man. Mr. Mitchell was born at Hillsdale, Mich., June 3, 1854. He is the son of Hon. C. T. Mitchell, who was one of the leading business men of southern Michigan. Mr. Mitchell senior was ambitious that his son should acquire a college training so that in time he might succeed to his solidly established banking business at Hillsdale, but the boy's inclinations were in another direction. At the age of nineteen he paid a visit to his uncle, George A. Mitchell, at Clam Lake, where is now located the city of Cadillac, and it was here that he found

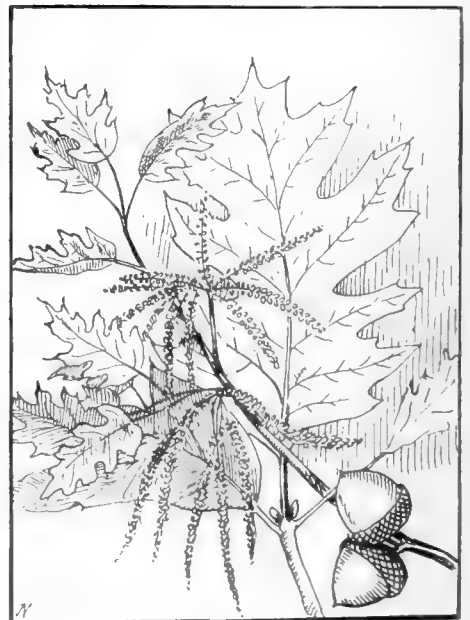
his life work. He first became tallyman in his uncle's sawmill, and then went into the woods and took practical lessons as a swamper, skidder and teamster. In the spring he returned to the mill and worked about the yard, piling, loading and inspecting lumber.

In a short time Mr. Mitchell felt that he would be able to do business on his own account, and in conjunction with his cousin, A. B. Mitchell, obtained a logging contract from his uncle, by which enterprise he made several hundred dollars. The choice of four years of rugged work as a woodsman and millman in preference to four years of comparative ease in an eastern college, showed conclusively the caliber of Mr. Mitchell. The experience gained served him well in the performance of the duties that fall to the life

of a pioneer lumberman. In 1877 he entered into partnership with Jonathan W. Cobbs and formed the lumber firm of Cobbs & Mitchell, whose history has become synonymous with the development and prosperity of a great section of Michigan. Mr. Cobbs died in 1899 and the firm became the corporation of Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., of which Mr. Mitchell is president and the dominant factor.

Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., have produced the neighborhood of 500,000,000 feet of lumber, and yet so carefully has been Mr. Mitchell's provision for a continued timber supply that now, after an aggressive and successful history covering a quarter of a century, the business has only arrived at the zenith of its career. With the gradual exhaustion of the white pine tributary to Cadillac, his house has become an extensive producer of hemlock, hardwoods and maple flooring. The company operates two model double band mills within the city limits of Cadillac, besides one of the largest and best equipped maple flooring manufacturing plants in the country.

In addition to W. W. Mitchell's interest in Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., he is the principal in the Mitchell Brothers Company, a concern which operates a triple sawmill and an immense maple flooring plant at Jennings. This company has handled an output of 400,000,000 feet of pine, hemlock, hardwoods and maple flooring, and operates over fifty miles of railroad in connection with its enterprises. Mr. Mitchell is also largely interested in the Cadillac Handle Company,



FOLIAGE AND FRUIT OF RED OAK.

manufacturer of hardwood lumber and handles.

For a number of years it has been Mr. Mitchell's study to so round out the business of Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., and the Mitchell Brothers Company, that the refuse left from the woods might be a source of

profit, as well as a benefit, to the laboring army of his section of the country. Several schemes were investigated, but none were found more practical than converting the refuse into charcoal and wood alcohol. In order to guarantee a market for the coal, it was found necessary to institute an iron furnace to consume it, as the ordinary demand for charcoal is light and very fluctuating. Since chemical plants and iron furnaces were so far removed from the class of business in which Mr. Mitchell's life had been spent, it took much thought and diplomacy to find the proper associates to assure the erection and operation of plants in these lines that would work successfully and act as an alter amendment to the name of a man who cares more for seeing his business enterprises work out successfully than for the dollars they produce.

The first step was to procure the benefit of Cummer, Diggins & Company's experience by forming the corporation of the Cadillac Chemical Company, with Cummer, Diggins & Company, Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., and the Mitchell Brothers Company as owners. An eighty cord chemical plant was erected last year, which started up Feb. 1. From the day of its inception it has not missed to draw every twenty-four hours. At the present time a duplicate of this plant is being built near Jennings.

The next step was to procure the cooperation of iron men, and this was done by enlisting the experienced assistance of J. C. Ford of Fruitford, Mich.; J. M. Beam of Milwaukee, Wis.; and Colonel Brown of Chicago. These gentlemen, together with Cummer, Diggins & Co., Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., and the Mitchell Brothers Company, are now building at Cadillac an iron furnace, under the name of the Mitchell & Diggins Iron Company, which will consume the coal from the three chemical plants.

In 1876 Mr. Mitchell married Miss Ella Yost, who had been one of his schoolmates. They went at once to Cadillac to reside, and contrary to the custom of many successful Michigan lumbermen, Mr. Mitchell has not

abandoned the lumber town where he made his fortune, for a larger, more cosmopolitan city, but has built himself a beautiful home in the town he has done so much to establish, and where he has spent time, energy and money in helping to build up a modern and model city of comfortable homes.

A friend, speaking of Mr. Mitchell recently, said: "I consider W. W. Mitchell an ideal business man; kindness, consideration for others, good fellowship, honesty and integrity of purpose are synonyms of his name. No man ever received anything but 'a square deal' from Will Mitchell, and now, when he has made enough money to fully gratify his somewhat simple tastes and provide liberally for those he loves, he still keeps up his large business enterprises, not for the sake of 'the game,' but for the large army of working men and women that are dependent on those enterprises. He seems to feel himself the sponsor of the country about his home town, and every man, woman and child there has a good word to speak of the generosity and genuine humanitarianism of the man."

In the course of a long business life, William W. Mitchell has never forgotten to venerate the precepts and acknowledge the worth of the example of his father. To an especially intimate friend this man of great affairs once showed by a little incident a side of his character that perhaps may be somewhat of a surprise even to those who know him well. While the two were driving about the beautiful city of Cadillac they came to the church at which father and son have always worshiped, and in which the father years before had placed a stained-glass window inscribed from Proverbs 1:10. Stopping before it for a moment, Mr. Mitchell said with a voice full of emotion, "Do you know, although no word concerning it ever passed between us, I have always felt that that window bore a special message and admonition from my father to me. Each time that I look at it I see my father's face and hear his voice saying: 'My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not.'"

A Lumberman's Letters to His Son.

Chicago, Ill., July 17.

My Dear Son: When your mother talked me into sending you on the road to sell lumber, I thought possibly you might get a move on you and make good. She had a notion that, because you made a record as half-back at college and did wonderful stunts with a bulky golf stick and a tennis racket, you could sell lumber.

I am seriously afraid that you're a deal off. You have a stock of lumber that will sell as sure as I give it half a chance. For Heaven's sake don't walk into a man's office and ask him if he wants to buy lumber, and let him say no, and then walk out! I want you to get a forty-nine cent alarm clock that will keep awake during business

hours. Don't write me hard-luck stories about people telling you that they don't want to buy any stock. Of course they don't! What man ever did? It is your business to convince them that they *do* want to buy lumber. Never give a man a chance to tell you no. Tell him what you have to sell. Keep on talking!

Don't get involved too deeply on the subject of inspection. Get a man interested in yourself if you can, and you can't do that with the average lumberman by talking golf to him. Talk lumber, and keep talking lumber. If you can't interest him in poplar, try him on gum; if gum won't reach him, make a spiel on red birch or gray elm.

Don't urge oak at the present time on any

man. There has been a Noah's flood in the oak country all this year, and while there is a little accumulation of stock in some quarters right now, there won't be enough in sight in ninety days to wad a gun.

When you get another order for plain-sawed first and second oak, all sixteen feet long, averaging twelve inches wide, don't you go hustling off to the nearest telegraph shop to send the order in by wire. Send it by freight.

When you were a pimply-faced kid in swaddling clothes, the neighbors used to say that you looked like me. If you did, I'm ashamed of it. There's nothing in your business career thus far that would indicate you have ever followed my smoke in the least. Can't you see the third rail without stepping on it? Haven't you got lumber sense enough to know that the fellow who gave you that order at Detroit last week for strictly heart, white hard maple was joshing you? Oh, my boy, my boy! You hung around this lumber yard days enough coaxing checks away from me to discover that maple is a sap wood. Don't let any man string you on that proposition again.

I want you to understand once for all that this traveling job you are up against is no picnic or polo match. Get yourself together and hustle.

Your affectionate Father.

P. S. Your mother wants to know if you received those green and yellow plaid socks she sent you at Battle Creek. When you get over into Canada next week I should advise you to conceal them carefully in the bottom of your grip. The nearest hospital is at Toronto, and not a very good one at that.

Ottawa Midsummer Meeting.

The HARDWOOD RECORD wishes to acknowledge invitations, from both President Lewis Dill and Secretary E. F. Perry of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, to be present at the midsummer meeting at Ottawa. The headquarters of this meeting will be at the Russell House and the dates Aug. 16 to 18 inclusive.

The entertainment for the occasion will be provided by the Ottawa Valley Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and while time is provided for the proper conduct of the business of the association, there will also be ample provision made for a very elaborate series of entertainments. Ladies are included in the arrangements proposed by the hosts.

Every indication points to a very large gathering of members of the association and their friends at this meeting, and undeniably it will be fraught with many pleasurable features.

New Cincinnati Hardwood Company.

Will S. Sterrett, who for some time has been associated with the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company of Cincinnati, has organized the Sterrett Lumber Company, with office at 753 West Sixth street, thus embarking in business on his own account. He will continue to handle the lines of stock produced by the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company and the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company, but will supplement this stock with a full line of forest products. Mr. Sterrett has had considerable experience in the lumber business, and with his excellent reputation and large acquaintance, should find no difficulty in building up a handsome business in Cincinnati and vicinity.



HARRY P. COE,
PAINESVILLE, O.

Makers of Machinery History.

NUMBER I.

Harry P. Coe.

It has been the province of the **HARDWOOD RECORD** to publish portraits of men, and review briefly their history, who have been individuals of accomplishment in connection with the hardwood lumber industry of this country. It would seem of equal moment likewise to print portraits and review in the same manner the history of people who have distinguished themselves in the production of tools and appliances which have been of such inestimable aid to lumbermen in carving out their success.

With which to commence this series of articles, the **HARDWOOD RECORD** is pleased to present the portrait and a brief review of the career of Harry P. Coe of Painesville, O. The name of Coe has become synonymous in the hardwood industry of this country with the production of machinery which has revolutionized a considerable portion of the hardwood business of the United States—the making of machines for the manufacture and drying of rotary cut veneers. To Harry P. Coe himself there is no credit due for the presentation to the world of a new idea or even of a new machine, but to him is due the credit of the development of ideas, the perfection of appliances and the business acumen through which a great and rapidly growing industry has been developed. It is an industry based on the economical utilization of our forests, and as such is worthy of more than ordinary commendation.

More than to any other individual in the country, the credit of the basic idea of the conversion of round logs into rotary cut veneers or thin lumber and the invention and development of machinery that should accomplish this result, is due to H. H. Coe, the founder of the Coe Manufacturing Company and the father of the subject of this sketch. The elder Coe was born at Charleston, Summit county, O., in 1830. He moved to Painesville in 1849 and in 1850 the firm of Anderson & Coe was organized to engage in the manufacture of sawmill machinery and engines. It made mulay and circular sawmills and most of the earlier Michigan mills were equipped with the Anderson mulay mill.

In 1861 Mr. Coe entered the Union army with the seventh Ohio regiment as bandmaster, and afterward led the band for General Jack Casement's brigade. Shortly after the war Mr. Anderson sold his interest in the firm to Mr. Wilkes and the name was changed to Coe & Wilkes. Early in the seventies they were asked by local capitalists to build a machine for cutting tooth-picks and lamp lighters, and thus they entered the veneer machinery industry. Several tooth-pick machines were built which

proved highly successful, making fortunes for their users who soon retired from business, having made enormous profits. They obtained \$25.00 a case for tooth picks which now sell for \$1.50.

A short time after this Coe & Wilkes built the first heavy veneer machine ever made, for the Pittsburg Barrel Company, and from this time on Mr. Coe interested himself particularly in veneer cutting machinery. Many of the features now found on all up-to-date machines originated in his fertile brain. One of the most important of Mr. Coe's inventions is the automatic knife pitch device, without which the working efficiency of the machine would be greatly reduced. In 1890 the manufacture of veneer machinery equipment had become the principal business of Coe & Wilkes, although the market was limited and the number of machines sold comparatively few. The education of the timber man and the sawmill man to take up the production of thin lumber by means of rotating a section of a log against a fixed knife, in place of manufacturing lumber by means of a sawmill, was slow, but year by year the demand for these tools has increased, until today many hundreds of them are in successful use.

Harry P. Coe, the present managerial head of the Coe Manufacturing Company, assumed an active part in the management of affairs in his early youth, and while his father is still president of the corporation, he has retired from active participation in the business of the company and is enjoying a well-earned rest. Harry P. Coe was born in Painesville in 1865 and at an early age entered his father's shop as an apprentice. He learned thoroughly the machinist's trade in all its branches. After several years of practical work in the shop he attended the Ohio State University, and there learned the theoretical side of mechanics. He was an active member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and one of the most popular men in college, a reputation which has followed him throughout his business career. After leaving college he returned to Painesville and took charge of the shop as foreman, incidentally spending considerable time on the road among the mills, thus gaining a knowledge which makes him one of the best posted veneer men in the country. He is an expert veneer cutter, and there is no side of the proposition with which he is not thoroughly familiar. In 1891 the Messrs. Coe bought out the interest of Mr. Wilkes, and under the active and intelligent direction of Harry P. Coe the business has been wonderfully expanded since that time, the little shop having given way to one of the finest machine-making plants in the country. Mr. Coe is an Elk and an active Hoo-Hoo, and in 1903 was elected mayor of Paines-

ville. The exigencies of his business compelled him to resign.

One of the characteristics of Mr. Coe's business is that it is entirely self-contained with the theory that whatever is worth doing is worth doing well. Above all, making Mr. Coe is indefatigable in his efforts to produce machinery that shall accomplish better results on a more economical basis than can be achieved by anyone else. Thus he has instituted improvement after improvement upon his various machines for the cutting and drying of veneers, until he is able to back his own confidence in the several tools produced by his company with an absolute guarantee that they will accomplish the definite result designed. This guarantee of accomplishment has become a veritable Coe trade-mark, and the impress of his character goes forth with every machine that he sells and installs.

It is but a bare statement of truth that the process of rotary veneer cutting, considering the thousands of uses to which wood in this form can be placed, is one of if not the greatest aid pertaining to the economical utilization of our forests that has ever been invented. It means economy of raw material; it means the reduction of timber into lumber with a minimum of waste; it renders possible the showing of fine figured surfaces, concealing inferior but just as valuable wood for the purpose within the woodwork, for house finish, doors, furniture, carriage bodies, and an infinity of other purposes. The veneer business is the acme of economical handling of the forest wealth of the earth, and it is with extreme gratification that the **HARDWOOD RECORD** has the privilege of paying this brief tribute to the man who above all others has contributed to this great and desirable end.

Industrial Development.

An industrial bureau has been established by the Chicago & North Western Railway, the purpose of which shall be to furnish reliable information regarding the many desirable locations along the North-Western line for new manufacturing enterprises.

The rapidly growing cities and the splendid resources of the territory reached by the North-Western Line combine many of the essentials to industrial success. Fine water-power locations that may be supplemented by electrical energy developed therefrom, vast forests of hard and soft timber for all kinds of woodworking concerns, mineral wealth that provides the material for foundry and machine work, coal fields close at hand, and an excellent supply of a good class of labor are all found here.

This feature should prove of much benefit not only to the railway company, but also to the communities along the line, and such of them as have commercial organizations will find ready co-operation by this department.

It will also prove a time-saving convenience to manufacturers seeking new locations or desiring to establish branch establishments, to whom information will be promptly furnished upon application.

Where Coe Veneer Machinery Is Made.

Pictured herewith are several exterior and interior views of the great manufacturing plant of the Coe Manufacturing Company of Painesville, O., in which is made a full line

which hundreds of machines and other appliances for the handling of veneers are turned out annually. The original firm of Coe & Anderson gave way to that of Coe &

ican hardwoods, to illustrate the possibilities of large rotary cut panel work. The doors are of built-up stock, faced with handsome veneers, and even the ceilings of the



THE MAIN BUILDING OF THE COE MANUFACTURING CO.



POWER HOUSE, FOUNDRY AND PATTERN HOUSE.

of machinery for the production and drying of rotary cut veneers. There is also shown the little old-fashioned machine shop in which the Coe rotary cutting veneer machine was born, and also is pictured the father of the rotary veneer industry, H. H. Coe.

Mr. Coe was not only a mechanic, but an inventor who knew how to put ideas into practical execution. The first idea of a rotary cutting machine came to him in connection with an order for a machine to cut teeth-pick stock, and his fertile brain grasped the possibilities of producing veneers and thin lumber for general commercial purposes. While the rotary veneer cutting industry is still undeniably in its infancy, yet its great development is manifest when it is known that there are more than five hundred successful rotary cutting plants in operation within the United States at the present time.

The little shop where only three or four crude veneer cutting machines were made in a year has grown to a great institution in

Wilkes late in the sixties, and as early as 1901 became the largest manufacturers of veneer machinery in the world. Soon afterwards Mr. Coe and his son, Harry P. Coe, bought out Mr. Wilkes and commenced the erection of a complete and modern plant for the making of their various machines and appliances.

The concern was reorganized into a stock company, with H. H. Coe as president, Harry P. Coe as vice president, treasurer and general manager, and P. N. Morey as secretary. A machine shop 85x250 feet was built, and a full equipment of up-to-date tools installed. Other buildings erected at the same time include a large foundry, a detached power house, a pattern storage warehouse, and a handsome office. The buildings are of a modern and approved type, and the main building is one of the finest and best lighted erecting shops in the country.

The office of the Coe Manufacturing Company is an ornate structure, and the interior is finished in great panels of various Amer-

ican hardwoods, to illustrate the possibilities of large rotary cut panel work. The doors are of built-up stock, faced with handsome veneers, and even the ceilings of the

various rooms reflect the work of the Coe rotary cutters. After the great plant was built H. H. Coe retired from active participation in the affairs of the company, and since that time they have been handled by Harry P. Coe. The plant in its entirety constitutes one of the finest iron and steel working institutions in the country. The shops are arranged for the rapid and economical handling of material, and with the equipment of machines and machine tools and the expert machinists employed by the company turn out an unexcelled class of tools made with a maximum of speed and a minimum of cost. The foundry equipment of the institution is also very complete. Molding machines are utilized and all other modern appliances for the cheap and rapid production of castings. The shipping and receiving facilities of the company are exceptionally good, as the plant is located on the main line of the Nickel Plate railroad, with two private sidings, one for the receiving of raw material that enters



CLAWS ON THE GREAT ERECTING FLOOR OF THE COE MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S MAIN BUILDING.

into the production of veneer cutting tools, and the other for loading out finished machines.

In addition to the great and varied line of veneer machinery produced at this plant



HANDSOME OFFICE BUILDING, COE MFG CO.

is an automatic roller drying apparatus, the patents and patterns of which Mr. Coe bought in 1902. This roller drying system has completely revolutionized that end of the veneer industry. The company will soon commence the erection of another large building to be devoted exclusively to the building of these drying machines, which are now produced in a part of the main building.

The Coe Manufacturing Company has recently issued a handsome hundred-page catalog, which gives information in a clear, concise and logical way, concerning rotary cut veneers and the machines essential to their manufacture. The principal divisions of the book are those devoted to a general description of Coe machinery, Coe rotary cutters, clippers, machine foundations and vats, the Coe automatic roller drying machine, Coe automatic knife grinders, veneer saws, Advance butter dish machinery, Giant wringers, hollow die stamping machines, drag saws, veneer knives, veneer mill plants and Coe automatic box board sawing machine. The importance and growth of the veneer industry are especially well handled in the book, and this section will be of interest to all engaged in the woodworking industry, for it not only shows the great scope of the business, but gives the use of veneers

and thin lumber, the range of the market and other valuable information. The work is handsomely printed and sumptuously illustrated. It shows types of the entire sixty styles and sizes of machines made by the company, from the smallest ones weighing but 8,000 pounds to the monsters which weigh nearly thirty tons and are capable of reducing a twelve-foot log of heavy Pacific coast timber into veneers. A description of automatic roller veneer drying machinery is given a prominent place in the book, and the entire work illustrates in a most forcible manner the claim presented by the manufacturers of "from log to market in twenty-four hours." The work is well worth a thorough reading by everyone interested in attaining the best and most profitable results from forest growth.

An interesting section of the publication is devoted to mill plants, showing mills so



H. H. COE, FOUNDER AND PRESIDENT COE MFG. CO.

arranged that a maximum of efficiency is secured at a minimum cost for labor.

The work can be secured by anyone interested on application, from the Coe Manufacturing Company, Painesville, O.

Rotary Cutting of Veneers.

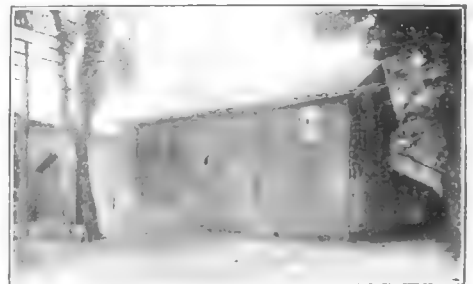
Frequently it happens that some one who has lately become interested in the question of veneer manufacturing writes to some one of the lumber papers to know if this wood or that wood can be successfully worked into veneers, and also if that is the best plan for manufacturing the timber in question into a merchantable product. This really involves two questions; first, a purely mechanical one, of what woods can be worked on the veneer machine, and then, a commercial one, as to whether or not it would be advisable to undertake the marketing of any certain class of timber by manufacturing it into veneer or into some other lumber product.

The last question is a rather difficult one to answer in a general statement, but the question of what kind of timber can be successfully worked on the veneer machine from a mechanical standpoint is easily settled. Practically the whole list of hardwoods can be worked successfully, and some of the conifers. It was thought for years that yellow pine was out of the running so far as making veneer was concerned, but of late years doubts on this question have been dispelled by the southern crate manufacturers who have been, and are to day, manufacturing enormous quantities of orange boxes and other light package material from southern yellow pine on the

veneer machine. It is likely that the majority of these manufacturers are using a sticky pine that does not contain a much pitch as the regulation longleaf of the south. However, a great deal of the pine used by them is decidedly heavy with pitch, but little trouble is caused by the pitch gumming up the knives. Yellow pine is undoubtedly more troublesome to work than the hardwoods which are free from pitch, but it has been demonstrated that it can be successfully manufactured on the veneer machine.

White pine is not considered in the list of veneer woods, practically all the other hardwoods are, and many basket manufacturers who manufacture veneers accept practically any hardwood of sufficient size that can be obtained at reasonable prices. Go among the log yards of basket manufacturers in the southern portion of the Mississippi valley and you will find gum, cottonwood, elm, poplar, sycamore, beech, hickory, ash, willow, persimmon, and in fact, almost everything in the hardwood line. This ability to use practically all varieties of wood has contributed largely to the rapid and extensive growth of veneer manufacture, for the veneer man can frequently take a forest that has been cut over by the early sawmill man and find more timber that is valuable for use in his work than the original sawmill man secured. This condition has been changed somewhat of late for the sawmills of today are striving to make a close clean-up of everything of merchantable size in their stumpage. It was not so long ago that many of the hardwoods were left standing by the mill men, and it is this timber that has furnished the basis for a considerable portion of basket and veneer manufacture.

In considering the question of what hardwoods will work successfully on the veneer machine, it will be more conducive to a clear understanding to divide veneers into two classes: common veneer for light packages and for all the various purposes to which common veneer is put and fine veneers, made from valuable woods, that are used for fin-



OLD SHOP WHERE COE VENEER CUTTER WAS BORN.

ishing purposes. For many points with the man who desires to manufacture baskets or basket material and common veneer is to get wood that will satisfactorily answer the purpose and get it as cheaply as possible, considering the first cost and the cost of manu-

figuring. This explains why there are so many different woods in the yard of the average basket or veneer factory, for in contracting a stumpage they enter to the timber man's interest as much as possible by accepting practically every variety of hardwood he has in his stumpage holdings that is of sufficient size and can be worked successfully, thus enabling the timber man to make a close clean-up and consequently make better prices on timber. It will be noticed that there are two qualifications made, size and the working qualities of the timber. On the point of size it is difficult to give any set standard, because so much depends on circumstances. As a rule, the larger the diameter of the tree the better for the veneer man. The enormous trees of the West Coast are not considered here; in the Mississippi Valley country there is very seldom a tree too large to work on the veneer machine.

The veneer machines leave a core ranging from six to ten inches in diameter. Eight inches is a small average for the core or center of each block, which must either be thrown away or worked up in some other manner. One might assume from the necessity of leaving this 8 inch center that ordinarily timber under 16 inches in diameter would not be desirable. This probably would apply as a general rule; but there are many exceptions, and we can sometimes find hickory blocks in basket factory yards which are not more than 8 inches in diameter. The explanation of this is that there are other methods, in addition to rotary machines, for making basket splints, rims, etc., out of the small hickory blocks and the cores of the large ones, so there is really very little waste in the working of hickory, no matter how small the dimensions.

Probably the most popular and widely used wood in the basket and veneer industry today is red gum. In the northern portion of the Mississippi Valley country maple, beech and elm are the most used, but from St. Louis south, the prominent woods are gum, cottonwood and elm, with gum in the lead. The comparative cheapness and plentifulness of gum, and the fact that there is hardly another wood in the hardwood section that will work as easily and smoothly on the veneer machine as red gum are the reasons for its extensive use. It is a wood worked both into the heavier classes of veneer for back panels in furniture, for drawer bottoms, etc., and thin stock for built-up work. Poplar and all its relatives, including cucumber and other varieties of magnolia, make excellent veneers and are all special favorites in the manufacture of light packages. The extensive use of poplar is handicapped by the scarcity and high prices of stumpage. While cottonwood does not work as well as either gum or poplar, it is quite a prominent factor in the manufacture of baskets and common veneer. In the manufacture of egg cases

and other box shooks enormous quantities of cottonwood are used annually. Elm owes its popularity largely to its flexible nature. At one time it was used extensively in the making of veneers for furniture as well as for baskets and basket rims, but of late years the stumpage in elm has become so scarce that gum is replacing it to such an extent that gum may be considered the wood for the furniture trade. Other species of gum including tupelo and black gum can as a rule be worked more satisfactorily on the veneer machine than in the sawmill. The only question about it is the commercial one—the successful marketing of the product.

In summing up the matter of hardwoods for use on the veneer machine it may be said that practically all depends on whether or not

it is better to market the timber holdings in question by the veneer process or by converting them into lumber in a sawmill, and the commercial end naturally depends much on local conditions. Taking the general situation today, where a man has large quantities of either red, black or tupelo gum, the chances are rather in favor of the veneer machine, and, from present indications, as time and the veneer industry progress the favor will increase. Should the stumpage be either cottonwood or poplar the question becomes more complicated, and the other hardwoods, such as sycamore, maple, birch, and even elm, really come in the stumpage consideration here more as incidentals than as prime factors, because of their general presence in greater or less quantities along with the hardwoods mentioned.

New Method of Sawing 2'd Veneers

Manufacturers and users of quarter-sawed veneers will be interested in a new device valuable in sawing veneers, patented by Z. T. Robinson of Owensboro, Ky.

This invention uses a tilting stay-log, a new and improved means of tilting it and the quartered log held thereby successively to different angles of inclination, and an entirely new method of locking the stay-log and retaining it to any angle desired. It is so simple in construction that a log, simply by pulling a lever, can instantly tilt and lock the stay-log in any position desired, and it is as rigid as it composed of one solid piece of iron. When the stay-log is tilted straight it is ready to saw flitches, just as in the old method, and is as effective as the most improved stay-log of the old type.

For use on this machine, manufacturers buy logs instead of flitches, quarter them, and they are ready for the veneer saw. If sawed into veneers of one-twentieth of an inch in thickness this machine will turn out about ten times the measurement of the log, every sheet showing a very full figure, in fact all the figure in the log.

The object in quarter-sawing logs is to obtain the beautiful figured effect. The ordinary methods of veneer manufacture now in use produce good figured veneers from only about one-fourth of the log. The rest of the log is of inferior figuring, which naturally enhances the price of the veneers taken from the best part of the wood.

This new machine will saw practically the entire log into full figured stock, thereby obviating the immense loss heretofore incident to sawing veneers. It saws the quartered sections along the lines of the grain which radiate from the center to the circumference, thus using the entire log.

The usual method after quartering the log is to saw a flitch out of one quarter as near as possible with the grain, and four such flitches are obtained from the four quarters of the log. This permits cutting only

four times with the grain, and will not use more than about one-eighth of the log in full figured stock. The flitch is secured to the sawmill stay-log, and successive strips of veneering are sawed from it. The full figured material can only be obtained for a small distance in the center of the flitch and the remainder produces second rate stock.

Mr. Robinson has sawed about 1,000,000 feet of veneers in his two mills now in operation near Owensboro, which show remarkably beautiful and uniform figuring. In the vicinity of Owensboro, Ky., the best white oak logs thirty inches in size can be bought at a cost not to exceed \$30 a thousand feet. As by this new method a log will make about ten times the log measurement in veneers, the cost of veneer lumber is reduced to the astonishingly low price of \$3 a thousand feet. In the old method the lumber or flitches costs from \$70 to \$100 a thousand feet, and will only make about eight times the board measurement, making a cost of something like \$10 a thousand feet, or a difference of \$7 a thousand feet in the cost of timber alone. It can be seen by this deduction that either quarter-sawed veneers will be greatly cheapened in price or Mr. Robinson, the owner of the patent, will reap a golden harvest.

As the entire log is used in this process from 3,000 to 9,000 feet of veneers can be sawed from one log, all of which will have the same character of figure, as well as the same color, enabling the manufacturer to turn out stock of a uniformity that cannot be obtained in the old way.

The tilting stay-log has been attempted several times before, but never successfully used, because a lock or tilting device has never been devised that would meet the requirements of sawing veneers. When this invention becomes known to the veneer trade it is thought that it will supersede the old rigid stay-log with its wasteful mode of manufacturing veneers.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Determining Curly Birch.

MARQUETTE, MICH., July 14. —Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Can you give me an invariable rule for determining whether or not a birch is a "curly bircher" without blazing the tree? E. W. McPHERRAN, Industrial Agent Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway.

As far as the HARDWOOD RECORD knows there is no infallible rule for determining the character of a birch tree until after more or less investigation of the wood underneath the bark. A curly wood of any variety, whether it be birch, maple, poplar or any other type, rarely has an invariable figure throughout the log. One side of the tree may be of a beautiful figure, while the other is plain, and sometimes it happens that only a small section of the tree is convoluted in grain. In many instances the appearance of the bark of the tree will indicate its curly character, but sometimes this sign entirely fails. What lies inside of a log of any sort is purely conjectural. A gentleman prominently identified with the mahogany and veneer industry once remarked to me that any man's gambling instincts could be fully satisfied by entering upon the purchase and sale of figured mahogany stock.—EDITOR.

The New Dominion Law.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. printed in one of their daily report sheets recently that the parliament in the Province of Quebec has passed an act as follows:

"It is enacted that any nonresident traveler or agent soliciting orders for goods, other than intoxicating liquors, for firms or corporations having no place of business in Canada, shall require a license to cost \$300, renewable the first day of May each year.

"Any person contravening this law is liable to a penalty of not more than \$1,000 and not less than \$500 for each infraction thereof, and no party shall lend his license to another under a penalty of \$300."

The above is undoubtedly of considerable interest to merchants of the United States and also to quite a few lumbermen. If the above act was printed in the trade journals or daily press it did not come under our observation. It appears to be a very unusual act or law, that would restrain all classes of business except the liquor business. Is it possible that the liquor manufactured in Quebec is of such poor quality, and the American liquor of such high quality, that the Canadians of that province prefer and want American liquors? On the other hand, can it be possible that they are unable to manufacture a sufficient quantity in Quebec to satisfy the thirst of the populace, or is it their object to encourage competition that they may secure it at the least possible cost?

In this country we would call this class legislation, for the reason that it is for the benefit of one class of people only, the consumers of alcoholic hardware. There are many people in Quebec who do not use commodities of this kind and would therefore receive no benefit thereby. In addition, this act would encourage deception and fraud. The dealer in underwear would be tempted to bill his stock as "Wet Goods," while

we would be tempted to use a cypher code, as follows:

"Mr. John Smith, Montreal, Quebec.
"Dear Sir: We have entered your order as follows:

"10 M. W. & McKay Special \$75 (1st and 2nd 1" Quartered White Oak).

"5 M. Old Mill Blend \$75 (1st and 2nd 1" Quartered White Oak).

"10 M. Andrew Usher G. O. H. \$75 (1st and 2nd 1" Quartered White Oak).

"5 M. Andrew Usher Reserve \$75 (1st and 2nd 2" Quartered White Oak)."

On the face of the above, some of the trade might think we were giving them a large load, than they could take care of. While our lumber will make a man smile, it would not be the liquid snipe, but the snipe that would make that Quaker Oats man take off his hat, take to drink and then take "to the woods." THE BONSVACK LUMBER COMPANY.

The criticism and comment of the Bonsvack Lumber Company on this peculiar legal enactment of the Dominion government are humorous but pertinent. I wish some of the Canadian readers of the HARDWOOD RECORD would kindly forward further details concerning the reason for the enactment of this most unusual bit of legislation. I cannot really believe it is done on account of Canada's fondness for Kentucky redeye, for I never yet have seen a gentleman from over the border whose instincts were at all bibulous, who was not devoted to Segrum and Scotch.—EDITOR.

Wants Locust Posts.

CLEVELAND, O., July 12. —Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We are in the market for locust posts. Can you advise us who handles them?—THE LUMBER COMPANY.

Will some reader of the HARDWOOD RECORD who has locust posts for sale, or who knows a source of supply, kindly forward the information to this office, so that I may be able to supply it to this correspondent?—EDITOR.

Biltmore Forest School.

DAVIDSON'S RIVER, N. C., July 15. —Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I thank you very much for your good letter and for giving my little note on a "School for Lumbering" favorable comment. It is encouraging for me to have your support in this connection. I am confident that all far-sighted lumbermen or lumber financiers fully realize the merits of forestry as taught and practiced at Biltmore. If we had logged out Pisgah forest ten years ago, abandoning it to forest fires, the outcome, financially, would certainly not have been as favorable to Mr. Vanderbilt as it is, without a doubt, in consequence of the opposite policy." C. A. SCHENCK.

The editor has personally visited Dr. Schenck's forest school in the famous Pink Beds country of the Pisgah mountain forest, and can bear witness to the thorough training he has given his students during the past ten years, and is very glad to know that he is supplementing his forest school with one of practical lumbering.—EDITOR.

Taught by Experience.

WINONA, MINN., July 17. —Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I notice your articles of late in the HARDWOOD RECORD about sawing hickory dinner stock, and your request to be furnished with a list of dimension stock cutters. Kindly add my name to your list as one who has lately learned to work up this class of stock, instead

of the 12 foot board room with the best wood in the business.

Compliments Execution of Report.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 20. —Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I have a copy of the book, "Our American Lumber," from the Buffalo meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and consider it a very creditable production, typographically and otherwise. It was submitted to the executive committee at the meeting held in Indianapolis, and there was not a word of adverse criticism from anyone. Therefore, I think you may be congratulated upon the manner in which you handled the commission. EARL PALMER, President.

End of the Teamsters' Strike.

On July 21 there was a complete surrender of the teamsters' union at the end of the last battle against nearly 300 business concerns of Chicago, who imposed the following conditions upon the one belligerent labor organization:

Drivers compelled to conceal buttons and other emblems of unionism if employers so desire.

Returning strikers forced to sign applications as individuals, waiving the right to strike out of sympathy.

Union men on wagons and in barns must observe the "union principles" of refusing to work under police protection, employers to retain police protection for strike breakers indefinitely.

Agreements existing prior to the strike between teamsters and members of the Employers' Association to be abrogated in many instances.

The Employers' Teaming Company to continue as a permanent institution, employing nonunion drivers.

Legal actions brought against strike leaders to be prosecuted to the end.

Railway express companies refuse to rehire any of the former drivers and conductors who struck.

This strike has prevailed since April 6, with more or less violence, and has cost twenty-one lives, while more than 500 people were injured. The actual cost of the strike is estimated directly and indirectly at over \$15,000,000. The loss in wages to the strikers is calculated at \$750,000. The city of Chicago has spent \$250,000 and in Cook county \$150,000 was expended for emergency policemen and special deputy sheriffs.

While generally the 300 concerns against whom the strike was waged will not take back their old union teamsters, the lumber trade seem to have some charity in the matter and quite largely will reemploy their old union teamsters. It is to be hoped that this drastic lesson to the Chicago unions will end, for a good while, the strike iniquities which have been so disastrous not only to the lumber trade but to every other line of industry in Chicago for nearly three months.

Meeting of Executive Committee National Hardwood Lumber Association.

A meeting of the executive committee of the National Hardwood Lumber Association was held at Indianapolis, July 13, there being present Chairman Earl Palmer, First Vice President O. C. Agler, D. F. Clark, W. A. Bennett, W. A. Russo and Secretary A. R. Vinnebeck. The principal meeting of the committee was for the purpose of selecting a secretary to succeed Mr. Vinnebeck, resigned. Frank F. Fish of Chicago was unanimously elected to the position, and will assume the duties of his position August 1, next, at which time the office of the association will be removed to Indianapolis, where Mr. Fish will occupy a handsome suite of three rooms with a view over the city. Smith, Inspector general of the association. The other business transacted by the committee was executing a lease for the site of offices in the new Traction building, which is most conveniently located within one block of the city business center of Indianapolis and the Claypool Hotel.

News Miscellany.

On Trade Marks.

A. R. Vinnege & Son, the well-known manufacturers of hardwood lumber, railroad timber and other products, are thorough believers in trade marking their lumber. It is a company that takes infinite pride in the high class of its product, and believes that



identifying its stock with its trade mark is an assurance that the stock is of the kind and quality represented. Every piece of lumber shipped by A. R. Vinnege & Son is branded with the name of the company and the trade mark as above represented.

When Lewie Bumped the Bumps.

Lewie Foster, the indefatigable secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, is one of the best known men in any way associated with the hardwood industry. His working hours are long and arduous, but when he has a few moments for recreation he plays with the same zest that he works. He was in Chicago a few days ago, and spent an evening at Chicago's great amusement resort, the White City. The accompanying verses recount his adventures at that great show place.

When Foster struck the big White Show
Something was doin' sure;
He certainly did things up right
On his inspection tour.

He asked the mambateer kids
He loved the circus girls.
Just thought those air ships out of sight,
And whirled the double whirls.



He revolved in the fire show,
With its blood-urddling parts;
Then at the ball room took a turn,
And broke a dozen hearts.

Then, sad away to shoot the chutes,
Vince he next enjoyed;

"Hereafter" was the only place
That Lew seemed to avoid.

He went into the gallery
To have his picture shot.
Lew couldn't get a natural pose,
So out of there he got.

But ere he left the photo place
He said to the young man
"Just follow me around a bit,
And catch me as catch can!"

He ran, he rushed he tore, he jammed,
His clothes were all awry,
But finally he struck a joint
That knocked the rest sky high!

In other words, he "bumped the bumps"
With artist on the spot.
He shot our Lewie's mug right then,
And this is what he got!



Lew didn't give a snap for looks,
The crowd might laugh and shout!
He bumped and bumpety, bump, bump, bumped
Until the lights went out!

If anybody there had blues
Or felt down in the dumps,
You bet it left them mighty quick
When Lewie "bumped the bumps!"

New Secretary National Hardwood Lumber Association.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Hardwood Lumber Association held at Indianapolis, July 13, Frank F. Fish of that city was unanimously elected to the position of secretary, to succeed A. R. Vinnege, secretary pro tem, resigned. Mr. Fish scarcely needs any introduction to the lumber trade, and especially to the hardwood fraternity of the United States, as during his entire business life he has been associated with commercial agencies dealing largely or entirely with the lumber trade.

In 1890 Mr. Fish became manager of one of the oldest commercial reporting houses in the country, the Early Company, devoted to the agricultural implement and carriage and wagon industry. He continued as western manager for

this agency until 1899, when he established the Foster Lumber Mercantile Agency, which was the first lumber agency to give particular attention to the hardwood trade. He continued with this agency until 1903, when the assets of the company were sold to the Lumbermen's Credit Association of this city. After this, and up to recent date, Mr. Fish has been western manager of the International Mercantile Agency.

It goes without saying that Mr. Fish is already very thoroughly acquainted with the majority of the hardwood lumber fraternity of the



FRANK F. FISH.

United States. He was born at Racine, Wis., thirty six years ago, and is a son of the founder of the famous Fish Brothers Wagon Company of that city. He is an industrious and forceful young man, is a thorough adept at organization, and his services should prove of inestimable value to the National Hardwood Lumber Association. The Hardwood Record wishes to extend congratulations to both Mr. Fish and the association for what seems to be a very desirable alliance for both. Mr. Fish will assume the duties of his office August 1 next, and will be located at Indianapolis, Ind., in a handsome suite of offices at 617 Traction building, which he will share jointly with George L. Smith, inspector general of the association.

A. R. Vinnege, who has so ably filled the office of secretary of the association for the last fifteen months, resigns the position that he may devote his entire time to the extensive hardwood trade of the A. R. Vinnege Lumber Company, of which he is president.

New Maple Flooring Plant.

Ward Brothers, the well-known manufacturers of Michigan hardwood products at Big Rapids, Mich., are installing a four-machine flooring plant with a capacity of 10,000,000 feet of flooring a year. The output will consist of hard maple, oak and beech flooring, but very largely will be of the first named variety.

The factory is of entirely new construction, and is equipped with the latest improved machinery of all kinds, including flooring machines, scrapers, polishers and end matchers. The plant is so arranged that when the rough lumber is delivered at the mill, it does not leave cover until the finished flooring is loaded from the warehouse into cars. All the latest labor-saving devices, conveyors, etc., are being installed.

The firm has a double kiln, the buildings of which are 211 feet in length, which affords a capacity of fifty percent more than the normal requirements of the flooring mill. The mill building proper is 40 by 180 feet, and the

warehouse is 80 by 160 feet, which affords a capacity of 1,500,000 feet of finished flooring. The plant is served in a most desirable way with railroad sidetracks.

Ward Brothers are owners of hardwood timber lands located in the best maple section of Michigan, and operate their own sawmill at Big Rapids. It is estimated that they have a supply of timber sufficient to operate the new flooring plant for a period of at least twenty years.

Report Annual National Hardwood Lumber Association.

The HARDWOOD RECORD has just issued in pamphlet form for the National Hardwood Lumber Association its official report of the eighth annual meeting, which was held at Buffalo, May 18 and 19 last. The work is printed on handsomely calendered paper and comprises forty-eight pages. It is enclosed within fine cover paper, printed in two colors. The book is embellished with a handsome duotone-gravure portrait of President Earl Palmer, and half-tone pictures of the other officers of the association, the board of directors, and the chairmen of the various committees. The official emblem of the association, which appears on the cover of the book, and which is herewith reproduced, was



designed by the Hawthorn Record. For the mechanical excellence of the publication, the association is indebted to the well known printers to the lumber craft, the Regan Printing House, 82 91 Plymouth Place, Chicago. As an addenda to the work is published a complete roster of the members of the association. The Hawthorn Record has been very highly complimented by both officers and numerous members of the association, for the handsome and attractive way in which the book has been executed. Copies of the publication will be mailed to all members, and can be obtained by those interested in the workings of the association on application to the secretary.

Annual Vehicle Woodstock Company.

The annual meeting of the Vehicle Woodstock Company, at which thirty members were present, was held at the Great Northern Hotel in Chicago, July 12 and 13. At this meeting the following officers were elected:

President, B. F. Von Behren, Evansville, Ind.

First Vice President, M. E. Leming, Capt.
Girardeau, Mo.

Second Vice President, Henry Quellman,
St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary, Treasurer and Sales Manager,
Fred A. Curtis, Chicago.

The report of the year's business indicates that this company has materially increased its business during the past year. The standing of those connected with the company and the volume of their business makes this concern one of the most important in the vehicle stock line.

With a computer, operators can find two or three different combinations of work and rest times. Then, I would tell these operators to do a day's work and then find out how they feel. We could then select out of those the one that is best for the range, delivery, and cost. With the computer, St. Louis could save a minimum of one or two spots of time.

The Vehicle Woodstock Company was organized July 15, 1906, largely through the efforts of Fred A. Clatus of Chicago, who at that time was manufacturer of car and truck bodies, and had heard Mr. Clatus recognize the local condition in which the industry stood at that time by reason of non-uniformity of sizes, grade and price, and succeeded eventually in perfecting an organization of the chief producers of this kind of wagon and carriage material the policy of which has been to maintain a fixed standard of grade on the goods and to establish a uni-

During the first 10 days of the first semester, 1962-3, 110 students completed the work of the first semester in the first 10 days of the first semester, and 100 students completed the work of the first semester in the first 10 days of the first semester. This indicates that the course was fixed a high and satisfactory standard of grade and that the students were able to complete the work of the first semester in the first 10 days of the first semester.

Nature itself makes the addition more happy. As the work of the company is more profitable, the great numbers of the natives, those of the who are a more considerable part of the trade. The work being more by the company is necessary to turn of the work by reason of the multitude to give goods at a just price, and to give and satisfactory quality.



PROMINENT MEMBERS VEHICLE WOODSTOCK COMPANY

The above group represents a number of the directors of the Aclade Woodstock Company, Chicago, Ill., and was taken on Umbrella Rock, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Tenn. The colored guide in the foreground is an ex-slave of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Seated from right to left, the gentlemen pictured are as follows: F. A. Curtis, Memphis Rite & Bow Company, Chicago, secretary and treasurer; B. F. Von Behren, Von Behren Manufacturing Company, Evansville, Ind., president; E. S. Philley, Arms Bedding Company, Celina, O.; M. R. Campbell, J. Darn Manufacturing Company, Fulkahoma, Tenn.; H. J. Wildermuth, C. M. Carter & Son, Sardis, Miss.; P. B. Anderson, J. M. Skinner Bedding Company, Toledo, O.; B. G. Lynch, B. G. Lynch & Co., Jonesboro, Ark.; J. E. Buscher, Louisville Spoke & Bending Company, Louisville, Ky.; S. W. Russell, Von Behren Russell Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. K. Cunningham, Cunningham Manufacturing Company, Postoria, O.; J. L. Darn Campbell & Darn Manufacturing Company, Fulkahoma, Tenn.; F. A. White, St. Mary's Wheel & Spoke Company, St. Mary's, O.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

The HARDWOOD RECORD was honored with a call a few days ago, from Stephen Mills, Jr., secretary-treasurer of the Bari & Mills Company, Zanesville, O. Mr. Mills placed orders in this market for upwards of \$10,000 worth of lumber.

G. M. Payne, special agent of the Manufacturing Lumbermen's Underwriters of Kansas City, Mo., was a caller at this office last week.

J. J. Bruer, traffic manager of Bennett & Witte, Memphis, Tenn., was a visitor in Chicago last week, and made the Brooks a call.

Among the distinguished Chicago visitors recently were: John H. Hummelberger, of the Hummels & Harrison Lumber Company, Morehouse, Ky.; M. E. Leming, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; B. F. Von Behren, Evansville, Ind.; and Cash M. Carpenter, Sardis, Miss.

W. M. Klotz, the distinguished lumberman of Odessa, O., is away for one of his regular European trips this month.

Among the welcome callers at the Record office within the last few days was Lewis Foster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States.

Earl Palmer, president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, was in the city early last week on his way to Omena, Mich., for his summer vacation. His family is already installed in his summer cottage at that picturesque resort on upper Lake Michigan.

The National Lumber Manufacturing Company, Ashland, Mich., has arranged with the Johnson & Kiser Lumber Company, as exclusive sales agents for their Jackson, Ala., mill output, and with the Carl & Lytle Lumber Company, Pittsburg, for the exclusive sale of the product of its West Virginia mill.

A. L. Dennis of Dennis Brothers, the well-known hardwood lumber and maple flooring manufacturers of Grand Rapids, was a visitor in the Chicago market last week.

Among the welcome visitors in town a few days ago was Daniel Duke, the veteran hardwood manufacturer of Traverse City, Mich.

C. M. Clark, sales manager for the Swan Bay Lumber Company, Clay City, Ky., who is about as well known in Chicago as he is on his native heath, has just recovered from a protracted stage of typhoid fever. It will be welcome news to his many friends to know that he is again back in the harness.

The Hardwood Record is indebted to the McEwen Lumber Company for a useful little pad for moistening envelopes, which this company is evidently sending to its friends as a gift. It is a useful and attractive little novelty, saving both time and tongue.

Boston.

Theodore H. Buck, principal in the Chelsea, Mass., lumber firm of T. H. Buck & Co., died last week at his Winthrop home, in his sixty-fifth year. Mr. Buck was a native of Bucksport, Me., to which town his family had given its name. As a youth he came to Chelsea and in the early sixties established the firm of T. H. Buck & Co., which has grown to be one of the largest retail businesses in Eastern Massachusetts. The lumber trade of Boston and vicinity held a general meeting and passed resolutions of respect to his memory.

Gain Robinson, the Springfield, Mass., wholesale lumber dealer, last week when returning from a two week's fishing trip in his launch, with his son and a pilot as companions, during the night fell overboard, probably while asleep. The river was dragged and the body found. The funeral was held last Saturday. Mr. Robinson was a native of Detroit, Mich., in his forty-fifth year, the possessor of an extensive business.

During the second week of July a disastrous fire of incendiary origin started in the yard of B. F. Lamb & Co., Boston, and swept across intervening properties to the yard of the C. W. Leatherbee Lumber Company, resulting in a total loss of about \$200,000, of which approximately \$50,000 will fall on the property of B. F. Lamb & Co. and something under \$55,000 on that of the C. W. Leatherbee Lumber Company. Mr. Fortunato, one of the prominent employees of the Leatherbee Company, had a narrow escape, and the watchman who was assisting him put up the rear officers' shutters was burned to death, so sudden was the rush of flames. B. F. Lamb & Co. have opened a temporary office at 350 Albany street. It is not yet known what the company will do toward reestablishing their yard here. It is understood that the C. W. Leatherbee Lumber Company will not reopen its Albany street yard but will establish a downtown office and will increase its already large stock of lumber at its Swett street yard. A number of fire insurance attempts have been made on the lumber yards during the past year.

Arthur W. Moore, office manager for Wm. E. Latimer & Co., Boston wholesaler, is enjoying a two weeks' vacation in the "balmy

atmosphere of the country."

H. A. Savage, with the Cypress Lumber Company, will leave Boston next Saturday for a two weeks' outing.

Charles C. Batchelder, treasurer of the Boston Lumber Company, is spending his Saturdays and Sundays at his summer home in Bolton. Mr. Batchelder makes the trip to and from Bolton in his handsome new automobile.

John M. Woods, of John M. Woods & Co., is spending much of his time at his Somerville residence, although making trips at intervals to the Corinthian Yacht Club at Marblehead, of which he is a member. E. D. Walker, first vice president of the Lumber Trade Club, of the firm of John M. Woods & Co., is enjoying the pleasures of camping at Deans Island near Essex, Mass. Mr. Walker has a speedy power boat.

Galen Parker, of Parker & Page, hardwood wholesalers and dowl specialists, leaves Boston on Tuesday next for a three weeks' sojourn in the Intervale region of New Hampshire. Mr. Francis Page, of the same company, is summering on the north shore, being pleasantly situated at Clifton, Mass.

R. W. Douglas, secretary of the Lumber Trade Club, is at the Colonial Inn, Winthrop Beach, Mass., and alternates between business and pleasure. One day last week Mr. Douglas brought in, single handed, seventy eight pounds of large sea fish, said to be the record catch of the season.

The midsummer outing of the Massachusetts Wholesale Lumber Association, held on Wednesday last, was a pronounced success. The ocean tug Vesta conveyed the party to Magnolia and Manchester by the Sea and returning stopped at the house of the Corinthian Yacht Club, Marblehead, Mass., where a shore dinner was served. Addresses were made by President Wm. E. Litchfield; Wm. Bacon, of Davenport, Peters & Co., chairman of the outing committee; Horace M. Bickford, of the H. M. Bickford Lumber Company, and others.

New York.

The program of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association to be held at Ottawa, August 16, 17 and 18, shows that the meeting will be an interesting one from the many important topics to come up for discussion. New York will be well represented on the occasion, many dealers being glad to take advantage of the opportunity of visiting one of the most attractive spots of the Dominion at the most delightful season of the year.

John Cathcart, the hardwood manufacturer and exporter, 115 Franklin street, is at his Decatur, Ala., plant for a three months' stay. Reports from him through the local office state that the plant is turning out more and better lumber than ever before and that 1905 bids fair to be the banner year in his operations. A fine new planing mill has been added to the plant which gives Mr. Cathcart one of the best southern hardwood operations of the present time.

Gerhard Mertins, representative for Price & Pierce, Ltd., London, who has been visiting the principal hardwood manufacturing points in the West and South, sailed for home on the Oceanic July 5, after a very successful trip.

The Gauley Company's big mill at Camden on Gauley, W. Va., for which Price & Hart, 18 Broadway, are selling agents, is running full time on a fine lot of hardwood and spruce logs. The new tram road recently installed assures a steady supply of logs for the mill which previously was dependent upon tides.

C. O. Shepard, local manager of the Emporium Lumber Company's interests, with office at 1 Madison avenue, has returned from a vacation spent at his old home in Hillsboro, Ohio.

Harry L. Dewey of Dixon & Dewey, Flatiron Building, reports the hardwood trade as fair, but

would like to see a little more activity among the buying trade. This firm has a very choice line of stock and will be right in it with the opening of the fall demand, which from present indications gives promise of a renewed activity all along the line.

Sam E. Barr of the Barr & Mills Company, Flatiron Building, has just returned from a two weeks' trip to Tennessee and West Virginia mill points. He reports conditions there firm, with supplies short and indications that the fall will see higher prices. Mr. Barr is spending the summer with his family at Arverne, L. I., going back and forth daily.

R. L. Waikey, head of the local office of the Crosby & Beckley Company, New Haven, Conn., at 1 Madison avenue, is on a business trip to Ohio points.

J. B. Wall of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company, Buffalo, was at the Imperial for a couple of days last week on a brief business trip.

H. M. Bickford, H. M. Bickford Company, Boston, was looking into the New York market last week.

R. C. Scatterd, son of John M. Scatterd of Buffalo, who is head of the New York & Batavia Woodworking Company, Batavia, N. Y., was in town last week closing up some business deals. His company is furnishing some of the handsomest trim that comes east.

Pendennis White of Buffalo was in town for the greater part of the fortnight at the headquarters of the Lumber Insurance Company of New York, of which he is president.

F. S. Morrison, local representative for the Lumbermen's Credit Association of Chicago, publishers of the Red Book, has severed his connection with that concern to sail for England pursuant to advices that he had been left a large estate.

E. W. Robbins, Moffett, Robbins & Co., Cincinnati, which firm is closely allied with Maley, Thompson & Moffett, was a visitor last week on business and pleasure, accompanied by Mrs. Robbins.

R. W. Higbie, hardwood wholesaler of 45 Broadway, is on a business and pleasure trip to the Adirondacks.

E. M. Price, of Price & Hart, 18 Broadway, has returned to the office from a three weeks' stay at Lakeville, Conn., where he has been recuperating from a slightly rundown condition.

George T. Cook, manager of the Maple, Birch & Beech Flooring Company's operations at Gaines, Pa., was a visitor last week on business and pleasure.

There was a meeting on July 14 of the creditors of the American Parquetry Company of this city, which recently went into bankruptcy, at which thirty claims were filed. Charles M. Beam and William Blau were both candidates for trustee, but no agreement was reached and the meeting adjourned to a later date.

A meeting of the creditors of the International Mahogany Company, New York, Cincinnati and Pittsburg, was held July 14. E. R. Finch was unanimously elected trustee. The schedule filed shows liabilities of \$746,000 and nominal assets of \$643,000.

Baltimore.

Lumbermen here are deeply interested in the complaint brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission by the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association against a number of eastern railroads, in which the petitioners ask that the railroads be compelled to furnish equipment with their flat cars in the way of racking for loading lumber and to make an allowance of 500 pounds per car in the freight charges for this equipment. The lumbermen, while contending that it was wrong to compel them to furnish the racking, were disposed to effect a compromise on the basis of the railroads making an allowance of 500 pounds in the weight of each car. But the railroads flatly refused to make any concessions, and the National association finally

realized that it could not hope to obtain redress except by going before the Interstate Commission. The petition sets forth the case in full and makes it plain that the railroads, in refusing to provide equipment, are in fact guilty of a discrimination against the lumber trade, since other lines of business are receiving more liberal treatment. The matter is likely to come up for further discussion at the midsummer meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association to be held at Ottawa next month, to which representatives of all the other lumber organizations have been invited. Some formal action is likely to be taken at this meeting, and the procedure will be in effect the conclusion of all the lumber organizations in the country.

A decision of much importance to a number of lumber corporations as well as individuals engaged in lumbering operations was handed down in the circuit court at Fairmont, W. Va., on July 10, the case being that of the state of West Virginia against Henry C. King and others in chancery. This case brought into controversy some 500,000 acres of land rich in timber, coal and other resources, and situated in the southern part of the state. Some of this land was granted to Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolutionary war. It was afterward sold by the state for taxes, but King claimed the right to redeem the land and brought 400 other defendants into the suit with him. Judge John W. Mason, in handing down his decision, released some 7,000 acres claimed by Egbert Miller and the Spruce Coal & Lumber Company, holding that neither King nor the state had any claim to the tract. The decision is in the nature of a precedent, which will doubtless be promptly availed of by other holders, who will likewise ask to be released.

The Retail Lumber Dealers' Association organized here with Edward P. Gill as president has secured permanent quarters in the building at the southeast corner of Eastern avenue and Union Dock, where William M. Borgan, the temporary secretary, will be on hand to help along the cause. The intention is to provide a lunch room and other attractions, which will serve to bring the members of the trade together frequently and make the association headquarters a center of interest. Of the twenty-two firms in the city not less than sixteen have so far joined and several others are expected to come in soon, so that the association will include practically every lumber firm in Baltimore.

The will of Jacob Hughes, president of the Hughes Furniture Manufacturing Company, who died June 24, has been filed for probate in the Orphans' Court. It makes provision for the continuance of the business so successfully managed by the deceased. The capital invested in the factory is to remain there for a certain time.

Carter, Hughes & Co., Eastern avenue and Union Dock, have recently taken up the mahogany business again and some fine lots have of late changed hands through their instrumentality. The firm also reports a brisk demand for maple flooring, which is extensively used in the many large buildings going up in the burnt district.

E. F. Perry, secretary of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, was in this city and Washington last Monday and Tuesday, and conferred with a number of lumbermen with respect to matters of interest to the trade.

A. G. Updegrave of S. T. Updegrave, Williamsport, Pa., hardwood manufacturer, stopped here last week on the way to the firm's plant near Hot Springs, N. C.

Pittsburg.

W. D. Johnston, president of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, is back from a visit to the company's yellow pine mills at Paxton, Fla., where 100,000 feet of lumber is cut daily.

R. H. Erving of Flint, Erving & Stoner has returned from a short stay at his summer home

at Beacon's Cove. J. B. Lind of the same company has his family summering at a cottage recently at Lake Simcoe, sixty-six miles from Toronto.

A. M. Turner and W. H. Maslin of the A. M. Turner Lumber Company, recently made quite an extended tour of the southern states. They report that the mills are all up with orders, and that it is hard to get deliveries. They also secured an unusually large order for yellow pine recently.

W. E. McMillan of the McMillan Lumber Company is at last able to get out for an hour a day with the aid of two canes. He was a victim of the Pennsylvania railroad wreck at Harrisburg.

J. F. McIlvain & Co. have been booking some large orders this month for white oak, which they will deliver from their mills at Pine Grove, W. Va., on the West Virginia branch of the R. & O. railroad.

D. L. Gillespie & Co. shipped the first steamer of ties from Brunswick to Cuba on July 17. This is to apply on their order of 17,000,000 cypress ties, all of which are destined for railroad use in Cuba. Each steamer will carry about 35,000 ties and it is expected that it will take eight months to fill the order.

The West Virginia Lumber Company has over 3,000,000 feet of poplar, oak and yellow pine in stock at its mill at Johnson City, Tenn., drying for shipment.

J. J. Penney of J. E. McIlvain & Co. is at Chautauqua for a few days with his family.

A. and F. L. McMillan of the McMillan Lumber Company are at the company's plant at Wilson, W. Va., getting out some big orders of oak and hemlock.

F. A. Wilson superintendent of salesmen for the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company of Columbus, O., made a very successful trip among the Pittsburg hardwood firms ten days ago. His sales show the best demand for plain oak, which is going at good prices. Poplar was also a steady seller with him.

W. E. Terhune of W. E. Terhune & Co. is in the northwest buying stock.

M. A. Hayward, of the Burt & Brabb Lumber Company, Columbus, O., picked up some nice orders in this city last week. His company's plant is at Ford, Ky., where it is manufacturing poplar extensively.

J. H. Henderson of the H. C. Huston Lumber Company and the Yough-Manor Lumber Company took a two days' trip up the Baltimore & Ohio a few days ago and brought back some nice orders for hardwood from the mill towns.

The Nicola Brothers Company and G. B. Merrill & Co. of Dent's Run, Pa., have bought 9,000 acres of hardwood and yellow pine lands on the Pearl river in Mississippi for about \$200,000. The Nicola Brothers Company will at once put in a large mill and develop the property. G. B. Merrill & Co. will have active charge of the work. The purchasers secured a right of way to the Illinois Central railroad at Canton, Miss., which gives them the advantage of river or rail shipment. The Nicola Brothers Company is also having an expert examination made of an 18,000 acre timber tract in Mississippi which it contemplates buying, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

J. N. Woollett, hardwood manager for the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, has just closed a contract for 2,000,000 feet of first and second white oak, poplar and chestnut to be cut at Hartsville, Tenn., and shipped within ninety days. His company is having a big trade in oak dimension stuff for mines, shafts, trestles, etc.

The Yough-Manor Lumber Company, through its sales manager, J. H. Henderson, secured one of the best orders booked in over two years when it got the annual order of the Oliver & Snyder Steel Company early in July. The order calls for over 1,000,000 feet of lumber and will aggregate at least \$50,000. The lumber will be

cut at the company's plants and yards at Hartsville, Tenn., Pa. In addition to the lumber, there will be wanted 500,000 feet of yellow pine, all hardwood for use in the construction of a large quantity of pit props. There will be 25,000 pit ties. Most of the lumber will be of oak and hardwood and it will be cut at the company's mills at Kent, Md., and Emma and Onondaga, Pa.

The Oliver Lumber Company has appeared for Pennsylvania's interest. The incorporators are Robert A. and Samuel Ogilvie and William Morrison of Pittsburg.

Erving & Stoner are shipping 625 cars under a month at present. Their best sale is for yellow pine, of which they bid fair to ship 100,000 for this year. The company reports a good demand for hardwoods and a brisk trade in poplar.

The Ruskoff Lumber Company is doing a nice business this month in poplar. Both saps and common stock are in good demand with them and are supplied from the West Virginia mills, of which they have the output.

The Pennsylvania Lumber Company, whose Pittsburg manager is F. K. Bradshaw, is handling a large amount of oak and hardwoods from its plant at Sheffield, Pa. Its trade with building contractors has been very satisfactory this month and it reports prices firm, with a tendency to advance in oak and maple.

At least two car loads of Pittsburg lumbermen and their families are expecting to take in the excursion to the annual convention of Hoo, Hoo, to be held at Portland, in September.

Buffalo.

Reports from the South are not very favorable to the production of a large stock of oak. M. M. Wall, who is lately back from a trip to the Gulf States, found that the old rainy conditions still prevail to a great extent.

The Hugh McLean Lumber Company has found a site for its new oak mill in Memphis, but has not decided on the size of it yet. The company finds business quiet, but looks for a heavy fall trade, as the furniture and other factories using hardwoods are preparing for a strong run.

The yard of the Empire Lumber Company on Seneca street is selling out preparatory to closing, but the plan to keep up a general assortment while reducing the amount is adhered to, and incoming shipments are frequent. F. W. Vetter is still in Buffalo.

Taylor & Crate are adding to their stock of hardwoods at their Niagara river yard, where they are very favorably situated for handling everything by lake, so that it is not necessary to bring up much from the South that can be supplied from that direction.

Scotchard & Son are keeping the Seneca street yard well stocked since moving the office up town. They do not report any conclusions of the negotiations for more oak territory in the South, though the quest will continue till it is obtained.

A. Miller is going into cherry considerably and has lately brought quantities of it from Pennsylvania, besides a supply of poplar and oak from West Virginia.

Pacific coast lumber is coming into favor, and G. Elias & Co. have lately added to their stock of timber by getting some long lengths of Washington fir. Low prices in the trade are complained of.

O. J. Yeager finds that his plan of carrying an all-around hardwood assortment has been so well reflected that he is easy on shipments to the South, and will only need to fill in here and there occasionally as the demand becomes acute.

The question of room still takes up the attention of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company, the yard always being filled to the overflow stage, chiefly with oak, other southern hardwoods always being carried for assortment. More wood is planned for soon.

Cherry lumber moves well, so that I. N. Stewart & Bro. are busy through the quiet season. They have lately received shipments from Pennsylvania and have more on the way. Plain oak is selling from the South to buyer direct. It is still about the scarcest of lumber.

Lumbermen go down the river under the auspices of the Lumber Exchange, August 3, and the Hoo-Hoo on the 15th; that sort of outing is most desirable, and a delightful time is planned for both occasions.

Detroit.

The Yeomans Lumber & Box Company has given a trust chattel mortgage for the benefit of all its creditors to Henry Wineman, Jr. The creditors include a number of well known hardwood houses, among them C. Crane & Co., Cincinnati; Vansant, Kitchen & Co., and the Keys Fannin Lumber Company of Ashland, Ky.; Advance Lumber Company, Cleveland, Ohio, besides nearly all the Detroit wholesalers. The debts of the Yeomans concern total nearly \$460,000, and the trustee states that there are not enough assets to pay over 40 cents on the dollar. R. H. Vansant of Ashland, Ky., attended the creditors' meeting.

Brownlee & Co. are beginning to get in their hardwood stocks by vessel, most of the lumber coming from Lake Superior. The firm are building 200 feet of new docks.

The official report of the recent National Hardwood Lumber Association meeting at Buffalo, which is just out, shows only four members of the association located in Detroit. Vigorous efforts are being made to increase this membership to more respectable proportions.

The McClure Lumber Company has made another purchase of hardwood timber lands in the vicinity of Eutaw, Ala., the figure being \$28,000. The purchase is near their new mill and makes the total number of acres owned by them in Alabama just \$8,000. Their mill will be started August 1, some timber for its construction having been delayed. The McClures last week sold 400,000 feet of birch lumber to a Toledo concern. George McClure says they intend to dispose of their Goin street yard, the sale price to be about \$6,000.

Detroit vesselmen predict the gradual removal of the lumber district from the west end of Detroit to River Rouge. "It is only a matter of time when the government will have to dredge the Rouge to accommodate the largest lumber boats," said a marine man. "Vessels drawing fourteen feet can now go no farther than the Wabash bridge. This takes in Restrick, Brownlee and the Dwight plants. The railroads have driven the lumber interests down stream by buying the river front."

Saginaw Valley.

W. D. Young & Co. of Bay City are buying a lot of oak in the log and cutting it up to suit their trade. The larger portion of Michigan oak was taken off by stave manufacturers years ago, but there is occasionally a small lot to be found. The quality is not quite as good as a rule as southern oak, but it makes good furniture and house finishing lumber. W. D. Young & Co. report business as holding up very well. They are running day and night and sending a lot of flooring abroad.

The McCormick Hay Lumber Company of Saginaw is bringing up quantities of oak from the south, mostly Arkansas. This concern is handling about 5,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber this year. It has bought 300,000 feet of ash cut at the Gates mill at Bay City.

I. W. Snyder of Bay City is interested with the New River Lumber Company, recently organized, which is to erect a double band mill near New River, Tenn., where the company has bought 300,000 acres of hardwood timber land containing 200,000 cords of lumber. The tract is estimated to contain 100,000 cords of lumber. Mr. Snyder

left for the south on Monday. The mill is to be built this summer, and a twelve-mile spur road into the timber will be constructed in the near future.

The Eastman Flooring Company of Saginaw is taking the maple lumber of two or three concerns, among them the Kneeland-Bigelow Company, and the Wylie & Buell Lumber Company. Mr. Eastman says that business is just fair, but prices are much better than a year ago.

The Custer Manufacturing Company is looking over the northern part of the state for a site for a clothes-pin factory. Representatives of the company are favorably impressed with Wolverine, there being an abundance of hardwood timber in that vicinity. Beech and birch are mostly utilized. The factory is to be three stories high and employ seventy-five hands.

E. H. Covill has been operating a small mill at Ortonville, Genesee county, and will move it to Hartland. There is a good deal of scattered hardwood timber in that region, mostly small tracts owned by farmers, and beech, maple, cherry, elm, oak and ash are found. Occasionally butternut is found along the water courses and some hickory. Mr. Covill cut up a black cherry tree a few days ago that produced 1,000 feet of lumber, the tree measuring forty inches at the stump.

A. C. White finds a moderate call for basswood stock. He has picked up a lot of this grade of stock in eastern Michigan and takes the desirable basswood output of three or four mills on the river and also buys up north.

Prescott & Sons are operating a mill about two miles from Rose City, where they own a good tract of hardwood timber. The output of the plant is about 30,000 feet a day.

The work of building the Cook, Curtis & Miller hardwood plant at Grand Marais is being pushed to completion. It is to be equipped with a band saw, edger, trimmer, slasher and stave and heading machinery. The power is to be furnished by a 200-horsepower Corliss engine. The plant will be supplied with a hot-water vat so that it can be operated in cold weather. The hardwood lumber will be shipped by lake, and the staves and heading by rail.

Indianapolis.

Arthur L. Wright, who recently started a planing mill in Indianapolis, has been appointed a deputy factory inspector.

During the first six months of 1905 a total of 2,059 building permits were issued here, as against 1,664 for the corresponding period of last year. These permits called for a total outlay of \$3,376,513, and if the same rate is kept up for the remaining five months of the year 1905 will show a total expenditure of more than \$6,500,000 for new buildings in Indianapolis. As it is the year can not help but be the banner building year in the city's history for the record of last year, which was the largest up to date, has already been almost equaled. Several large downtown buildings have been built this year, and there have been more than 2,000 residences erected this spring. The contractors and carpenters of the city have had the busiest year in their experience, and indications are that there will be no let-up from now on till cold weather sets in and interferes with building operations.

The report of Bradstreet's for the first six months of the year shows that a total of seventy-five new industrial enterprises have been added to the city's industries since January 1, as against a total of but fifty-five new factories for the whole of 1904. This shows that in other lines of activity besides the building line Indianapolis is enjoying a splendid era of prosperity. Among the new industries established here this year are many large and wealthy concerns. While many of them are new firms, a goodly number are factories removed to the city from the various smaller

towns of the state being attracted by the superior facilities offered here.

Grand Rapids.

The July furniture sales are practically over and it is considered a conservative estimate that orders have been placed for ten million dollars worth of goods. It has been a little better than the average season with most manufacturers. Eastern buyers have been conservative again, but western and southern men have more than made good this deficit.

The number of buyers visiting this market this season will reach 900, which is a better attendance than that of a year ago. Some of the local factories have sold one-half their output.

The Beechwoods, a tract of hardwood covering over 200 acres, and the only large tract of virgin forest left in Muskegon county, has been placed on the market by C. E. Covell and M. B. Covell of Whitehall. Residents of Muskegon regret that this fine body of timber in Fruitland township is to be cut off.

Bristol.

It is rumored here that W. M. Ritter, president of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, Columbus, O., and a party of associates are negotiating a deal for the South & Western Railway, extending from Johnson City, Tenn., to Spruce Pine, N. C., and that this is a sequel to the recent purchases of timber lands in this section by eastern capitalists, with whom it is claimed Mr. Ritter is associated. The South & Western, which is owned by George L. Carter, a prominent railway magnate of this city, is an important connecting link with the proposed sea coast connection to South Carolina. The officials of the South & Western in this city will not confirm the report, or make any statements in regard to this matter, but it is generally understood.

The new mill of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company, Baltimore, Md., in Carter county, Tennessee, will be started next week. The mill has a capacity of 40,000 feet of hardwood lumber per day, and will employ one hundred and fifty men. R. E. Wood, president of the company, was in Bristol last week and when interviewed by a *Hardwood Record* representative stated that he was much pleased with the prospects of the new plant in Carter county, and believed it would soon be turning out stock to its fullest capacity. His company has recently purchased 7,000 acres of rich timber land in Carter county, from the Boston Iron & Timber Company, of Boston, Mass. Mr. Wood added that his company is erecting two large mills in Cherokee county, North Carolina, which will soon be put into operation.

Huyler & Company of New York City have just purchased 6,000 acres of rich timber land in Sevier county, Tennessee. The tract is known as the Glen Alpine tract and is rich in hardwoods. A branch railroad will be built into the territory and cutting on the stock begun immediately.

Blaine Denton, a prominent young lumberman, met a tragic death in the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company's camps near Garbers, Tenn., last week, where he was suddenly killed by a rolling log.

J. H. Bryan of the Bryan Lumber Company has returned from Cranberry, N. C., where he spent a week investigating his mills in that section. Mr. Bryan reports everything in fine shape at the mills.

George E. Davis of the George E. Davis Lumber Company has returned from a business trip to points in Tennessee and Virginia in the interest of his business and reports a successful trip.

J. H. Wilkinson is making a number of improvement in his plant in South Bristol, which will increase the output considerably.

C. J. Harkrader has returned from a trip to Knoxville, Tenn., on lumber business.

The J. B. Buck Lumber Company of Johnson City, Tenn., has just made an important sale of a large amount of stock to George L. Carter, owner of the South & Western Railway of this city. The stock will be used in railway bridge construction.

J. W. Alderson & Son of Wallace, Va., have purchased a fine tract of timber land from Crockett Le Seur of this city, and will at once begin cutting on the newly acquired property. The tract is located at Wyndale, Va., and consists of oak, poplar, white pine and chestnut.

J. T. Newman of Bristol has just closed a deal with John Brogan of Wyndale, Va., for a fine tract of timber land in Washington county, Virginia. The tract consists wholly of hardwoods and will be cut as soon as possible.

St. Louis.

J. P. & W. M. Richardson have had a good trade this year and are now receiving some nice shipments of hardwoods. J. P. Richardson, Jr., is being initiated in the lumber business, and under the guidance of his father is making a canvass of the trade in Missouri and Arkansas.

Franz Waldstein of the Waldstein Lumber Company takes a philosophical view of the hardwood situation and believes that the fall trade will be very satisfactory both as to volume and prices.

The Milne Lumber Company has moved from the Security Building to Room 303 Fullerton Building, where they feel quite at home among the many lumber concerns in that big skyscraper. The company reports business as fair for the summer season.

Nashville.

The Southern Lumber & Box Company recently acquired the interests of the Jacobs-Dews Lumber Company of North Nashville, including the standing timber owned by the latter concern. Both Charles Dews and Arthur Jacobs have taken stock in the new company and will have positions with it. Mr. Dews is regarded as one of the most expert log buyers in the South. He will have charge of the buying. Mr. Jacobs will be the yard man. The Southern Lumber & Box Company will increase its capital stock on account of the enlarged business. The company's offices will remain at Bridge avenue and Cumberland River.

Edward Barber of Cincinnati has been in Nashville during the past few days buying thin quartered oak for export. He represents the Illingsworth, Ingham Company, Ltd., of Leeds, England.

The Nashville Tie & Cedar Company has just shipped out a big order of cedar and chestnut poles to New Orleans. There were nearly 500 poles in the lot and they will be used for trolley and electric light wires. The shipping of such an order South to the cypress country in the Delta is regarded as significant here, for it is taken to mean that southerners think Tennessee cedar better than anything else for poles.

Nashville just now is still enjoying a big building boom and work on many residences is being pushed by owners and contractors. This state of affairs redounds to the benefit of the local lumber dealers, who have sold lots of timber to contractors this season.

Ely Garrison, a well-known lumberman, died recently at his home on North High street, Nashville, of typhoid fever. The deceased was southern buyer for the R. A. & J. J. Williams Lumber Company of Philadelphia. He began his career in the lumber business with Love, Boyd & Co. Later he was connected with the Union Lumber Company of Huntsville, Ala., after which he became associated with the Philadelphia firm. His successor has not yet been appointed.

The Nashville Transportation Company, which

handles most of the lumber brought down the Cumberland river, elected officers for the coming year at a recent meeting. John B. Ransom of John B. Ransom & Co. was elected president. John W. Love of Love, Boyd & Co. was president. Walter Keith, treasurer, and Capt. T. M. Gallagher, one of the best known exporters of the South, trade manager. S. S. Wharton was admitted to the company and elected secretary. The company's affairs were found to be in excellent shape and well prepared for a good business next fall.

John B. Ransom is accompanied by Mrs. Ransom and their two youngest children, who are on July 29 for a six weeks' trip through Europe.

D. S. Hutchinson, the general sales manager of the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company, has returned from a business trip to Louisville. Dunlap's mill in North Nashville, which was recently destroyed by fire, is being rapidly rebuilt and in the course of a few weeks will be in shape to run again.

John W. Love, accompanied by his family, left Nashville on the night of July 21 for six weeks' stay at his summer home, Markland, in Nova Scotia. Mr. Love goes to Markland every summer and puts in his vacation in fishing, sailing, boating, hunting and having a general good time.

John M. Brumman, chief inspector for Love, Boyd & Co. has tendered his resignation and has been succeeded by William Harris, who has been transferred here from the yards of the company at Scottsville, Ky.

Simon Lieberman, Nashville's veteran lumberman, a member of the firm of Lieberman, Love man & O'Brien, is confined to his home by sick leave. It is hoped his illness is not of a serious nature.

W. B. Davidson of the Davidson-Benedict Company, has gone to Colorado and other parts of the West. He will rest about a month before returning to take up the work of the busy fall season.

John M. Smith, of the new John M. Smith Lumber Company, formed by the consolidation of several local concerns and one Louisville firm, has just returned from a week's trip to St. Louis and Chicago, where he has been selling lumber.

S. W. Pennington of Louisville, a member of the John M. Smith Lumber Company, is in the city. He will soon take up his permanent residence here.

Hugh C. Card of the Southern Hardwood Company says there is a popular tree within five miles of Nashville that is eight feet in diameter and sixty feet to the first limb. He has offered to get a photograph of the monster to show any doubting Thomases. The tree in question is on the Miller property, down the river, and is said to contain over 8,000 feet of No. 1 poplar.

Several million feet of first class hardwoods can now be found in lumber yards at Hartselle, Iriondale county, Tenn. From six to ten cars are being shipped daily to points all over the country. Several lots have been shipped to Liverpool recently.

A. H. Leathers, manufacturer of hickory handles at Jackson, Tenn., will start a factory on Turkey creek at an early date, which will be run in addition to the plant at Jackson. The respective forests of the two localities will afford the site of the proposed work plant.

J. L. Brenkman, a well known timber dealer, died on July 2 at his home, Woodville, near Clarksville, Tenn. He leaves a wife and two children. He deceased since the death of his only son, Indus, and was next of kin. He was in the lumber business with Love, Boyd & Co. and later with the Union Lumber Company of Huntsville, Ala.

The T. J. Orr Lumber Company, which was organized in 1901, is planning to build a new mill at Nashville, Tenn., and to operate it on a large scale.

plans planting the lumber of the famous saw mills in and around White Bluff.

The mill destroyed most of the lumber in the fire at Craig & Williams of Franklin, Tenn., was destroyed in 1901. The loss is estimated at \$2,000,000. The plant was built in 1901.

The annual meeting of the Retail Lumber Association of Tennessee and Alabama was held in Chattanooga, Tenn., on Aug. 21, 1901. The delegates from these two states were: Tennessee—The association was organized in 1901. Its officers are: Richard R. Ransom, of Birmingham, president; Charles C. Heath, of Birmingham, vice-president; W. L. Weller, of Birmingham, secretary and treasurer; T. P. Jordan, of Memphis; W. J. Weller, of Nashville; and W. L. Murphy of Knoxville, all members of the board of directors.

W. C. Rogers of Hattiesburg, Miss., has been awarded the contract to furnish half a million feet of lumber to be used by the government at the construction of Lock No. 2 above the town of Nashville, Tenn. The work will be finished some time this year and when completed there will be a stock water the year round for sixty miles above and below Nashville.

Memphis.

John B. Ransom, Company, of Louisville, Ky., has purchased six acres of land in New South Memphis and will erect there a 1,000-horsepower plant with a daily capacity of 100,000 feet for the manufacture of hardwood flooring. The plant will be so arranged that the output may be increased at the pleasure of the company. Quarter sawed, clear cut, white oak, poplar, pine and gum will be used. Large dry docks will be erected and a machine shop will be constructed to keep the plant running day and night. R. H. Lehn is president, W. C. Fenn, secretary, and William Goodjohn, superintendent of the company.

The Arthur Hardwood Flooring Company, which was recently organized here, has leased a desirable twelve acres of land. Work is to begin at once on the erection of the necessary buildings and the plant will be in operation within the next sixty days. The machinery and buildings, it is estimated, will cost \$100,000. The capacity will be about 150,000 feet.

These two companies, in connection with the announcement that a part of the output of the plant of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company of Buffalo to be established here will be hardwood flooring, give Memphis three companies manufacturing flooring not established here within a month. Previous to that time nothing had been done in the flooring line in Memphis.

The T. J. Orr Lumber Company, which was recently organized here with a capitalization of \$100,000 as a successor to the Orr-Sweeney Lumber Company, has just begun the operation of two mills in St. Francis county, Arkansas, about twenty-five miles west of Memphis, and is installing two other mills in the same section. The capacity of each will be 2,000,000 feet.

This company owns 8,000 acres of timber lands in that section and is engaged in the cutting and growing. The entire output of the two mills is already sold in advance to the A. & J. Lumber Company of Cincinnati, and the latter will establish yards at the two mill stations in the Choctaw near the mill sites. The lumber will be delivered to the yards and then shipped by the company to the various points. The company has a capital of \$100,000 and is managed by T. J. Orr, president, and J. L. Orr, secretary. The company will be in operation for some time.

The T. J. Orr Lumber Company, which was organized in 1901, is planning to build a new mill at Nashville, Tenn., and to operate it on a large scale.

acres of hardwood timber lands in Prairie county, Arkansas, just south of the holdings of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company, and will put in a mill with a daily capacity of about 15,000 feet. The land is well timbered with oak and gum. Mr. Campbell also announces the purchase of 400 acres of cypress brake near Webb, Miss., where he intends establishing a portable mill. This is somewhat of an experiment and if it proves successful the portable style of plant will prove popular since it solves the logging problem to a material extent.

The Murdock Lumber Company, which comes to Memphis from Washington, Ind., will spend between \$30,000 and \$40,000 in the establishment of a hardwood lumber plant in this city. The company has purchased five acres of land in New South Memphis and will at an early date begin the erection of the necessary buildings. Both members of the company will make their home in Memphis. They have purchased a lot in South Memphis and will erect thereon a handsome residence. The company comes to Memphis because of the reduction in the hardwood timber supply in southern Indiana. It is the second concern to leave the Hoosier state for Memphis for this cause, the other being the G. B. Lesh Manufacturing Company of Warsaw, Ind., maker of plow handles and wood wagon stock.

The Cochran Lumber Company has closed a deal for a site at Earl, Ark., for the erection of a large hardwood lumber mill for the development of the timber on its tract of 6,000 acres. Mr. Cooper, president of the company, announces that the mill here will be removed to Earl and that the box plant heretofore operated at this point will be sold.

Hardwood lumbermen here are very indignant over the fact that there is some shipment of lumber from the United States to England on a consignment basis from some of the eastern outlets. They had hoped that the bitter experience of those who experimented along this line some months ago, which culminated in a very large failure in Tennessee, would prove an object lesson so strong that there would not be any attempt to repeat this practice. Exporters here are emphatic in their language in discussing consignment business and they claim that even if the lumber which is duldest has to be sold in the United States there will be some profit to the manufacturer thereon or at least very small loss, whereas if the same lumber is shipped abroad on consignment it will scarcely bring freight and other charges. Not only will the individual manufacturer suffer by a pursuance of this policy on his part, but the lumber trade as a whole in the United States will be adversely affected because of the increased slowness with which the foreign market will assume normal conditions if this consignment is kept up even on a small scale.

The many friends of Chester Williams of Philadelphia, connected with the Thomas Williams, Jr., Lumber Company of that city, are congratulating him on his recent marriage to Miss Mildred Clark of New Orleans. He thought to steal a march on them by marrying as quietly as possible, but they are "on to him" and are quite profuse in their felicitations.

George C. Ehemann of Bennett & Witte, secretary of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis, returned this week from a trip to Mississippi. He reports very few of the sawer mills in operation and declares that dry stocks of lumber are hard to find. He says that there is a decided decrease in the amount going on sticks compared with the normal for this time of year.

Howard Cades of the Bliss Cook Oak Company of Blissville, Ark., is in the city. He is manager of that company's plant.

Edward Abbott, who has been closely identified with the use of red gum for paving purposes in England, has been in the city for some time. He is dividing his time between Memphis and his timber holdings in Mississippi and Louisiana. He claims to have shipped 75,000

tons of gum lumber abroad recently for paving purposes.

The Illinois Central & Union Belt Railway Company (belt line) will expend about \$100,000 in the building of tracks from their roads to the Mississippi river at the foot of Railroad avenue and the establishment of increased river terminal facilities. This move will be of considerable benefit to those hardwood lumber people who depend on the river for their logs and for the bringing in of lumber. It is estimated that the annual saving to the latter will approximate \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year alone.

New Orleans.

It is said that shipments will soon be made through New Orleans of 75,000 tons of red gum logs from Mississippi to be worked up into blocks for use in paving the streets of London. The news was given out by a representative of Edward Alcott of London. Mr. Alcott has recently been in Memphis, Tenn., investigating the field there for the purchase of some such material.

Several large purchases of cypress lands were noted during the past fifteen days. The St. Louis Cypress Lumber Company has purchased from the W. H. Norris Lumber Company of Houston, Tex., 13,000 acres of land in Lafourche and Terrebonne parishes, Louisiana. In addition to the cypress in this tract there is said to be a considerable quantity of oak on the ridges through the section which will be utilized in several stave and shuck factories that will be erected on the tract. As the oak staves have come into such great demand since last season it is probable that the oak ridges will be worked out before much of the cypress is touched.

Central America has been purchasing hardwood boxes to a considerable degree during the past fortnight.

Considerable interest in local circles has been manifested over the recent forestry report wherein the cottonwood possibilities along the Mississippi river were dwelt on.

Kansas City.

Hardwood men from other markets are not visiting Kansas City on business to any extent. Dealers here say that usually about this time hardwood mill men and wholesalers are numerous in this territory hustling for business, but for the past month or two they have been few and far between, indicating that they are having plenty of trade and are devoting their time more to pushing out shipments of old business than to looking for new orders.

Elmer E. Goodlander, the well-known hardwood man of Memphis, Tenn., was in Kansas City on the 20th, but was not looking for business. He was on his way to Salt Lake, Utah, for a vacation. Mr. Goodlander thinks that there will be a very active demand for the balance of the year, and that owing to the shortage of lumber prices will maintain the same firm demeanor that has characterized the market since early this year.

A. H. Connelly was in Omaha a few days ago on business. He says that the lumber business at Omaha is active this year. Mr. Connelly is preparing for a strong demand all through the fall season, and is well stocked up to take care of it.

J. H. Tschudy speaks cheerfully of the outlook. His trade has been brisk through the summer, and he looks for a good demand from now on. He was successful in contracting for a good lot of lumber earlier in the year and this stock has been coming in nicely of late, giving him an evenly assorted stock on hand.

The Hoo Hoo in the vicinity of Kansas City have not been very active of late, but J. R. McLauren of Ellsworth, vicegerent snark for western Kansas, announces a concatenation at Salina, Kan., August 5, at which time the Kansas cats will have a chance to get in their work on a good class of kittens, after which they will have a banquet at the National Hotel.

Minneapolis.

Otto Meyer of St. Louis, representing the Bonsack Lumber Company, was in Minneapolis last week interviewing consumers, among whom he found a fair demand for some special lines of stock.

E. Payson Smith, the local wholesaler of southern hardwoods, returned last week from a fishing trip to Annandale, Minn., where he spent a couple of weeks with his family. He is just back from a short business trip to Duluth. Mr. Smith reports a strong demand for oak, but rather a quiet market outside of that commodity.

P. W. Strickland of Barnard & Strickland says the usual rule of dull business during the summer months is not broken in Minneapolis, where the dealers are buying rather gingerly. While the general outlook is good, no heavy demand is looked for before September.

P. R. Hamilton of the Minneapolis Lumber Company has returned from a short trip over into Wisconsin. He says the Chicago strike is still hampering their business seriously. While the situation is improving, it has not reached a stage yet where it has added to their business in the Windy City. Business in northwestern cities is also quiet. There is stock enough in everything but oak to supply orders.

I. P. Lennan of I. P. Lennan & Co., local wholesalers of hardwood, says the factory trade with them is rather dull, but he looks for a better demand to set in next month, as soon as crop conditions cease to be a disturbing feature.

F. H. Lewis of this city says the hardwood trade is quiet. Offerings of stock are not heavy and the market is in good condition. Birch and basswood seem to be most plentiful, as the new cut is coming into shipping condition.

The City Sash & Door Company of Minneapolis, which has just celebrated its tenth anniversary, was the successful bidder for the stock of the defunct Bohn Manufacturing Company of St. Paul, which it is now placing on the market.

F. J. Lang of Hermansville, Mich., representing the Wisconsin Land & Lumber Company, is making temporary headquarters in the city and doing missionary work in behalf of their flooring and other specialties.

Louisville.

Perkins & Pettibone are very busy with their hardwood trade this hot weather. They not only continue to have all the oak orders they can take care of, but poplar firsts and seconds, as well as the lower grades, are moving somewhat better than they were. They have recently made some good export shipments of red gum and the domestic trade in this wood is unusually good. In fact, the call for gum is so strong generally that prices are advancing a little and the market is assuming a stiffer tone.

Charles Stotz of the Stotz Lumber Company says that there is an excellent eastern demand for poplar both for domestic use and for export shipment, especially for wide panel stock.

Wehmhoff & Ballard, who represent the cypress selling agency in this city, report the cypress trade here dull. With the exception of the regular tank business, which makes a steady call for the quantities required, and the increased use of cypress by the planing mills for interior finish and other mill work, the trade is without exciting feature.

George E. Moody of the Kentucky Planing Mill, manufacturers of interior hardwood finish, of Louisville, says that his company has had a good volume of business all summer. He says that the demand for oak has overshadowed everything else, but at present the company is not doing quite as much in oak finish as earlier in the season. Next to oak the call for mahogany has shown more increase this year than any other face wood.

B. F. Hutchinson of the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company, Nashville, Tenn., was in

town a few days recently calling on the users of hardwood flooring here. If there is any one thing Mr. Hutchinson knows better than anything else it is hardwood flooring. His company's specialty is oak flooring, in which they have made quite a record, but beech is just now getting proper recognition as a flooring material, and Mr. Hutchinson is one of the men who has discovered its many valuable properties in this work. He is doing much to bring this excellent hardwood before the trade in a proper manner.

B. M. Shepherd of Shepherd, Croan & Co., Shepherdsville, Ky., who are heavily interested in the vehicle woodstock plant of the Von Behren-Russell Company at South Louisville, as well as owners of a number of small mills scattered about the country, says that the trade in oak this year has been exceptionally brisk and that his company has found a ready sale for all that could be manufactured. Shepherd, Croan & Co.'s shipments approximate 10,000,000 feet a year. Speaking of the demand for wagon and agricultural implement stock, Mr. Shepherd says that the volume of business is good but the margin of profit is a little closer than it ought to be. The Von Behren-Russell Company carries a stock of over a million feet of raw material for vehicle woodwork, including everything from buggy spokes to shafts, and is doing an excellent business.

The traffic in lumber that has passed through the canal here, as shown in the annual statement of Captain Harry Burgess, in charge of the local United States engineers, for the year ending June 30, was 26,471.75 tons, and is the third item in magnitude on the list, being exceeded only by coal and iron. In addition to this there were also staves in the river traffic to the amount of 10,877.25 tons and 36.50 tons of shingles. The staves and the main portion of the lumber was hardwood.

The box factories here draw heavily on gum for their raw material. It is used almost exclusively in the tobacco box trade and also in the manufacture of pork boxes.

The Bell & Coggeshall Company of this city recently unofficially took over the Voss Cochran Mantel Company and moved the box factory into the mantel company's building. J. E. Bell and G. W. Embry, who hold the majority of stock in the Bell & Coggeshall Company, purchased a majority of stock in the Voss-Cochran Mantel Company and changed the name to the Voss Mantel Company, with Mr. Voss remaining in charge and retaining an interest in the factory.

Ashland, Ky.

M. B. Mahurin, lumber purchasing agent for the Columbus Buggy Company, Columbus, Ohio, looked over stocks at the various mills in this locality one day last week.

W. E. Berger of the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company, accompanied by his wife and daughter, has been spending some time in a pleasure trip along the Atlantic coast, going as far as Scituate, Mass.

Eugene P. Chappel, lumber buyer of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, put in a few days recently with the manufacturers of this section.

H. M. Hubbell, of Urbana, Ohio, was among the lumbermen recently visiting in Ashland.

P. F. Appel, manager of the Ohio Cooperage Company, located at Cleveland, Ohio, purchased stock for his plant from the mill men of Ashland last week.

R. H. Vansant of Vansant, Kitchen & Co. transacted business in Detroit, Mich., this week.

W. H. Dawkins of the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company will, with his family, spend the month of August at Atlantic City.

Wausau.

The Giddings & Lewis Manufacturing Company of Fond du Lac is manufacturing ten carloads of sawmill machinery for the Japanese

government, and shipment of the same was made within two months. The contract was entered into by Horaki Yamawaki, of Tokyo, director of the Japanese Imperial Company. The mill is to be located in Manchuria, where the Japanese are developing great tracts of timber lands.

R. P. McMillan & Pro. McMillan, Wis., have a crew of men at work with gasoline engine and hoist removing sunken logs from the bed of the Little Lan Plume river. Some of the logs have been in the water for years.

The G. D. Jones Land Company of Wausau through its agent, J. P. Kennedy, has sold to Fred Dorman and George Benchum, both of Freeport, Ill., 1,200 acres of hardwood lands west of the village of Aniwa, Wis. The purchasers have secured options on several mills in that vicinity and they will either purchase of these or else erect a large portable mill on the timber tract. All of the cull maple will be worked into broom handles.

M. J. Roach, late of Marshfield, who has had the management of several large yards in different points in the country, is about to engage in business for himself. He has closed a deal for the Chas. W. Day yard at Greenleaf, a growing town near Green Bay, and will soon move there and begin operations. He is a thoroughly experienced lumberman and is certain to meet with success.

Harry Coombs, a logger who has operated for some time at Mellen, is having patented a log loader, which, in its present form, can load 100,000 feet of logs per day, with an ordinary loading crew. It is a movable loader, calculated for work in the woods. Mr. Coombs claims great things for his machine and old woodsmen who have seen it work admit that it is certainly a great labor and time saving device.

Mark H. Tilton of Lincoln, Neb., has recently been calling on Wisconsin furniture manufacturers whose goods he handles. He lately sold his interest in the Wisconsin Furniture & Coffin Company at Lincoln to his partner, E. E. Bennett, but retained the furniture part of the business. He reports a slackness of trade at present.

A committee appointed to canvass the city of Two Rivers to secure subscriptions for the bonds which the Two Rivers Wooden Ware Company proposed issuing, has completed its work. The bonds were to be issued to enable the above company to carry on the work of the Two Rivers Manufacturing Company, now in the hands of a receiver. It was proposed to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000, but

\$10,000 was subscribed for, of which \$10,000 was given by laboring men. The directors of the company are now up a tree but are endeavoring to raise sufficient funds to operate the cost of a portion of the plant. Before Judge S. Mayne has entered an order in the district court, authorizing the trustees of the company to sell at public auction the property at Two Rivers. The plant and the property was last fall appraised at \$30,000 but is said to be eating itself up, and the sale was insisted upon by creditors, as necessary for the preservation of the assets of the company.

Reports from all over Wisconsin show that considerable trouble is experienced with a parasite which destroys maple trees, known as the cottony scale. In the cities of Milwaukee and Waukesha miles of shade trees have been destroyed by this insect and are being cut down for cord wood. Active measures are now being taken everywhere to kill or, at least, check the insect, with fair results.

The Curtis & Yale Company of Wausau, among other improvements, has recently installed a freight elevator, one of the largest in the state. It is operated by an electric motor.

A windstorm which recently swept through the state, uprooted hundreds of acres of hardwood timber, unroofed country mills, blew down smokestacks, etc. Some mill men suffered severe losses. The result will be that logging operations will begin early in the districts affected, to save the down timber.

The D. J. Murray Manufacturing Company of Wausau is constructing a log carriage 41 feet long, or nearly twice the length of an ordinary carriage. It will be shipped south to a cypress mill. The above company, which manufactures all kinds of sawmill machinery, will, in connection with the business, hereafter manufacture cement building blocks, with which to build mill boiler houses.

R. T. Morgan, a retired hardwood manufacturer of Oshkosh, died at his home in that city July 16. He was a native of Wales and was born Oct. 6, 1829. He entered the mill business at the age of twenty and three times was discouraged by having his plants destroyed by fire. He was a man of great persistency and by hard work, in spite of misfortunes, built up an extensive hardwood mill business. Of late years he has been out of the business, having turned over his manufacturing business to his son, Albert T. Morgan. He held several public offices in Oshkosh and at the time of death was reported to be worth \$100,000.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

With the teamsters' strike barely over there is a manifest impetus in the hardwood trade of the city. For two months past very few manufacturing concerns, which are mostly unionized, have deemed it policy to attempt to receive lumber at their plants, save when union drivers could be secured to deliver it, fearing that their employees would resent the delivery and go out on strike. The result is that stocks have been very much depleted in all woodworking plants, which now will be replenished. The excellent midsummer business which the furniture manufacturers, who constitute such a large element of woodworking in Chicago, have recently had will be a spur to the trade in furniture woods. The construction of buildings, which is going forward at a rapid rate in Chicago, many of them being of a type demanding hardwood floors, doors and interior finish, will also furnish a heavy demand for the remainder of the season in these lines of production. While business

may be a little slow in reasserting itself, there certainly will be an excellent hardwood trade in Chicago and vicinity all through the remainder of the year. Lumbermen are congratulating themselves and each other on the outcome of the stand they have taken in assisting to defeat the general teamsters' strike, and now feel as though they had their business practically back in their own hands.

Boston.

The temperature of the past two weeks has been in and near the 90's, with the result that shippers have made the least possible exertion in the direction of business. During the worst days yard men and teams were allowed to loaf from the middle of the forenoon until late in the afternoon.

Plant manufacturers report less quiet conditions. Furniture manufacturers are dull with the exception of those furniture manufac-

early busy on house trim alone. The temperature during the past few days has fallen and trade is once more becoming normal for the season. Hand to mouth purchases by retailers and local manufacturers seem to be the rule, as they hope that lower prices may come in the fall. One thing is certain, that according to the greatly increased amount of building contracts awarded during the past six weeks throughout New England there will be a largely increased demand. It is hard to sell at last month's prices.

Prices for such ones and two standard average grade, etc., rule as follows: Quartered white oak, \$78.50 to \$80; plain white oak, \$49 to \$51, elm, \$49, whitewood, \$48; whitewood bright saws, \$37 to \$38; brown ash, \$47 to \$48.50; rough maple, \$33; black walnut, \$100; cherry, \$95 and sycamore, \$45 to \$48. Plain white oak and brown ash are scarce, good stock being in good demand. The supply of dry cypress is very limited and orders are being taken for future distant delivery. Prices for cypress run from \$44 to \$45.50, according to dryness of lumber, desirability of its grain, etc.

New York.

There is but little of interest to note in current hardwood conditions. Some of the yards in certain sections of the district who handle nothing but hardwoods continue to report an easing off in demand, but believe that the late summer and early fall will provide a good volume of business. On the other hand, the manufacturing trade is active and the demand fair. Then again, the buildings started in the early spring have been completed, while those started later have not reached the point where the hardwoods enter in. Taking building conditions as a whole, current and prospective, there have been few years which have been more productive of business to the lumber interests than the present.

In the wholesale market conditions are very firm and many houses are much handicapped for want of lumber. A few complaints are heard, but they are easily explained aside from a business standpoint. In hardwoods it is true that there seems to be ample stocks of certain kinds to go round, but on the other hand, many firms are sold out for thirty days ahead, and all told the hardwood situation need cause no alarm for the balance of the year. Plain oak, ash, birch, chestnut and poplar are the leaders, with the balance of the list a little sluggish. Stocks are not over plentiful and prices are firm pretty much throughout the whole list.

Baltimore.

The encouraging trade conditions that have characterized the lumber trade for some time past continue. Dealers are at present devoted chiefly to locating marketable stocks that can be purchased at prices low enough to promise a profit. This is not an easy thing to do, for the manufacturer is in practically absolute control of the situation and can command his own terms, so active is the inquiry. Nearly all the plants have contracts which will keep them running at full capacity for months to come, and new orders cannot be placed except with the proviso that deliveries are not to begin until within the next four months or more. Though prices are high, no trouble is experienced in placing lumber, and it is taken up as fast as it can be turned out.

Among the various woods none is stronger than plain sawed oak, which is commanding what may be regarded as record figures. For a time the quartered grades had their inning, but they receive less attention now, plain sawed being prevailing in the run. The tendency among dealers is to secure sources of supply by acquiring a direct interest in mills and their timber holdings, and this is virtually becoming a manufacturing development that is having its

effect upon the quotations for stumpage, which is very high. Lumber is going abroad in considerable quantities, and exporters are entirely satisfied with the outlook. Stocks in England and elsewhere have been appreciably reduced, and this country is relied upon to supply the deficiency. Ash is a good second to oak and finds great favor among the manufacturers of interior work. Chestnut and other hardwoods are also selling freely, while walnut is in steady demand at figures which are governed entirely by the quality of the available stocks. The foreign market especially is very receptive with respect to walnut, the trade there being prepared to take all the desirable stocks offered at attractive prices.

Pittsburg.

Hardwood trade conditions in the Pittsburg district are such as to inspire general confidence in the situation. There has been considerable improvement in the lumber situation since July, which is manifest in a continued and increasing inquiry for many woods in large orders placed at a time when business is expected dull, in better collections and in more prompt shipments. In most offices this statement explains the willed appearance of men of affairs in the lumber world who are usually at their cool mountain retreats this time of year. So busy are they that the customary let down has hardly been experienced this month, and a few firms have the daring to assert that July is the best summer month they have ever experienced.

Oak is probably in strongest demand. Prices rule very firm with a constant upward tendency. There is a good call for red oak, especially in such stuff for finishing. The call for heavy oak timbers from manufacturing firms and for bridge and river work is heavy. Some large orders have recently been booked by Pittsburg firms for white oak, most of which is obtained from West Virginia. Maple is moving well. Flooring is one of the leaders in the market this summer. Beech is being sold quite extensively of late as a substitute for hemlock since the latter wood has gone up in price and is so hard to get. Most of the beech, however, is supplied direct from the local mills and little of it reaches Pittsburg. There is comparatively little good beech left in Ohio or western Pennsylvania and the few tracts are being snatched up eagerly by local operators. Ash and hickory are selling better than a month ago. The bulk of this lumber is for small manufacturers, handle and spoke factories, and goes to the smaller towns. Some birch is being handled in the Pittsburg market chiefly for finishing and veneer work. This trade, however, is supplied mostly from the firms in the northwest who seem to be able to supply a better article and at lower cost than home concerns.

Pittsburg lumber firms are very fortunate this summer in having a remarkably large call for hardwood lumber from the United States government, the coal companies, the filtration plant, the steel mills and the railroads. In addition to regular railroad building, there is a large amount of electric railway construction going on, and telephone companies are making a lively market for poles in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Conditions in the industrial world point to a heavy fall trade, and it is the opinion of the hardwood lumber fraternity in Pittsburg that they will be called upon to fill more and larger orders than have ever been put on their books before.

Saginaw Valley.

The hardwood market is taking its midsummer siesta. It has had a healthy season and is in good shape. The only easy thing on the list is maple, and log run stock of this grade is being bought up at interior milling points at \$14 and \$14.50. On the river thin maple, such as is utilized in flooring, has mostly

been sold under season contracts, the stock being offered coming largely from interior mills. There is a good call for ash and the quantity available is limited. Michigan as well as southern oak is firm and is moving well. Beech and elm are in good demand this season, the former being used extensively for screen doors and flooring. Basswood has been doing fairly well this summer.

There is a very fair stock of hardwood available. Small mills along the railroad lines cut a good deal and local dealers pick it up and bring it to the valley markets, where it is handled in the yards. This is largely picked up in log run lots and sorted after it goes into the yard. There is a good seasonable trade in maple flooring, and the domestic market is firm as well as the export. The outlook for a healthy fall trade is encouraging.

Buffalo.

The hardwood lumber trade is still rather dull, and former relative conditions continue. There is a slightly stronger demand, if possible, for plain oak and a slackening off in the demand for basswood, chestnut, maple and poplar. Some dealers find a slower movement of ash, especially at the southern mills, but others report that the movement is very good, considering the moderate amount to be had. Birch sells well and elm is wanted in excess of supply. The activity in quartered oak does not appear to keep up well.

There is much caution about the purchase of hardwood lumber that comes in by lake, especially basswood, which was brought in last season so much beyond the need that there was loss on it, and there is still more to be had in Michigan and Wisconsin than can be taken care of. Stocks that were carried over there last winter are not generally salable here, as many yards are down to a normal supply and are not willing to take on any more at present.

There is complaint of maple and other flooring. A dealer here says that there is a list price of flooring in the city which the mills that make it are adhering to very well. This list is so low that it takes a very close manager to get much profit out of it, and some mills are not able to come out ahead. He would like to see an advance and seems to think that the trade would stand it, though there is always competition, both from the West and the South.

Detroit.

The two weeks following the Fourth of July are usually the duller period of the year with Detroit hardwood dealers, and the past fortnight has been no exception to the rule. Some stock has been arriving, chiefly by vessel, and a fair volume of shipments has been made. These, however, have been almost wholly on old contracts. New orders have been very few indeed.

A result of quieter conditions in the maple market has been the very radical curtailment of the production of thick maple planks. Some of the largest manufacturers are now cutting all their maple to inch and inch and a quarter stock, these being the standard thicknesses for the flooring factories. A scarcity of thick maple is not improbable, as soon as the stock now dry shall have gone into consumers' hands. Birch shows a better tone than a fortnight ago, and there is little fear but that the fall demand will take care of all desirable stocks of this standard furniture wood. Basswood continues slow, except the item of mill culls, while the other hardwoods are featureless.

Indianapolis.

No change is noticeable in the hardwood lumber situation in Indianapolis. Business is still quiet. We have had some mighty scorching days here during the past fortnight, almost too hot to talk business, even though

one wanted to. Though the business of the month will be comparatively small, hardwood men firmly believe that the quietness of trade will very soon be displaced by renewed activity, and that before August is very far along, considerable business will be coming the way of hardwood men. No changes are reported in quotations.

Bristol.

Business in this section continues good. Prices are firm, demand heavy and supply fairly good. Oak is commanding a high price and no material change is noted in its condition either relative to price or demand, but it is clearly apparent that the supply is fast becoming diminished and much trouble among the local dealers is being encountered in filling orders for this stock. The demand for the higher grades of poplar is heavy and prices good, but the lower grades are not moving as fast as a few weeks ago. The market in this particular is somewhat sluggish, but it is expected that this condition will soon be relieved. Chestnut is in strong demand, but there seems to be a falling off in the demand for some of the lower grades of the stock.

Cincinnati.

Trade in this market during the past two weeks has been quiet, but no complaint is heard by dealers and manufacturers, who relished the let-up owing to the excessive heat. It is the consensus of opinion that a decided improvement will become manifest before the end of next month, as it is expected that furniture manufacturers, who are already inquiring for stock, will send in healthy orders for their fall and winter wants. Woodworking plants anticipate increased business shortly and improvement will come from that source also.

Dry plain oak has met with the best demand, with quartered sawed white and red a close second. Red gum for export has been shipped on a moderate scale. Ash and cypress have been in small supply and prices maintained on a firm basis. Cottonwood has dragged, especially in the lower grades. The better classes of poplar were moved at a fair rate, but the lower grades were dull.

St. Louis.

The hardwood trade of St. Louis is still quiet for the most part. The hot spell of the past two days seems to have emphasized the dullness of the situation.

Plain oak is in strong demand. Consumers of this wood are steadily in the market for good dry stock. Quartered oak has been a little brisker during the past two weeks and sales have been very fair in light of general conditions. Ash is dull with the exception of three-inch stock, which is meeting a fair demand. Poplar continues in the same quiet condition into which it lapsed several weeks ago. There is a slight activity in soft maple, while gum and cottonwood are moving principally on old contracts. Hickory is in moderate demand by wagon manufacturers.

Nashville.

Although the market for this month shows a substantial increase over the business done during July, 1904, some of the lumbermen are complaining of a dullness that is unaccountable. This is especially true of the poplar market, which is slow. Trade in other lines is more encouraging, however, and the present lull in poplar is not expected to last. Nashville lumbermen are expecting a big fall business in all lines. There is no noticeable decrease in inquiries for plain oak of all grades, both white and red. Inquiries for quartered oak are livelier. Chestnut gets scarcer all the time and lumbermen are now wading into second growth in the Tennessee mountain country. Dealers

have no trouble in selling all the red cedar they can get. There is a steady demand for high-quality pine, but barn poles are dragging a little.

The local retail trade is brisk enough owing to the building boom here. The building permits for July show an increase of more than fourteen per cent over last year. In fact, retail trade in the cities in the South was never known to be so brisk before. The local box factories are keeping the market cleaned of poplar mills. There is quite a demand for all house-furnishing timbers. The local furniture people and contractors are buying briskly.

Ashland, Ky.

Throughout the entire month of July the market has been unusually brisk in high-grade lumber, which is somewhat of a surprise to all the manufacturers in this section, as everyone had expected a dull month, and are very agreeably surprised in finding that the reverse has been the case. Not only has the volume of business received been very satisfactory, but it is also bringing the full list prices, and no complaint whatever is heard regarding trade conditions in this vicinity.

Memphis.

A more hopeful aspect is given to the hardwood lumber situation here by the large number of inquiries which indicate that buyers are badly in need of lumber and point to a substantial increase in sales within the next thirty to sixty days. Business is more active than it was a month or even two weeks ago, but there is no rush even yet. There is an excellent demand for plain sawed red and white oak firsts and seconds, with but a limited amount of this stock available in shipping condition. The feature of the market, in fact, is the continued strength and activity of this one item of the list, which has held first place now in this market for more than a year. Quarter-sawed red and white oak are in very limited demand, with but an occasional sale here and there at about the same price as has recently prevailed.

Ash is in good demand and moves readily at full values. There is likewise a somewhat urgent call for upper grade cypress and for select, although shops are somewhat quiet. There is an advancing tendency in the higher grades and in select and some of the trade here express the view that, on this account, there will be a more active call for shops.

There is a very satisfactory demand for firsts and seconds red gum and clear saps $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch stock. Thicker lumber in the same grades is not showing any pronounced strength or activity. The low grades of gum are dull. Cottonwood shows a dragging tendency. There is a scarcity of box boards and there is no difficulty encountered in selling these at very satisfactory prices. The firsts and seconds are in moderate request, but the low grades are decidedly disappointing when taken in connection with the decided shortage in production this season. Box men say that the situation in the lower grades is the direct outgrowth of a slow demand and not of any excess in production and for that reason they look for some improvement in this wood soon. The upper grades of poplar sell with a fair degree of promptness, but the lower grades show a heavy tone and move slowly.

The output of the mills in the Memphis district recently has been very limited compared with the average. There were six weeks of almost uninterrupted rains and reports received show that mills in this territory were idle most of the time. The smaller mills have been almost entirely out of business because of their poor facilities for getting out logs. The larger mills which have skidders and other modern appliances have made some progress, but results with them have not been altogether satisfactory. Conservative estimates are that there is

about 10 per cent of the past six weeks of output in the dry part, compared with the normal. The weather is better now than for some time, there having been little rain during the past ten days. But the bottoms are still wet and it will be some time before logging operations will be resumed.

In view of the scarcity of dry lumber and the marked shortage in stock going on stocks, most of the manufacturers and wholesalers are sending out inquiries showing some raise in prices. Buyers are replying in some instances that they are able to secure their lumber at the old figures and that they are therefore not willing to meet the advances asked, but the lumber interests here believe that higher prices are practically certain and there is nothing on the bargain counter so far as Memphis is concerned.

New Orleans.

The activity in the hardwood market continues practically along the same lines and in the same degree as two weeks ago. Foreign demand for hardwood logs is strong, and shipments from Louisiana ports have been heavy. A slightly increased demand for boxes, furniture and for interior fittings and furnishings has given a slight impetus to the local market in these several lines.

Interest seems to increase rather than diminish in the development of the hardwood timber lands of Louisiana and Mississippi. It is now certain that several considerable undertakings are going to be carried into effect that will largely broaden the field from whence the hardwood raw material may be drawn.

Kansas City.

The only unsatisfactory feature in the hardwood situation at this time is the general scarcity of stock at the mills. There has probably never been a time in the history of the trade when the mills have been so steadily handicapped in their operations as this year. During January severe weather prevented operations, and from February to date it has rained the greater part of each month, hampering the running of the mills and preventing logging to the best advantage. The output has been curtailed at least fifty per cent at most mills and at this time on the eve of what conditions indicate will be an active fall season, there are few mills that have any unsold stock worth mentioning that is in shipping condition. At some of the wholesale centers the yards have a fair assortment, and the Kansas City hardwood men seem to have been fortunate in getting a fair stock on hand, so they will be able to take care of the early fall demand in good shape. The stock the mills have been able to cut during the past month is drying very slowly because of the wet weather, and there will be comparatively little new stock in fair shipping condition in less than three months. A good many buyers appreciate the situation and are placing their requisitions well in advance of their needs, but more are taking chances and holding back orders for stock, and these may find it very difficult to get the required stock when they need it.

All markets report a confident feeling in the trade prospects, and at Kansas City this feeling is marked. The demand through the year to date has been more than normal owing to the steady building activity. Since the first of July there has been a very noticeable improvement in the inquiry from the country, and orders from outside dealers are now coming in quite freely. The prosperity of the Southwest is increased this year by reason of good crops of all kinds, and manufacturing enterprises requiring hardwoods should be in the market in large lots during the balance of the year. Planning mills at all points are making inquiries for customers who also turn out house trim and mill work. J. B. Dilling & Casson, Wash.

stock for a recovery and dealers say that from now on there will be a very satisfactory increase in demand from the country.

Generally speaking, hardwood prices are firm, but there is some trade on certain items, but this is not the ruling market at large. Nothing shows any decided upward tendency unless it is plain oak, which has been difficult to supply promptly throughout the year, and the high price which became effective some months ago is still being maintained. It looks as if the supply of oak consumption would be less than last marketed in the spring, while the demand is expected to be greater, so that there is a probability that the price of plain oak will go still higher. It is noticed that quartered oak is not at as good supply as a few months ago. For the past year mills have rather neglected the manufacture of quartered stock owing to the increase in the call for plain oak. The result is that the demand has cleaned up the most of the available stock and prices show a former tendency to rise for some time. Cypress, cottonwood, gum, poplar and birch are steady. Hickory is high and scarce and the demand for same for wagon purposes is hard to supply, as has been the case since early spring. The furniture factory trade has been rather quiet for the past two months, but orders are beginning to come in freely, and there should be a heavy fall trade in furniture stock. At this point the demand for box lumber is to quite an extent going to Washington and Oregon, and the call for cottonwood and poplar for box purposes is not nearly as strong as a year ago. Hardwood people, however, are not worrying over this condition, as they are finding ready sale for their product for other purposes. While the demand for bridge stock is steadily growing less owing to the increasing price of oak and the difficulty in getting prompt shipment, and this trade is being diverted to fir, the oak men say they are having a fair call for bridge stock and getting about as much business of this character as they care to handle. The steady and active call for railroad material is giving the mills an ample supply of orders for the lower grades of oak, and with few exceptions they are from three to six months behind on orders for railroad material. The demand is still pronounced and railroad material is firm and noticeably higher than last year.

Minneapolis.

Although there is little doing in hardwood just now in this section, the general strength of the lumber market is reflected in hardwood prices, which are about as firm as ever. Birch is about the only item on the list that seems to be easier. The stringency in this wood has been relieved by the advent of some large stocks of new lumber on the market, which the recent dry weather has put into nice shipping condition. However, the large holders are satisfied that they will eventually get their money out of the lumber, and the weakness in price is not general. Basswood is fairly plentiful and no stronger in price.

Oak is still practically unseen, except southern stock, which is being supplied to the contractors who must have it. None of the winter cut is yet in shipping condition, but a continuation of the warm, dry weather will bring some of the new stocks into the market shortly. They are being held at fancy prices and consequently sought after by the wholesale trade, whereas the manufacturer expecting big money in his stock.

The fir and fir oak chip has been strong from the export trade this summer and it is a strong feature of the market. Flooring is moving well, and maple commands a ready sale for the same. Generally speaking, however, the market in the Twin Cities and other north western cities are passing through the summer doldrums and are not asking for stock in great quantities. Floor purchases are gen-

erally in small lots for immediate need, and mixed car business is a large part of the present volume of trade.

Louisville.

Low grade poplar and cottonwood have been going for what might be termed bargain prices, but red gum, which might be classed as a companion hardwood, is showing a tendency to stiffer prices. This is, no doubt, due in some measure to the good work that has been done by manufacturers in exploiting this wood, to which we might add the fact that it has been rapidly finding a prominent place in the furniture world the past year. Dealers here handling gum say that the demand is not only good in the domestic trade, but the export business is also encouraging at the present time, and, taken altogether, the market for gum is showing substantial signs of improvement.

The demand for agricultural implement stock is practically all that could be desired, but prices are not all they should be. The heavy buyers of this material are figuring close and making strenuous efforts to buy at moderate prices, but from the present volume of demand it looks as if manufacturers will soon be in position to practically dictate terms. As a result of this, there is a feeling in the trade here that prices in agricultural implement stock will advance before fall.

Poplar is still holding its own very well, and there is occasionally a note of improvement in the demand. Oak continues to be sought with practically the same diligence that obtained last spring, everything in both red and white plain sawed that is available for shipment finding a ready market at fair prices.

Liverpool.

Alfred Hobell & Co's market report circular of July 1 says that round southern oak continues to arrive in moderate quantities, and this fact rather than an active demand enables sellers to maintain prices.

There is an opening for shipment of prime, fresh Baltimore waney logs.

Wagon planks have arrived fairly freely and the market so far appears able to take care of them at well maintained prices. Shippers must, however, guard against overestimating the consuming capacity of the market, especially in undesirable sizes and quality, a description of stock with which dealers are still heavily loaded.

The stock of medium and inferior quality coffin planks is heavy and only shipments of strictly prime planks can be recommended.

Arrivals of walnut logs continue moderate, but the period of the year and the fact that the market is well stocked make it difficult to realize satisfactory prices. All grades of walnut boards and planks are in fair demand in thick nesses of one inch and up.

The market is overstocked with poplar logs. Prices have gone down considerably. Further shipments should be held until autumn. A little movement in poplar planks and boards prevails in the better grades, but other descriptions are not selling well. The market is weighted by an accumulation of unsold stocks.

The arrivals of round ash logs have been light, which is as it should be at this time of year.

There have been free arrivals of round hickory logs and stocks are heavy, with prices unsatisfactory.

The import of staves have been small and the demand strong. Prices have been maintained and the market is depleted of prime W. I. hog-head staves, shipments of which would find a very ready sale.

The circular reports fair arrivals and good competition in the sale of medium to good qualities of African mahogany. Arrivals generally have been light, with the exception of Cuban stock. Stocks in first hands are reported small. Shipments of nothing but high class stock are

recommended, although there are indications of an improved demand, except for small and crooked wood. Good prices are obtainable for San Domingo logs of medium to large squares or in richly figured stock.

London.

One cannot at the moment say that things are at all brisk, with possibly one or two exceptions, but plenty of various stocks are arriving by every steamer. It is not an easy task to find buyers, even at a reduction in price, and many parcels are finding their way to the warehouses for storing.

Plain oak boards are still in good demand; firsts and seconds are very scarce, but the lower grades are plentiful and are being sold readily and at good prices if at all dry. Parcels of quartered oak are arriving, but are difficult to dispose of. Prime stocks of whitewood are not coming forward freely, although the demand is good. Commons and culls are difficult of sale, as the market has become overstocked. Satin walnut is in good demand at full prices and stocks arriving are selling freely. If consignments are not too heavy, prices will be maintained, but what usually happens after a scarcity of this wood on this side may happen now, viz., heavy consignments of unseasoned stocks will pile up and these will be difficult to dispose of, hence the market will fall to pieces. Walnut is still scarce and any parcels arriving are being eagerly sought after. For cottonwood, hickory and ash the demand has fallen off somewhat.

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EMPLOYEES WANTED

INSPECTOR WANTED.

Wanted for inspection of hardwood lumber in the South. Must be experienced and have good references. Address: **W. S. DODGE & CO., 2116 Lumber St., Chicago, Ill.**

WANTED—A NO. 1 BUYER.

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EMPLOYMENT WANTED

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Wanted for inspection of hardwood lumber in the South. Must be experienced and have good references. Address: **W. S. DODGE & CO., 2116 Lumber St., Chicago, Ill.**

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Wanted for inspection of hardwood lumber in the South. Must be experienced and have good references. Address: **W. S. DODGE & CO., 2116 Lumber St., Chicago, Ill.**

SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK TIMBER.

Wanted for inspection of hardwood lumber in the South. Must be experienced and have good references. Address: **W. S. DODGE & CO., 2116 Lumber St., Chicago, Ill.**

FOR SALE.

Wanted for inspection of hardwood lumber in the South. Must be experienced and have good references. Address: **W. S. DODGE & CO., 2116 Lumber St., Chicago, Ill.**

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WANTED—ABOUT 3,000 ACRES

White Oak Timber. Must be near railroad. Address: **HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.**

TIMBER LANDS.

Choke Southern and Northern Hardwood timber tracts and stumpage. Buyers can learn of attractive offerings by stating requirements in this department.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

VIRGIN TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

Hardwoods, all sized tracts. Southern States. Spruce, Pine, Fir, Hemlock, Pulpwood, Canada, Madagascary, etc. Mexico, Cuba, Isle of Pines. **E. J. MAGNER, 793 E. 10th St., Buffalo, N. Y.**

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MUST MOVE THE FOLLOWING:

200 M feet 12-inch and up White Oak logs.
200 M feet 12-inch and up White Oak logs.
200 M feet 12-inch and up White Oak logs.
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200 M feet 12-inch and up White Oak logs.

ASH SQUARES.

Wanted to contract about two cars per week. Ash squares, 2" dimension. Timber, sawed to order from 2" to 4" long and 3" or 4" square or less. Would commence furnishing the lumber in August and continue through the remainder of the year. Address: **W. J. DAVIS, Point Pleasant, Mo.**

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25,000 feet and up 8" red oak ties cheap. **S. M. BRADLEY, Morehead, Ky.**

LUMBER WANTED

WANTED.

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Five cars log run butternut, as follows:
4,000' 4"
4,000' 3"
20,000' 2"
Balance 1"
Can use stock green or dry. Quote price for 6 cars mill.
THE KING & BARTLES LUMBER CO., Cleveland, O.

WANTED.

SOFT ELM for coffin stock cut 1" and 7" up and 12, 14, 16 ft. long with some 6 1/2, 7, 8 & 13 ft. lengths, seasoned about 90 days. Inspection at shipping point. Spot cash. One to ten cars. **JAS. GORDON, Detroit, Mich.**

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50 M feet 12-inch and up Cherry logs.
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WANTED.

For delivery at Chicago: Sound White Oak thirty-day shipment.
2 pieces 11x22x48
2 pieces 9x20x46
2 pieces 7x19x46
2 pieces 7x17x46
2 pieces 24x24x46
1 piece 24x24x48
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Wanted—Quartered and Plain 1" White and Red Oak, all grades. Name cash price, f. o. b. mill. Address **Lock Box 103, Wabash, Indiana.**

WALNUT ONLY.

If you have one or a dozen cars, let me figure with you. Will buy dry or green log run or on grades.

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We are in the market for plain sawed oak, all grades and thicknesses. **P. G. DODGE & CO., 2116 Lumber St., Chicago.**

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FOR SALE.

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WANTED.

Insulated pin machinery, either new or second hand, in good condition. Address: **Box 53, Tamms, Ill.**

MACHINERY.

If you are in need of machinery—new or second hand a few lines in this column will place your wants before those who have such goods for sale. For particulars address **HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.**

MISCELLANEOUS

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE CHICAGO TERMINALS.

A descriptive pamphlet with large scale map of its extensive and complete terminal facilities at Chicago has been prepared by the Chicago & North-Western Ry. This will be of interest to industrial concerns located on these terminal lines, and more especially to those seeking new sites with adequate railway conveniences. Send for free copy to Industrial Department, C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.

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The HARDWOOD RECORD

will do it for you.

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MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

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**HARDWOOD
LUMBER**

SPECIALTY

Thin Quartered White Oak

JNO. M. SMITH

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Hardwood Lumber

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If you want straight grades, good
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every particular, write me for prices.

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FRANK E. STONEBRAKER, VICE-PRES'T.
CHAS. C. GARDINER, SEC'Y AND TREAS.

**The Crittenden
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GUS. KITZINGER
Michigan Hardwoods
 By Car or Cargo. Manistee, Mich.

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Timber resources include Pine, Oak, Poplar, Hemlock, Cypress, Gum, Chestnut, Balsam, Ash, Elm and other varieties, in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Fine locations for Furniture and Chair Factories, Spoke, Handle, Stave, Heading, Veneer and all other industries using timber.

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Southern Railway and Mobile & Ohio Railroad,
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

OR

CHAS. S. CHASE, Agent,
 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

M. A. HAYS, Agent,
 225 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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a beautiful book of photos and brief word pictures of

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and the most convenient route to all Northern Michigan Summer Resorts. Fishermen will be interested in "WHERE TO GO FISHING."

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Accounts of Lumbermen Solicited
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Contemplating establishing plants
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which reaches the famous

**WATER POWERS,
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of the West and Northwest, and
 affords the best means of transpor-
 tation to the markets of the world.

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MARVIN HUGHITT, Jr., **E. D. BRIGHAM**,
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 CHICAGO.

CLOSES RIVER GAP

**COTTON BELT'S NEW BRIDGE COM-
 PLETES STEEL HIGHWAY TO
 THE SOUTHWEST.**

OPEN TO TRAFFIC APRIL 18th.

All Cotton Belt Route trains between St. Louis and the southwest now use the new steel bridge across the Mississippi river at Thebes, Ill., doing away with the ferry transfer and shortening schedules an hour.

The Cotton Belt has the line of lowest grades, fewest curves and one of the smoothest tracks between St. Louis and the southwest.

The new bridge adds to the facilities in reaching the country of mild climate and cheap homes—Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Write for literature descriptive of this wonderfully fertile country. Cheap homeseeker's rates first and third Tuesdays of each month.

June 20th, we will run a special train excursion of fruit and truck growers, and others interested to the famous East Texas fruit country. This will afford an opportunity of seeing the gathering and marketing of the big fruit crop. Write for itinerary and cost of trip.

Cotton Belt trains leave St. Louis daily,
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E. W. La BEAUME, G. P. & T. A.,
 Cotton Belt Route, St. Louis, Mo.

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**Satisfactory Inducements,
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Industrial Commissioner,

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Northern Office, A CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We have what you want

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The RED BOOK is the recognized AUTHORITY on lumber credits. Published in January and July and covers the UNITED STATES and MANITOBA. It contains the names of dealers and manufacturers who purchase in car lots and gives you their financial standing, also indicates their manner of meeting obligations.

The book is devoted exclusively to the line you are interested in and it is not necessary for you to wade through information you are not interested in.

Remember we also have a well organized COLLECTION DEPARTMENT and solicit your business in this line.

Lumbermen's Credit Association,

Established 1876.

1405 Great Northern Building, Chicago
16 Beaver Street, New York City

(Mention this paper)

You take the
**HARDWOOD
RECORD**

**DOES YOUR
NEIGHBOR?**

You can do him a good turn and the HARDWOOD RECORD one too, by securing his subscription to the only hardwood lumber newspaper.

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ABSOLUTELY THE BEST

Our flooring is made from the famous Michigan Maple. We have in pile for sale ten million feet of this Maple Lumber, of extra good quality 1 inch to 4 inches thick cut in the Lower Peninsula where the best Maple timber is found.

We would like to send you stock list and prices.

Haak Lumber Company
HAAKWOOD, MICH.

T. F. McGEE & COMPANY

Manufacturers and Dealers in

POPLAR LUMBER

We have the Lumber Write Us.

ACKERMAN, MISS.

REGIMENTAL REUNIONS AND FORTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY BATTLE CHICKAMAUGA

Chattanooga, September 17-21, 1905

On September 18, 1905, will occur the forty second anniversary of the Battle of Chickamauga. It is proposed to celebrate this memorable event with a reunion of the various regiments that participated in this memorable battle, and, in addition, to hold at the same time, a grand reunion of all the regiments that participated in the various battles fought around Chattanooga. This reunion will be held at Chickamauga National Park, September 18, 19 and 20, and the present indications are that it will be the largest and most notable gathering ever held in the South. On the above dates, the remnants from the armies of twelve states comprising the following: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Kentucky, will assemble, many for the first time since they marched from its blood stained field forty two years ago.

Grand and glorious will be the meeting and all who attend will have cause to rejoice. The lowest rate ever secured has been given the entire public for this occasion, one cent per mile, short line distance.

Here is one of the great opportunities for the education of the youth. Don't fail to take your children and show them historic Chattanooga, with all its historical connections. It is the opportunity of a life time. Go and see the old war generals and other officers point out the places of interest on the battle field, let them show you and explain, in person, the markers erected on the battle field showing the positions of the opposing armies at the time of battle. It will not be long until none will be left to do this noble work; take this opportunity and don't let it escape you, it is worth six months in the school room to any student.

It will be many years, if ever again, that such an opportunity will present itself. See that your tickets read via the Louisville & Nashville R. R., the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Call on your nearest railroad agent for rates and advertising matter pertaining to the reunion, or write nearest representative of the Louisville & Nashville R. R.

J. H. MILLIKEN, D. P. A., Louisville, Ky.
F. D. BURCH, D. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. E. DAVENPORT, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.
H. C. BAILEY, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

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NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN
HARDWOODS
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
For Sale Maple and Birch from 1 to 4 inch

Bliss-Cook Oak Co.

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Lumber
and
Flooring**

We manufacture 15,000,000 feet of Oak Lumber per year for export and domestic markets, from 2 to 4 inches thick.

Also Quartered and Plain Polished Oak Flooring, kiln dried, end matched, hollow back.

MILLS AND FLOORING PLANTS AT
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**WALNUT.
OAK,
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CLASS' IMPROVED KNIGHT'S PATENT DUPLEX AND SINGLE Mill Dogs

Duplex Dogs for Quarter Sawing are indispensable
Single Dogs for plain dogging have no equal. Both are peers of simplicity.

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The Canton Saw Co.,
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Also makers of Class' Patented Inserted Tooth Saws and Solid Tooth Saws.

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Quartered Oak, Dimension Stock Ash,
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This Tool

of ponderous size, with its massive jaws of steel, is only one of the scores of wonderful and exact working tools in the great saw making plant of

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This tool punches circular saws to an exactness one with the other that a micrometer cannot measure, and is a part of the splendid system of "Infinite Pains" by reason of which

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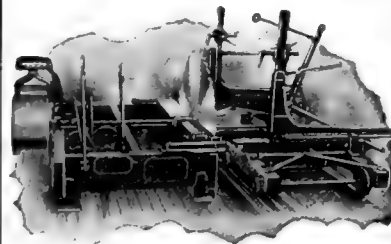
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Get estimates on **JEFFREY MACHINERY** before placing your orders. If your problem is a small one we can save you money; if large the quality and prices bear comparison. Catalogues Free.

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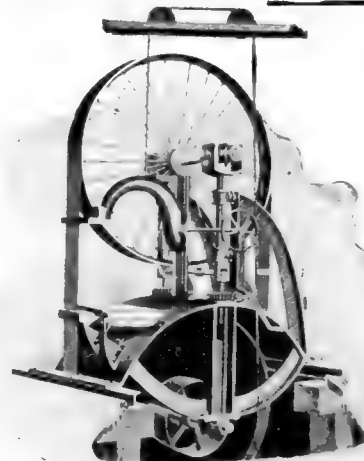
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Five sizes, stationary and portable. Has the essential points of a portable mill. Built on scientific principles. Quickly taken up and reset. Easy running. Feed changed in an instant while going through a log, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 6 in. No feed belts to slip and wear out. Sold on its merits. Also stationary and portable engines. Write for particulars and catalogue to

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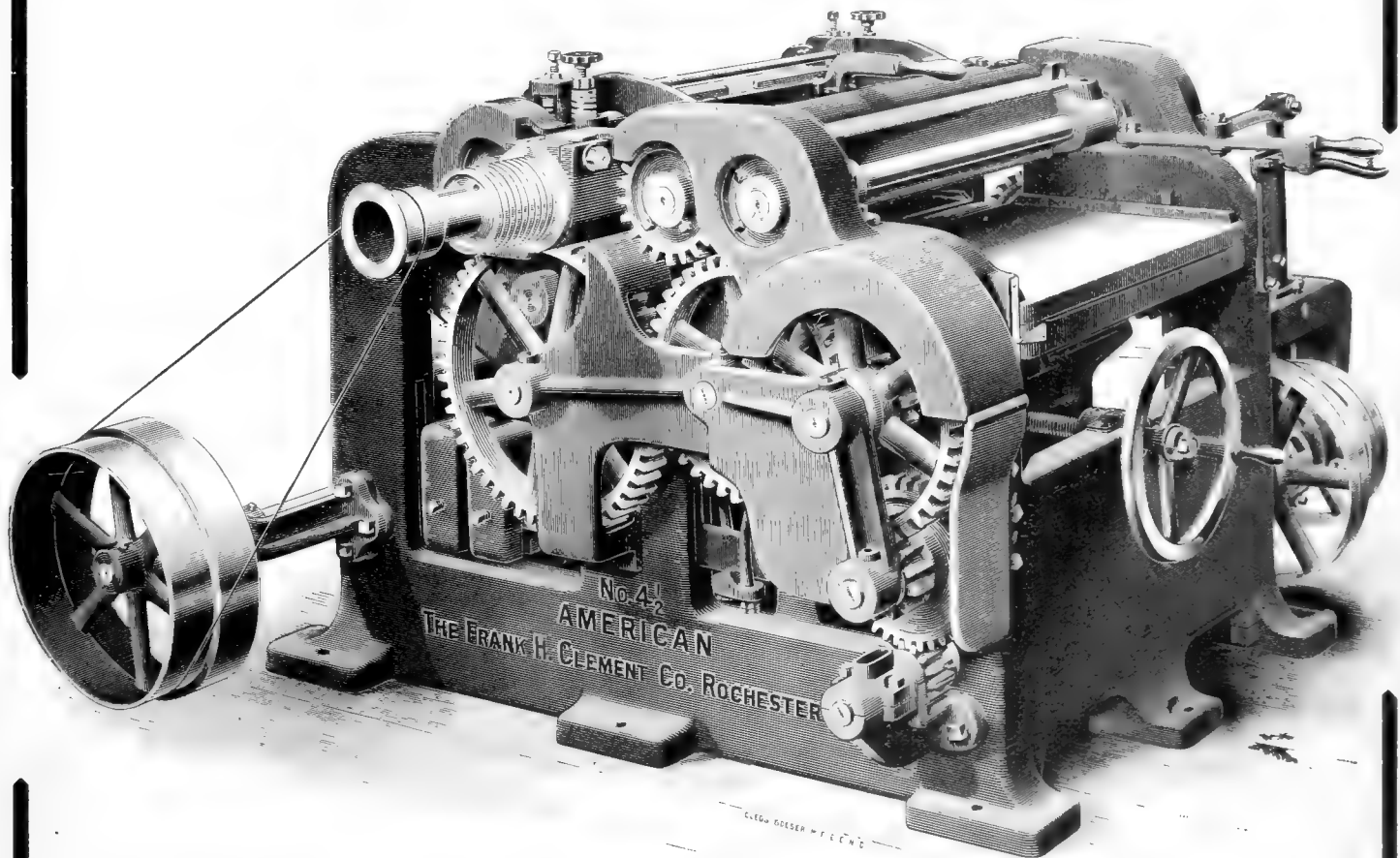
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The profits of a saw mill can readily be increased ten per cent by using a hand mill instead of a rotary. The price of this mill with six foot wheels for saws eight inches wide is readily within the reach of all. It cuts smooth and perfect lumber and has a capacity of 25,000 feet to 35,000 feet per day. It runs with less expenditure of power than a rotary and puts only half as much of the log into saw dust as does the circular saw.

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Present are Contained in Our
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NO. 4½ SINGLE OR DOUBLE. WORKS 24-IN., 27-IN., 30-IN. AND 36-IN. WIDE.



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Wood Working Machinery Co.**

NEW ORLEANS — CHICAGO — NEW YORK



FOR A SMALL MILL

What one man says:

The Edger is giving us perfect satisfaction. I am sure the offal that we put on the scrap pile before will more than pay for it in less than one months time

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The accompanying testimonial refers to the celebrated "TOWER" Edger, Improved, for mills cutting not to exceed 20,000 feet in ten hours. Why pay twice as much for a machine requiring double the power and floor space and doing no better work.

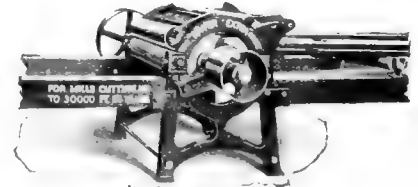
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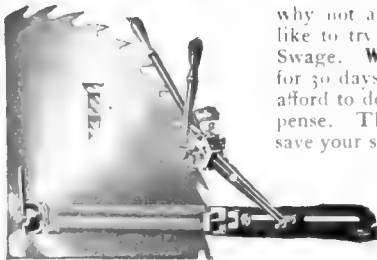
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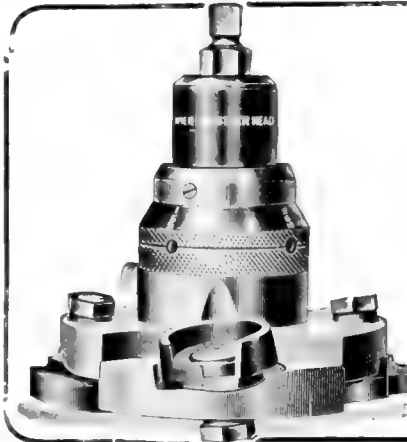


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why not ask your filer if he would not like to try a Hanchett Adjustable Saw Swage. We will lend you one. Use it for 30 days, then if you feel that you can afford to do without it, return it at our expense. That is fair, isn't it? We can save your saws, and make more and better lumber. Ever see our Pressure Side Shaper? Write us for prices and further information. Our circular "N" tells all about them.

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are especially adapted to the wants of those who work cross-grained and knotty lumber into single tongue and groove flooring. They save time, trouble and vexation. Send for catalogue and pattern book. Address

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WOODS' WEDGE PLATEN for regulating the cut

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Especially valuable in a hardwood machine, where the stock is not uniform, which makes a difference in the amount of cut absolutely required to produce a true surface

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MARKS THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT EMBODIED IN PLANING MACHINES

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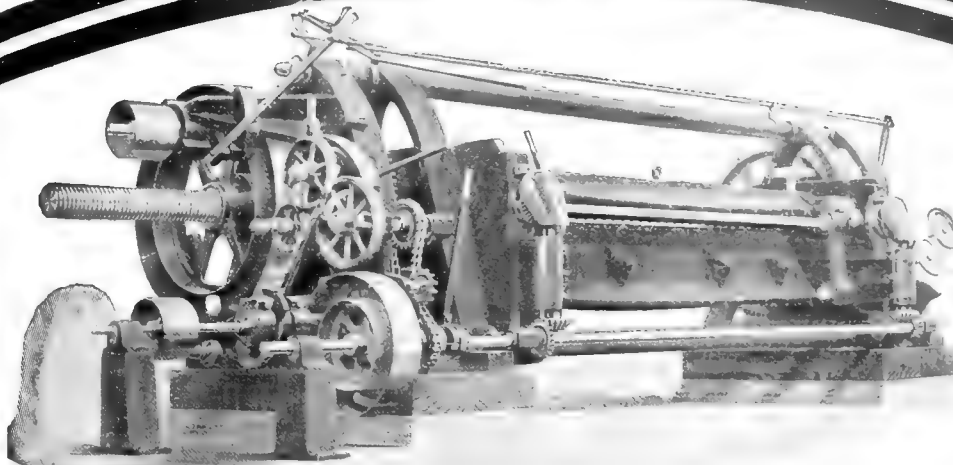


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SPECIALISTS IN WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

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Is the best for all purposes. With it you can cut any stock from the finest furniture veneer to heavy crate and box stock. It will cut equally well veneer 1-120 inch in thickness or 1-2 inch. It has 25% greater cutting capacity than any other machine. The COE Cutters are the heaviest built, averaging 33 1-3% more in weight than any others. This

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They are built in sixty different styles and sizes to handle any known timber and to cut any kinds of stock. We have over 1,500 of these machines in operation all over the world, and they have been twice awarded the **GRAND PRIZE** at international exhibitions. We carry all sizes in stock and can make immediate deliveries. If you are interested in veneer cutting or drying, write at once for our new catalog No. 5. It is the finest book on this subject ever issued.



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ORNAMENTAL **Hardwood Floors**

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The "Aristocrat" of Its Kind.

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Cottonwood, Gum and Cypress a Specialty

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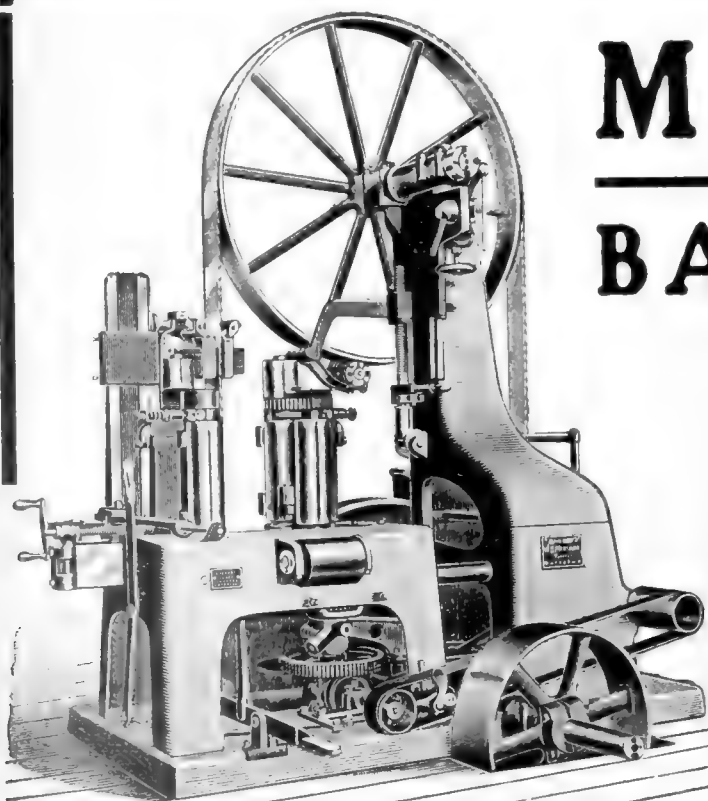
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SAW WORKS
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Saws prepaid on trial and no bill rendered until reported accepted. If we do not give you

THE BEST SAW MADE

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NEW STANDARD 60-INCH

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An extra heavy, simply constructed and powerful machine, especially adapted to resawing green hardwood cants, unedged plank, or for medium to extra heavy planing mill resawing.

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Illustrated Catalogue of Our Complete Line of Band Resaws, Pony Band Mills and Band Edgers on Request.

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WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

THE WOODS FOR
WHICH INDIANA
IS FAMOUS.

Quart'r'd White Oak

Plain White Oak

Quartered Red Oak

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White Ash

Poplar

Black Walnut

Cherry

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Red Gum

Hickory

Beech

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Veneers of

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All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber Manufactured

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Manufacturer of Band Sawed Hardwoods

Quarter Sawed Indiana White Oak a Specialty

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Our Specialty Quartered Oak and Sycamore

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Long Timber up to 60 feet—Hardwood Specialties

The largest Band Mill in Indiana.

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DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF
NORTHERN OHIO

THE ROBERT H. JENKS — LUMBER COMPANY

We have a Few Choice Lots of Stock—
All Dry—as follows:

20,000 feet $\frac{5}{8}$ Poplar Panels, 24 inch and up wide.
9,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Curly Poplar, 5 to 13 inch wide.
75,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 to 23 inch wide.
15,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 to 19 inch wide.
15,000 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 inch and up wide.
10,000 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 inch and up wide.
2,000 feet 2 inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 inch and up wide.

15,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Ash, 15 inch and up wide.
12,000 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch 1 and 2 Ash, 10 inch and up wide.

We have a good stock of Poplar—all grades and
thickness from $\frac{3}{8}$ to 4 inch thick. Quartered
Red and White Oak—all Grades.

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED.

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*We have been nine months build-
ing railroad, buildings, mill, etc.,
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West Virginia timber located on
Twenty Mile at Vaughan, W. Va.
It is now ready. It is a dandy.
Think it is as good as any in the
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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
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Send us your inquiries for 1-inch and thicker Birch. We
have a nice stock on hand, bone-dry. We have a good assort-
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We can name you attractive prices on Poplar. Send us
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MAHOGANY
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LISTS OF SURPLUS STOCK WANTED

WE WANT TO BUY
FOR CASH

Cypress, Poplar and Hardwoods
SEND LISTS OF STOCKS AND PRICES

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ST. LOUIS, MO. HARDWOOD DEALERS

THE LARGEST HARDWOOD LUMBER MARKET IN THE WORLD.

Eighty Million Feet
Dry Stock Piled
in St. Louis yards
ready for immediate
shipment.

Ash,
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Cherry
Cottonwood
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Gum, Red and Tupelo
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Mahogany
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Red Oak, Plain and Quartered
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The St. Louis whole-
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Hardwoods Only
Specialty: WAGON STOCK

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Foot of Angelica Street
LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS. Air-dried

MOSSBERGER-O'REILLY LUMBER CO.

Office: Main and Chambers Streets
HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

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One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run, or sold
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Lumbermen, Attention!

If you own any timber or timber lands.
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We send thoroughly reliable and practical engineers to all
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SPECIALTIES--OAK
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I have at the present time on my docks ready for shipment about two million feet of Hardwood, consisting of Maple, Birch, Beech, Basswood and Elm, 4 1/2 to 8 1/2 thick, and one cargo of White Pine, Norway and Hemlock 4 1/2 and 8 1/2. Correspondence solicited.

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Manufacturers
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OUR SPECIALTIES OAK TABLE TOPS Plain and Quartered, BIRCH LUMBER All
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250 M feet Birch and Basswood, 450 M feet Maple, 50 M feet Cherry,
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ment 120 M feet 1" to 3" Maple, largely thick, on dock at Cheboygan.

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30,000,000 FEET OF LUMBER :: 10,000,000 CEDAR SHINGLES

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LEADING HARDWOOD LUMBER MARKET
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¶ We manufacture high grade Maple and Oak Flooring, also Crating Stock.

—SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES—

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WE WANT PLAIN RED OAK

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Complete Stocks of

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Northern and Southern **Hardwood Lumber**

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Manufacturers of

**Hardwood Lumber and
Perfect Maple Flooring**

We Wish to Move at
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35,000 ft.	4/4 Cherry No. 2 Com. and Better
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40,000 "	" 5 4 " " " "
221,500 "	" 4/4 Basswood " " " "
70,000 "	" Red Birch, No. 1 and 2 Com.
30,000 "	" 8,4 Basswood, No. 1 Com. and Better

Main Office: 205-209 Michigan Trust Co. Bldg.

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WE DESIRE TO MOVE THIS DRY STOCK AT ONCE

200 M ft. 4-4 H. Maple 1st and 2nd.	100 M ft. 4-4 S. Maple, C. & C.
200 M ft. 8-4 H. Maple No. 2 C. & B. 1904 cut	300 M ft. 4-4 to 6-4 Birch, C. & B.
Choice cut 4-4 to 16-1 Birch all grades.	200 M ft. 4-4 to 8-4 S. Elm, C. & B.

QUOTATIONS MADE PROMPTLY.

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We carry Complete Stock, all Kinds, Grades and Thicknesses in our Grand Rapids yards.

MIXED CARS AND PROMPT SHIPMENTS SPECIALTIES

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Oak, Elm, Ash, Birch, Bass, Hemlock and Pine Lumber and Lath.

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All of the above items and Red Cedar, Redwood and White Cedar, Shingles and Posts

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Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

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FOR SALE

Complete Stocks of Michigan Hardwoods—Maple, Beech, Birch, Elm, Ash and Basswood.

MAPLE MAPLE MAPLE

ALL THICKNESSES

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Correspondence Solicited.

Our Motto: "Prompt Shipments."

If You want to Buy or Sell Hardwoods
The Hardwood Record
Is the Medium that can be Depended on for Results

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YELLOW PINE
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REDWOOD

RED CEDAR



CYPRESS

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Maple Flooring, Oak Timbers and Wagon Stock

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NORTHERN & SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

FOR SALE.

250 M feet 6-4 inch Log Run Soft Elm.
200 M feet 4-4 inch Common Yellow Cottonwood.
50 M feet 3 inch C. and B. Soft Elm.
50 M feet 3 inch Log Run Soft Elm.
200 M feet 4-4 inch No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
100 M feet 4-4 inch No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak.
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WE WANT.

3 inch Log Run Birch.
2 inch, 2½ inch and 3 inch 1st and 2nd Hard Maple.
1x12 and 1x14 Yellow Cottonwood Box Boards 12 feet.
1x13 to 1x17 Yellow Cottonwood Box Boards 12 feet.
4-4 inch Shipping Cull Gum.
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ESPECIALLY IN THE MARKET FOR

Plain and Quartered Oak

— ALSO —

Cottonwood Poplar and Ash

Buyers of Mill Cuts
of Northern and Southern
Hardwoods. : :

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WANT TO BUY FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT:

175 M ft. 1x13 to 17-12 to 16' Cottonwood box boards.
1 carload 1x15 to 18-12 to 16' Poplar " "
1 " 12½x17-9 & 14' Sound square edged White Oak.
16 M ft. 1x6" and up No. 1 Common & Better Basswood.
100 M ft. 1x8 & 10"

FOR AUGUST DELIVERY:

150 M ft. 1x6-14' No. 1 Common Yellow Pine or
100 M ft. 1x6-18' No. 1 Common Norway-K. D.
100 M ft. 1x6-9 or 18'
150 M ft. 1x6-14'
3300 pcs. 2x10-4' or multiples, hard Maple No. 2 and Better.

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Direct Route from the West and Northwest to the East and South, via MANITOWOC, WIS., KEWAUNEE, WIS., MENOMINEE, MICH., and MANISTIQUE, MICH., across Lake Michigan, via Frankfort. Passenger fares lower than via any all rail route.

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If You Are Seeking a Location for a Sawmill or Wood
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The line of the Tennessee Central R. R. offers the finest
opportunities in the South for the investor or manufacturer.
It is a new line, running through a rich and undeveloped
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The section is especially rich in hardwoods.
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THE GATEWAY OF THE
SOUTH

BENNETT & WITTE

OFFER

Sap and Red Gum, Plain and Quartered
White and Red Oak, Plain and Quartered
Cottonwood, Ash, Elm, Cypress, Poplar,
Chestnut, Cherry, Walnut : : :

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Main Office:
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Branch:
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OAK-ASH-POPLAR

ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES

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Office:
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offers exceptional openings for the manufacturer of Pine, Gum, Oak, Poplar and other soft and hardwood timber, excellent shipping facilities and markets for these and for Wooden Ware, Crates, Baskets, Box Shooks and other material. Write to-day for further information to

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Stock All Band Sawed,
Square Edged,
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Dry Kilns, Planing Mills,
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Tenth Year.
Semi-monthly.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 10, 1905.

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Single Copies, 10 Cents.

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WE HAVE FOUR MILLS CUTTING OAK DIMENSION STOCK

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and want to contract with good reliable manufacturers for our entire output. We are cutting 15 cars per month of dimension oak. Can furnish kiln dried or air dried stock as desired. Address promptly

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20 cars very dry 5-8 No. 2 Poplar.
 (Runs well to 14 and 16 feet.)

1 car 5-8 clear Sap Poplar.

2 cars 5-8 No. 1 Common Poplar.

IN THE MARKET FOR

4-4 and 6-4 Common and Better Chestnut,
 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Common and Better
 Red Oak.

Would be glad to receive your stock lists and prices.

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CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD
OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK.

Are You in the Market for Any

BASSWOOD

4 4 1st and 2nd Clear
4 4 No. 1 Common
4 4 No. 2 Common
4 4 No. 3 Common

BEECH

5 4 6 4 and 8 4 No. 2 Common and Better

CHERRY

4 4 No. 2 Common and Better
4 4 No. 3 Common

GRAY ELM

4 4, 6 4, 8 4 and 12 4 1st and 2nd Clear
4 4 No. 1 Common
4 4 No. 2 Common
4 4 No. 3 Common

MAPLE

5 4, 8 4, 12 4 and 16 4 1st and 2nd Clear
4 4 5 4, 6 4 and 8 4 Clear Selected
White End Dried Fancy Stock

We have the above and it is the very best in the land.
Let us hear from you, and we shall be very glad to quote you prices.

Mitchell Brothers Company

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**Michigan
Hardwoods**

Uniform Grades.

Perfect Mill Work.

Ask for Dry Stock List and Prices.

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. . . Band Sawn . . .
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40,000 4/4 No. 2, common and better Basswood
16,000 1 1/8" Maple, 42" long, runs largely 1st and 2nd
25,000 8/4 Soft Elm—fine stock—largely 1st and 2nds.
3 cars 4/4 No. 3 Maple—1st

Cummer, Diggins & Co.

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**"CUMMER" MAPLE
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MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready
for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech,
Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

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Michigan Hardwoods

A young salesman following what he understood
to be an established custom charged a suit of
clothes to the expense account of his first trip
but the Old Man disapproved the item and it was
stricken out. Made wiser by this experience, the
items of his next account were more judiciously
prepared.

"Ha!" said the Old Man, "These expenses are all
right. No suit of clothes this time."

"Ha! Ha!" said the young man. "It's there a
right but you can't see it."

**Buy Direct if you do not want to pay
for the suit.**

We Sell Only What We Manufacture.



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(INCORPORATED)
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OF THE
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Office and Yards: MEMPHIS, TENN.
Mill: ITTA BENA, MISS.

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QUARTERED WHITE OAK

1 in. to 2 in. thick

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COTTONWOOD GUM

WE have in all thicknesses and sizes the following kinds and amounts
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Ash	1,036,300 feet
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Plain White Oak.....	111,000 "
Quartered Red Oak.....	183,200 "
Plain Red Oak.....	82,500 "
Cypress	498,000 "
Cottonwood	240,000 "
Poplar	359,500 "

SELMA YARD

Poplar	598,500 feet
Bay Poplar.....	545,500 "
Red Gum	38,200 "
Cypress	420,500 "

BERCLAIR YARD

Cypress	350,000 feet
---------------	--------------

DELL YARD

Plain Red Oak	350,000 feet
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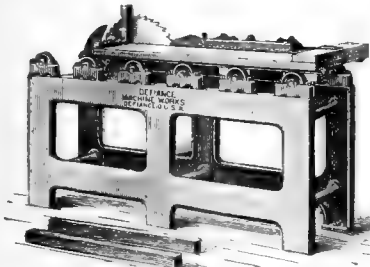
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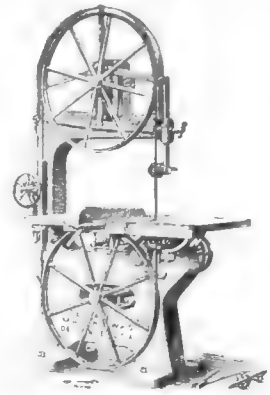
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AGLER**Bedford Building
CHICAGO**HICKORY**100,000 ft. 1" to 4" 1sts and 2nds and Common.
150,000 ft. 1" Common Plain White Oak.

100,000 ft. 1" Common Chestnut.

A few million feet of Quartered Red and White Oak,
all bone dry. Wire us if in a hurry.**LOVE, BOYD & CO.**
NASHVILLE, TENN.**Wholesale Northern and Southern
HARDWOODS**Distributing Yard
CAIRO, ILL.**YOU
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WHOLESALE HARDWOODS
ST. LOUIS
BY
RAIL, MAIL
WIRE OR
PHONE****DRY LUMBER**At
Our**Louisville Yards**Prompt
Delivery

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.
75,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
30,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
18,000 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
15,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.
9,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
30,000 ft. 2 1/2 and 3 in. firsts & seconds.
150,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
30,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
40,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
22,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.
20,000 ft. 2 1/2 and 3 in. No. 1 common.
12,000 ft. 4/4 cull.

QUARTERED RED OAK.
14,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
18,000 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
8,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.
5,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.

28,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
12,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
7,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
5,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.

PLAIN WHITE OAK.
80,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
7,500 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
9,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.
22,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
8,000 ft. 10/4 firsts & seconds.
16,000 ft. 12/4 firsts & seconds.
127,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
20,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
30,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
50,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.
8,500 ft. 10/4 No. 1 common.
12,000 ft. 12/4 No. 1 common.

CHERRY.
1 car Log Run.

ALL THICKNESSES IN CULL POPLAR, ASH, CHESTNUT.

PLAIN RED OAK.
47,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
5,000 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
9,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.
17,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
31,000 ft. 10/4 No. 1 common.
21,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
14,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
9,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.

WALNUT.
16,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
8,000 ft. No. 1 common.
10,000 ft. 5/4 to 14/4 common.
16,000 ft. 1 1/2 cull.
8,000 ft. 5/4 to 14 1/2 cull.

ASH.
1 car 4/4 firsts & seconds.
2,000 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
15,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.

20,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
50,000 ft. 4/4 common.
2,000 ft. 5/4 common.
20,000 ft. 6/4 common.
15,000 ft. 8/4 common.

POPLAR.
60,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
42,000 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
17,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.
58,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
1,000 ft. 10/4 firsts & seconds.
17,000 ft. 12/4 firsts & seconds.
17,000 ft. 16/4 firsts & seconds.
50,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
20,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
18,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
1,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.
12,000 ft. 10/4 No. 1 common.
8,000 ft. 12/4 No. 1 common.

Your Inquiries Would Be
Appreciated.**W. P. BROWN & SONS LUMBER CO.****WHOLESALE HARDWOODS**
LOUISVILLE, KY.

INCORPORATED 1902.

The Michigan Maple Company

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Kiln Dried

Bored

Polished



Hollow

Backed

and

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Our Specialty for Twenty-five Years

RED GUM

25,000,000 feet per year.

Perfect Manufacture. Special Treatment.

Air and Kiln-dried.

Rough, Dressed, Resawed and Worked.

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER CO.

MOREHOUSE, MISSOURI

AUGUST 1st STOCK LIST

MAPLE		BIRCH		BASSWOOD	
1 in.	2,000,000 ft.	1 in.	500,000 ft.	1 in.	300,000 ft.
1 1/4 "	100,000 "	1 1/2 "	100,000 "	1 1/4 "	30,000 "
1 1/2 "	400,000 "	2 "	100,000 "	1 1/2 "	50,000 "
2 "	1,000,000 "	2 1/2 "	50,000 "	2 "	75,000 "
2 1/4 "	200,000 "	3 "	75,000 "	3 "	4,000 "
2 1/2 "	500,000 "	ROCK ELM		GRAY ELM	
3 "	500,000 "	2 in.	25,000 ft.	1 in.	300,000 ft.
4 "	400,000 "	2 1/4 "	50,000 "	1 1/2 "	200,000 "
BEECH		WHITE MAPLE		3 "	200,000 "
1 in.	500,000 ft.	End Piled		ASH	
1 1/4 "	250,000 "	1 in.	100,000 ft.	1 in.	500,000 ft.
1 1/2 "	400,000 "	1 1/2 "	20,000 "		
2 "	100,000 "	2 "	50,000 "		
2 1/2 "	200,000 "				

KELLEY LUMBER & SHINGLE CO., Traverse City, Mich.

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WRITE US

Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring,
Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

Vol. XX.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 10, 1905.

No. 8.

Hardwood Record

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month

By The **HARDWOOD COMPANY**

HENRY H. GIBSON
FRANK W. TUTTLE

President
Sec.-Treas.

OFFICES:

Sixth Floor Ellsworth Bldg., 355 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
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General Market Conditions.

There is a good deal of hardwood moving the country over, notwithstanding the fact that this is the season of general midsummer dullness in the trade. The consensus of reports from all the important hardwood trade centers throughout the country indicates a remarkably healthy condition of affairs, and generally the volume of business is surprisingly large for the season of the year.

The only black spot on the map is the untoward calamity that has befallen New Orleans and the territory east, west and north thereof, in a recrudescence of yellow fever. While the dread disease will probably be under control very soon, it has a serious effect on business of all kinds and will tend to materially restrict an already scant output of oak. Even Memphis will suffer in this particular, as the city, in common with towns further north, is practically quarantined. It is fully believed that the prompt measures taken toward stamping out this dread disease will result in its being speedily extinguished, and that business will be interrupted for but a short time.

The general agricultural and commercial conditions of the country, as reflected in another article of this issue of the **HARDWOOD RECORD**, demonstrates conclusively that a continued period of successful industrial and commercial activity will surely prevail.

Plain oak still has the leading call in the market, and is in very short present and prospective supply. It goes without saying that prices of both plain red and white oak will surely advance beyond even the high prices received for these woods early in the year, and these prices will be reflected materially in the values of quarter-sawed stock. The prevailing high prices of oak will surely induce substitution of other woods for many purposes where oak has hitherto been chiefly if not entirely employed. It will tend to stimulate values in ash, elm, gum and other varieties of lumber.

The northern hardwoods are moving well at satisfactory prices. There seems to be no overstock in any variety. The trade in south-

ern hardwoods, outside of the restriction districts and those sections where they have been severely depleted, is very satisfactory and prospects for the season ahead are most excellent.

Poplar and cottonwood are strong sellers, especially in the good end of the stock.

Chestnut, generally, is in strong demand in the grades of sound and wormy to good.

Building operations throughout the country, especially in the commercial centers, are as great as at any time in the history of the country, and there is every prospect of an increased demand from this source.

Both oak and maple flooring manufacturers are extremely busy, and most of them are far behind their orders.

Generally, the veneer manufacturers are busy, some of them extremely so. The average plant is from thirty to sixty days behind its orders, and in quite a number of instances veneer plants are being run both night and day.

The wagon and carriage trade is absorbing about all that is offered in wagon and carriage woodwork stock, and the factories are generally busy.

The agricultural implement trade apparently is not quite so active as it was early in the season, as the year's demand for this class of goods is practically over.

The furniture people are all figuring on a big fall trade, their sales having been largely in excess of January business. The demand for lumber from this source is certainly going to be unusually large for the rest of the year.

On the whole, then, prospects for a strong demand for hardwoods for the rest of the year are extremely flattering, and values surely will range high.

The Proposed Appalachian Park.

This number of the **Hardwood Record** contains a brief illustrated description of a great hardwood forest contained within the area which the government proposes to absorb for the purpose of making a great timber reserve and national playground in the eastern portion of the United States.

The project of a national park here is one in which President Roosevelt is deeply interested, as is also every practical forester in the country. The region involved in the proposed reserve covers about 17,000 square miles in eastern North Carolina, eastern Tennessee and small portions of South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia. From the various maps and very good ideas can be obtained of the general character of the topography and timber wealth of the region.

With reference to the project of a national park here, it is only necessary to state that from a business viewpoint the proposal comes a trifle late in the game. It comes too late because perforce the immense timber wealth of the section has become well known to the public, and it is a sobering fact that portions of this great wealth have already been sold to the government since lumbermen were so prominently engaged for a time and made the timber business grow. When this great girdling of

wealth shall be done, which will be accomplished within the next quarter of a century, the mountains will still be there, the rivers will be there, and so will the flowers, the great cliffs of rocks, the sunshine and the rain. When the lumbermen are done the government can take over this great property at a price that will be satisfactory alike to its owners and to the public. It can then make a national park, rehabilitate the forests and create not only an unrivaled national playground but establish a permanent timber reserve for the eastern part of the continent that shall be an enterprise worthy of national endeavor. That this can be accomplished it is only necessary to cite that today, growing on every mountain side hitherto denuded of its commercial woods are stands of fine and thrifty young timber.

The Barrel Industry.

A current newspaper paragraph makes some interesting statements concerning the American cooperage industry which is the largest in the world. It is alleged that there are upwards of 300,000,000 barrels and circular packages manufactured in this country annually, with a constant increase in the output. The largest consumption of barrels is in the cement business, which approximately demands 55,000,000 a year; flour comes next with a demand for 32,500,000 barrels; fence staples, bolts, nuts and nails require 15,000,000; sugar, 15,000,000; roasted coffees, spices, crockery, fruit and vegetables use about 5,000,000 barrels a year, while the glassware, baking powder, candy, tobacco and cheese trade each use from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 barrels annually. The consumption of barrels for distilled liquors, molasses, lard, pork, etc., is also enormous; while dry paint, glue, snuff, oatmeal, screws, castings and general hardware consume a wonderful number of these packages.

The introduction of modern machinery into barrel making has not only cheapened the price but enabled the producers to keep up with the constantly increasing demand. The old time cooper's trade was a skilled one, and the work of cutting out the staves and assembling them required a long apprenticeship. Today machinery performs the work in a fraction of the time that hand labor formerly did. Modern veneer machines have contributed very largely in reducing the cost of barrels.

The barrel is the strongest known package, and its general shape and character have shown no improvement in centuries. The first-class barrel package must have a resistance power equal to a lateral pressure of five hundred pounds. The wonderful character of this package can be realized when it is analyzed that it must not only safely protect the often great weight of its contents, but its staves must be able to resist "pointed pressure;" it must be able to withstand tying and to resist the rough usage incident to transfer and shipment. In addition to all these attributes of strength, the barrel is the only package which is so easily handled, practically amounting to a vehicle within itself, which can readily be rolled from place to place without the employment of carriers or trucks.

The Oak Price Situation.

Plain oak is a favorite and large item of lumber handling by the Chicago jobbing fraternity, and just now this part of the trade is in a quandary as to how to continue the handling of the product and show even a modicum of profit in the transaction. Ruling selling prices, to the manufacturing and consuming trade generally in Chicago, on plain white and red oak are approximately \$42 for firsts and seconds; \$27 for No. 1 common, and \$15 for No. 3 common. At oak producing points, carrying a Chicago freight rate of from \$7 to \$8 a thousand, the prevailing asking prices for oak are about \$30, \$20 and \$10. When the expense of buying and selling this lumber is taken into account, oak landing on present cost and sale values shows only about \$3 a thousand profit on firsts and seconds, and a good \$2 loss on No. 1, and \$3 on No. 2. Of course the jobber does not handle any considerable quantity of No. 2 common, but the handling of simply firsts and seconds of No. 1 only leaves him about even on sales. As the present supply situation practically precludes the possibility of any lowering of oak values at points of production, it would seem that

a higher range of values for plain oak must needs soon be established in the Chicago market.

Dope from the Dailies.

The amount of misinformation concerning the lumber business that is disseminated by the daily press is something marvelous. This pabulum ranges from the humorous to the pathetic.

The Chicago Chronicle quotes the Milwaukee Free Press in the statement that in twenty-five years America will have no more hardwoods. The article says: "Walnut has practically disappeared from the face of the earth, commercially speaking, and oak, ash and cherry will go the same way in another quarter century." As a matter of fact, the present annual output of walnut logs and lumber approximates 10,000,000 feet. This quantity being double the amount needed for domestic use, fifty percent of it is sold abroad. The article further states that there are "many mills in Michigan that use up fifty acres of timber each day," which statement would be interesting if it were true.

The greatest sinners of any coterie of newspapers in the country in respect to promulgating misstatements of facts concerning the lumber industry, are the daily papers of Memphis. Those newspaper chaps down there do not confine their efforts to furnishing puff for their local press, but by some means succeed in getting it transmitted through the associated press dispatches to all parts of the country. A lumber newspaper editor has learned to shy at any press clipping on lumber topics bearing a Memphis date. The lumbermen of that great hardwood-producing section would do well to have a censor employed to edit lumber literature that emanates from their city.

The Freeport, Ill., Standard recently published an extraordinary article on the subject of black walnut, which it clipped from the Rockford Republic. This article also tells about the scarcity of walnut and that its value approximates mahogany. The gist of the article, however, is that one William Boyle has secured three carloads of walnut in the vicinity of Rockford, of late, which will be sawed into lumber and sold at enormous prices, and that Mr. Boyle is likely to make a small fortune off them.

A dispatch from Greenville, S. C., to the Columbia State is authority for the statement that real mahogany is being cut from a forest of oaks in Glassy Mountain township, near the North Carolina line. As a matter of fact, the only mahogany that grows in the United States is an occasional sapling on the keys of southern Florida.

The Chicago Tribune vouchsafes the information that by a new process soft woods can be made into hardwoods for all practical purposes of the industry. The inventor is a Frenchman, and he is far away.

Even the lumber press is not exempt from ridiculous misinformation pertaining to the industry with which it is supposedly familiar.

July Furniture Sales.

An alleged conservative estimate of the amount of orders placed at the July furniture sale at Grand Rapids, Mich., is \$10,000,000. This estimate includes not only the sales made at the exhibits, but also by the forty or fifty local furniture plants who show their line of goods in their own factories. The total number of exhibitors numbered approximately 250.

If the foregoing estimate partakes in any wise of accuracy, and it is presumed that it does, by analogy, it can be estimated that the upwards of 400 exhibitors at the Chicago July shows sold fully \$20,000,000 worth of goods. Therefore, if orders for \$30,000,000 worth of furniture were placed at Chicago and Grand Rapids during July, it would indicate that the aggregate sales from all sources received by the more than 1,500 wholesale manufacturers of furniture of various sorts throughout the United States during last month runs into a sum greatly in excess of any previous period of their history. It is certain that the sales have been large and much in excess of the volume of January business, and therefore it can be safely presaged that the demand for furniture woods during the remainder of the season will exceed that of any like period in the history of the trade.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

FIFTEENTH PAPER.

Silverbell-Tree.

Mahoea carolinum (Linn.)—Britton.
Halesia tetrapleura Ellis.

The range of growth of this tree is from the mountains of West Virginia to southern Illinois, south to middle Florida, northern Alabama (Lauderdale, Cullman and Talladega counties) and Mississippi, and through Arkansas and western Louisiana to eastern Texas. Under cultivation, this tree is known as the snowdrop-tree in Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. In Rhode Island, under cultivation, it is also sometimes known as the silverbell-tree, and bears the same name in Alabama, Florida and Mississippi. In parts of Tennessee it is known as the wild olive tree, and in other parts of the state as the belltree. In various localities in Alabama it is referred to as the four-winged halesia; and in others as opossum-wood. It is indiscriminately known in various sections of Texas as the rattlebox and calicewood.

Only in Blount, Sevier and Monroe counties, Tennessee, in the highest ranges of the Great Smoky mountains so far as the writer knows, does the silverbell-tree attain any size or grow in sufficient profusion to make it of commercial value. There the tree bears a variety of names: tisswood, pearwood, bellwood and chittamwood.

The silverbell-tree or, as it is commonly known under cultivation, the four-winged snowdrop-tree, is of the storax family. In shape the head is narrow and the branches stout. In height it ranges from a shrub to more than 100 feet. Its time of bloom is March and April. The branches are reddish-brown and ridged. The leaves are simple and alternate, with slender petioles; ovate or oblong, with pointed apex, and rounded or wedge-shaped base; slightly serrate; bright green and glabrous above; slightly pubescent underneath; thin. The flowers grow in loose, drooping clusters along the branches, and appear with or before the leaves. The calyx is short and four-toothed. The corolla is campanulate and four-parted. There are eight to sixteen stamens; one pistil; the seed vessels are long and oblong; four-winged, and conspicuously tipped with the remnant of the style.

Under cultivation the tree, or more correctly speaking shrub, is employed purely for ornamental purposes, and is found as far north as Rhode Island and Pennsylvania. In its

natural state, it attains a sufficient size of growth to render it valuable as a material for lumber or veneers only in the lower Appalachian range. The typical specimen of the silverbell-tree of the Great Smoky mountains herewith pictured, is forty-four inches in diameter and sixty-five feet to the first limb, and is typical of fully 30,000,000 feet of tim-



TYPICAL GROWTH SILVERBELL TREE. FOREST LITTLE RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, TOWNSEND, TENN.

ber that abounds in the 93,000 acre forest of the Little River Lumber Company of Townsend, Tenn. The silverbell-tree is little known even to the lumbermen of the section in which it attains a commercial size, and is practically unknown to nearly all lumbermen throughout the country.

Charles S. Sargent, professor of arboriculture at Harvard university, in his work on the

forest trees of North America, which formed such an important part of the report of the tenth census, has only this to say concerning the wood, which he botanizes as *Halesia tetrapleura*:

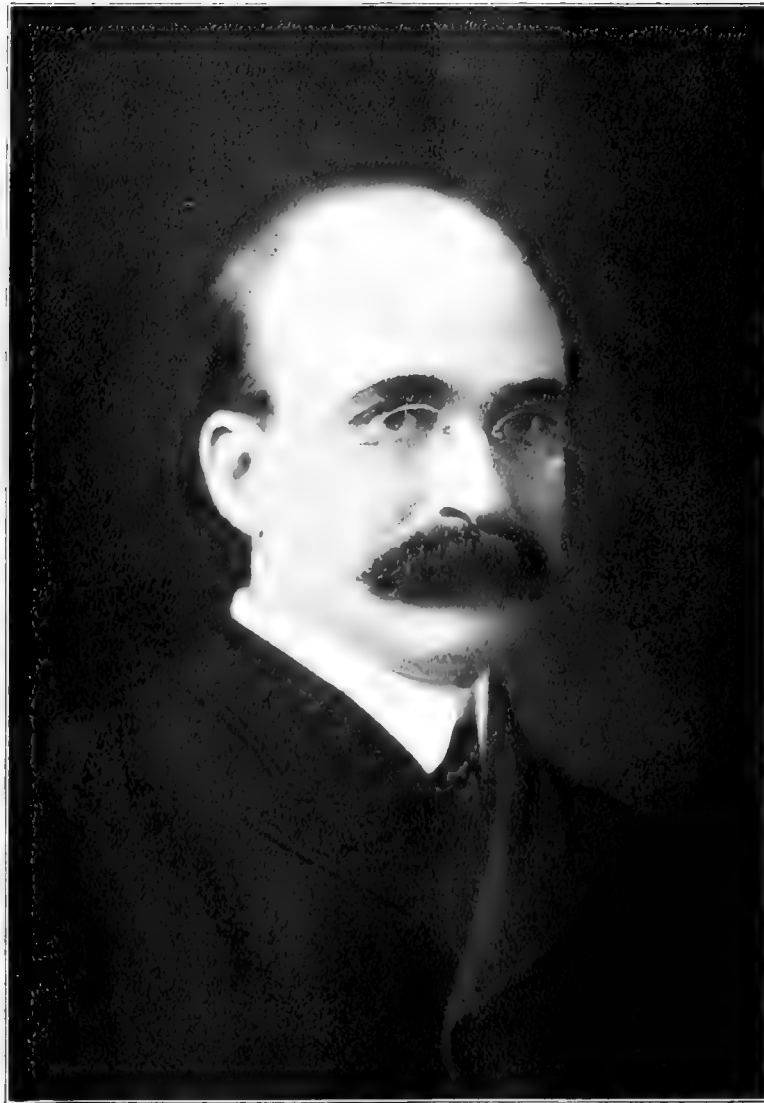
"It grows from the mountains of West Virginia to southern Illinois, and south to middle Florida, central Alabama and Mississippi; through Arkansas to western Louisiana and eastern Texas. It is from ten to fifteen meters high, with a trunk six-tenths of a meter in size—a tall shrub. It is found along streams in rich soil, and has its greatest development in the southern Appalachian range. It is common in cultivation. The wood is light, soft, close-grained and compact, with medullary rays numerous but thin; color, light brown; sapwood lighter. Its specific gravity is 0.5628; slightly heavier than ash."

Alice Lounsberry, in her "Guide to the Trees," a work which ordinarily contains considerable accurate and interesting information concerning American forest growth, has only this short paragraph, devoted largely to the leaves and flowers of the tree:

"So few leaves and flowers are to be seen when these fair snowdrops cover the tree that one is almost inclined to look upon them with suspicion and to wonder whether in spite of their unsullied freshness they have been desirous of taking a peep at the earth before it was fully clothed. But whatever may have been their motives, it is truly a joy to have them come forth so early in the season and to feel that the back of father Winter is broken. When hung with them the tree is a most pleasing sight. Often we then stop and wonder to find it among the hickories and buckeyes: it would seem as though it should find the company of the magnolias and cherry trees more congenial. On moist, wooded slopes, in woods or near the banks of streams it grows, and it is hardy as far northward as eastern Massachusetts. It then, however, becomes a shrub."

The foregoing from Sargent and Lounsberry is practically all that is

contained within American forest literature concerning the silverbell-tree. While commercially it is a tree that is very exclusive in its range of growth, yet in the Great Smoky mountains, where it stands intermingled with poplar, red oak, holly, sassafras, hickory, cherry, cucumber, birch, chestnut, basswood, ash, soft maple, hemlock and white pine, it constitutes an important element of the forest



EDWARD C. MERSHON,
SAGINAW, MICH.

As a matter of fact, the wood, instead of being a light brown, has more of a reddish



tinge, comparing closely in color with cherry, red birch and mahogany. The sapwood is lighter in tone and comparatively thin. Relatively the wood is hard, close-grained, involved in structure, and very compact. Perhaps fifty percent of the growth is convoluted in grain, showing, when rotary cut into veneers, very much more figure than is possessed by curly birch. One distinctive feature of the wood is the readiness with which it lends itself to staining and finishings in imitation of the most beautiful mahogany.

Without exception the silverbell-tree, or chittamwood, is the highest type of veneer wood for rotary cutting that grows within the United States. Generally speaking, it is not suitable for the manufacture of lumber, for the reason that the grain is so involved and convoluted that its milling qualities are very refractory, and it is with the utmost difficulty that a plank of the wood can be successfully handled by the planer or even

NUMBER II.

A tall, serious faced individual, with more of the air of the student than of the business man, is Edward C. Mershon of Saginaw, Mich., whose portrait embellishes the supplement of this issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD. He is a man who smiles often, but rarely laughs. To him rather than to any other the lumber trade owes a debt of gratitude for the production of the modern type of efficient and indispensable tools known as hand resawing machinery.

that as soon as the surpassing merits of the silverbell-tree become generally known, it will become a favorite and high-priced veneer material for the making of doors, mantels, interior finish, furniture, and for an infinity of other high-class purposes.

PRINT OF LEAF SILVERBELL TREE, ONE
FOURTH ACTUAL SIZE.

ward over the mountains into North Carolina, and when this region is fully exploited, it may be found that the wood grows there in as great profusion as it does on the northern and western slopes of the Appalachian range.

Mr. Mershon was born in Saginaw, Mich., six years ago. After completing his high school training in the philosophy and mathematics of W. B. Mershon & Co., a business firm, William B. Mershon is president of the firm. His mind soon grew concerned with the grist mill and the flour business. His keen and studious instincts enabled him to see the defects and shortcomings of certain machinery necessary to the production of the highest quality of flour. Since the beginning of the year ago the advancing price of raw material in-

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The success of the original resawing machine attracted the attention of other mill owners. Factories of resawed material and at their insistence machines were built for them. Special requirements demanded other machines, which were built, until now the line of band sawing machinery produced by W. B. Morrison & Co. is larger and more diversified than that made by any other institution in the country. It includes six sizes of band resaws of various capacity; powerful vertical resaws for saw mill purposes; twin resaws, cutting boards or planks into three pieces at one time; giant horizontal resaws for saw mills; use of any kind of bars; band augers; combination band rip and resaws; a full paraphrase of traction, driving shafts and tighteners, gears; angle stands; saw filing tools, hammers; anvils; stretcher rolls, etc.

[illegible]

also found in saw instruments are scattered about among the various rugs and furnishings. On the walls of this great room are many beautiful paintings, a considerable part of which were executed by Mr. Mershon. Here he realizes his fullest enjoyment, and here it is that he dabbles with brush and colors, plays his great organ, and reads his books, and perpetually thinks out new ideas for the improvement of hand-restoring machinery.

The genius of the restorer is rather a solitary man. His intimates are few, and common-

edly he has devoted a large portion of his life to one idea—the production of a tool of the highest efficiency, that should do its work with minimum waste. In this effort he has been successful, and his history recalls the lines of Owen Meredith,

"The man who seeks one thing in life, and but one,

May hope to achieve it before life be done;

But he who seeks all things, wherever he goes,
Only reaps from the hopes which around him he sows.

A harvest of barren regrets."

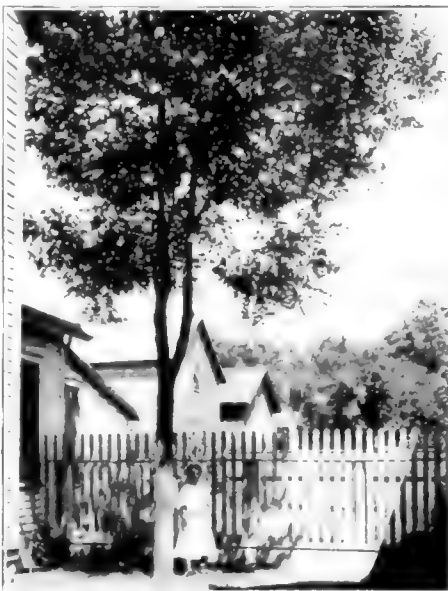
Wonderful Growth of a Hardwood Tree.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., in June, 1894, a baby girl and a tiny tree were born.

The seedling consisted of two puny leaves attached to a frail stalk that had thrust its venturesome way up between the crevices of a half-rotten board sidewalk.

Grandmother, who loves every animate thing on the face of the earth, rescued the little plant from its precarious place of birth, and carefully planted it in her flower garden. It

grew in her doorway and since that time the tree has flourished, until today it stands with perfect trunk, twenty-nine and a half inches in circumference, and beautiful spreading branches



ELEVEN YEAR OLD WATER ELM SHOWING TOP.

that reach toward the sky a distance of more than forty feet.

The baby granddaughter is now a tall, rosy-faced miss of eleven years. The tree and the maiden are herewith pictured. The photograph was made a couple of weeks ago, by the editor of the *HARDWOOD RECORD*, to illustrate the wonderful possibilities of tree growth under anything like favorable conditions.

The water-elm's natural habitat is wet, heavy soil, and it thrives best in closely encompassed woods growth. This seedling was planted in a gravel soil, containing considerable natural moisture, but not one particularly suitable for water-elm growth. However, the tree found its permanent home between the shelter of two houses, which stand not more than twenty-two feet apart, and thus the body of the tree has been protected quite largely from the cold blasts of winter and much of the time from the heat of summer suns.

To be sure, the water-elm is a comparatively fast growing hardwood, but consider the

growth of a tree of such unnatural birth as this one, that has added an annual average of nearly an inch to its girth during the first eleven years of its history. Some cranks still tell us that timber growing is chimerical, but such is not the case. Tree growing is a commercial proposition that promises great revenue even within the lifetime of the middle-aged man who engages in it. A timber crop is one that requires but one thing—being left alone. Exclude stock and trespassers; avoid cultivation; protect from fire; and Dame Nature unaided will recreate a forest on almost any land.

A Pest of Bugs.

Several reports come from Wisconsin to the effect that bugs are attacking the maples of that state to an extent that it is feared that the entire maple growth will be killed. Trees are attacked by bugs which gather in countless numbers on the tree, working their way through crevices of the outer bark into the new or live bark and drawing the sap from the tree, which soon destroys its life. The old or matured bug is about one-eighth of an inch in length, has six legs, is dark colored and has a flat body. It starts at the body, crawling close to the tree in the crevices of the bark and fastens cocoons in those crevices. These cocoons contain hundreds of eggs, which soon hatch out and the result is that millions of young bugs are produced, which work their way up the tree to the younger branches and begin the work of destruction. It does not matter what size the tree may be, none is immune from the attack of this parasite.

For a remedy the state experimental station recommends that if the tree is but slightly attacked the bugs can be killed by an application of whale oil, sprayed carefully in crevices. If the tree is not too high an ordinary window sprayer can be used for this purpose. The whale oil is nothing more than ordinary machine oil sold at any paint store and is inexpensive. Most any cheap oil will answer the purpose.

Another remedy is a spray of an emulsion of kerosene oil and water, mixed in the proportions of one-half pint of kerosene to one gallon of water. As water and kerosene will not mix, soap should first be put in the water and stirred until a suds is obtained, when the water and oil will emulsify. This should be applied to the tree with a strong spray pump and if the work is carefully done the scale can easily be killed.

As a preventive measure the bureau says that on trees not already attacked a preventive measure may be employed by soaking a piece of burlap or heavy cloth of any kind in kerosene oil and tying the same around the tree near the ground. This will prevent the adult bug from crawling up the tree and depositing the eggs.

Aging Oak with Ammonia.

Previous reference has been made in the *HARDWOOD RECORD* to ammonia processes of aging oak. The manual training magazine says that strong ammonia fumes may be used for aging oak. Place the piece to be fumed, with an evaporating dish containing concentrated ammonia, in a box and close it air tight. Leave for 12 hours and finish with a wax polish, applying first a yellow and white beeswax heated over a thin coat of paraffin oil and then rubbing with a pomade prepared as follows: to two ounces of prepared wax melted over a slow fire in an agate-ware vessel, add four ounces turpentine, and stir till entirely cool. Keep the turpentine away from the fire. This will give the oak a lustrous brown color and nicking will not expose a different surface, as the ammonia fumes penetrate to a considerable depth.



ELEVEN YEAR OLD WATER ELM.

rewarded her attention by thriving, and soon she discovered that her waif was a water-elm in embryo. She carefully transplanted it in

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Making of Wagon Wood Work.

FELLOES AND RIMS AS SIDE LINE TO OAK MANUFACTURE.

Correctly speaking, there is no difference between wagon felloes and rims, but for distinction those rims which are cut or sawed to shape are called felloes, and those that are bent are called rims. The light rims for buggies and other vehicles of that class are bent. The sawed felloe has not at any time entered extensively into this class of vehicle wood work, but in the heavier classes of vehicles the sawed felloe is the prime factor. Bent rims have always been used more or less on farm wagons and this use has increased materially during the past few years. The earlier experiments in making bent rims for the heavier classes of wagons did not prove entirely successful, the trouble being the tendency of the wood to split when put into hard service. In later experiments, with more improved methods for bending and a better understanding of the nature and action of wood under the bending strain, better results have been obtained, and from present indications it seems that the bent rim is going to be a considerable factor in the wagon wood work of the future. In the Louisiana state forestry display at the St. Louis Fair last year bent rims were a prominent feature, and served to call attention to their extensive use in this class of work, and also to the fact that the wagon wood stock industry has moved its center of operations into the Southland.

In considering the manufacture of rims or felloes in the light of a side line to sawmill operations in oak, it is the wiser plan to make rim strips of felloes because the successful bending of rim strips calls for skilled work, which it is not generally desirable to undertake in the woods among the sawmills. The best plan is to simply furnish the strips cut to dimension, and let some vehicle wood stock concern do the bending. These strips are cut into a variety of dimensions; there is really no authorized list of standard sizes. Each strip must be long enough to make half a circle of the wheel for which it is intended, and not only sizes in wheels but the dimensions required in rims vary so much that the only way to get at the matter is to take up the subject with users of this class of material and obtain from those who are in the market lists of dimensions required.

Ordinarily, it is the making of sawed felloes that appeals most to the operator of small sawmills cutting oak in the woods. Notwithstanding the inroads that have been made by the bent rim in this trade, there are today more sawed felloes used than ever before, and there is no doubt but that there will always be a need for all the sawed felloes that can be manufactured, especially if their manufacture is confined to the utilization of scrap stock. In spite of efforts to more closely economize in our oak forestry resources, there is today an enormous quantity of oak going to waste in sawmills and in the woods that could

be manufactured to advantage into sawed wagon stock. Short stock and cull planks two inches and more in thickness that either go to waste or are used to fill up mud holes in the lumber yard could be utilized in this work, as the usual requirements are for pieces approximately two feet long, six inches and up wide, and almost any thickness from two to six inches. To this we might add that there are possibilities for even closer economy, for there are some agricultural implement houses that use felloes as short as ten or even eight inches. There are opportunities also for utilizing material that goes to waste in the woods. The average logging crew goes into the woods either after stock lengths in logs or logs of specific lengths to fill certain bills of timber. Everything that will not answer these requirements is left in the woods, while if one were making felloes as a side line every sound piece of oak two feet long could be cut out and utilized.

Every little while a protesting voice is raised pointing out the enormous quantities of valuable timber that are going to waste in the woods. This has probably served a certain purpose in helping create a sentiment in favor of closer economy, but what we need now is not complaints, but suggestions of ways and means to effect a closer clean-up in the woods. It is in this economical use of scrap stock that the sawed felloe is of the greatest value, but the commercial aspect is not to be slighted. While it is possible to overdo any line of business, and while prices on products made from scrap stock are generally lower than they ought to be, there is apparently room to utilize a large proportion of the timber that is going to waste in the woods in the manufacture of sawed felloes, and make the work commercially profitable. The equipment necessary to carry on this work is not expensive even though one carry out the idea to the extent of using up short blocks that could not be handled through the regular sawmill and would have to be bolted up on a regular short log outfit.

Roughly speaking, it takes a piece of lumber six inches wide and twenty-four inches long to make a standard farm wagon felloe. The thickness, of course, depends on the width of tire to be used on the wheel. Where 1½-inch tires are used, which is about the smallest size, felloes 1¾ inches thick, when green, are called for; 1¾-inch tires call for 2-inch stock; 2-inch tires call for 2¼-inch stock, and so on. The old standard heights for farm wagon wheels are three feet eight inches and four feet six inches, with six felloes in the small wheel and seven in the large one, the net length a little short of twenty-four inches, which is the length stock is usually cut to for making this class of felloes so as to have room for the wagon maker to trim for joints. The usual practice, however, is to cut felloes

a little smaller than the circle indicated by the sizes named, so that when the tire is put on the finished rim the wheel will be the size given. The intention of the present article is not to go into detail regarding size and patterns, for that is a matter which must be taken up with the prospective user, and the sizes given above have been mentioned merely by way of illustration as to timber requirements, etc.

There are two general methods of manufacturing sawed wagon felloes, one by the use of concave circular saws in connection with specially designed machines for feeding the stock to them, and the other by the use of small band sawing machines ranging in size from thirty to forty inches in diameter of wheels. It is surprising that manufacturers of machinery for this work have not done more of late years to promote a livelier interest in the manufacture of wagon wood work. They may be doing a little in the way of circulars, but there is not much in lumber trade papers these days to call attention to the possibilities of utilizing waste timber and making money by installing machinery to manufacture sawed wagon felloes. But, to return to the consideration of the relative merits of the methods of manufacture, it may be summed up by saying that the concave sawing machine has greater capacity and offers facilities for the least possible cost of production, while on the other hand it is limited in its scope. A band saw will make any size or shape of felloe desired, but will not turn out as much work as the concave saw. This brings up the question of whether you want quantity or variety. If you want quantity, and simply make a specialty of farm wagon felloes of a thickness not to exceed three inches, the concave machine is the one to use. One must bear in mind, however, that its work is limited as to thickness, because of the fact that the saws, being concave, naturally do not cut square through the timber, and this fault magnifies as the thickness of the timber increases until a limit of three inches in thickness is reached.

The strong point in favor of the band saw is the great variety of work possible, not only in felloes, but wagon hounds, plow beams and, in fact, any kind of shaped work you may have a call for. In the making of heavy and special sizes of felloes it is essential to have a band saw, and it is really felloes of this kind that bring the best prices. Even in the manufacture of standard felloes a good band saw in the hands of a competent operator will show good returns in competition with concave machines. With heavy work it is necessary to scribe the work by pattern before sawing, and in many mills this is done even on standard farm wagon felloes. This work of scribing takes about as much time as the sawing, if it is done carefully, but it is the only way to get a close cleanup and the best stock out of the material at hand. Given a good thirty-six inch band saw machine with a one-inch saw in good order and a first-class oper-

Our gear wheels have a special feature, one of which were adjustable for doing both this kind of work and also the other. The shape could be cut at one stroke with the wheel, just what is desired. As the wheels were not known at first for the 18" and 24" and 36" inch bands, the machine was not made to cut to any size, small wheels were made and it only happens that a wheel of one quarter with the machine and others of greater possibilities for use in the probable manufacture of fellos and other wagon wheels, etc. from waste material.

floated down the rivers to the towns to be marketed. I decided to begin at the cutting of the timber and follow it to its destination—the Chinese furniture shops at Manila. With this in mind, I passed up through the Marikina valley and far into the interior of the island to the very heart of the wood-producing section. I had little difficulty in arranging with the natives to accompany them on a trip down the Pasig river to Manila on the next mahogany raft.

The natives were already cutting the logs which were hauled to the river's bank by a native beast of the water-buffalo type, the caribou. Here they were made ready for transportation. In some cases the logs are partly squared and the bark removed before the raft is made up, but most frequently they are rolled into the water at once. Sometimes great logs are cut, too big in diameter to be handled easily, in which case the pieces are made up as shown in Fig. 1. These are often of great size and are frequently taken to the cities and exhibited. Some seen by the writer at the Hotel Oriente in Manila measured twelve feet in diameter.

for the raft is that illustrated in Fig. 6, in which the logs are attached to the raft by means of tools and attached end to end with the rope. The logs are so attached is a desirable feature.

After a day or two of preparation, we were ready to start. The natives built upon the raft a crude little hut of nipa branches, consisting of a floor and a thatched roof, and of a few sides, so that it was sheltered from the sun, rain and strong night winds. The captain, however, was not to be tied up down the Pasig. He remained on the shore, prepared to be ready to exchange and the nipa hut constructed, we arranged our blankets inside, and after having secured the necessary provisions for the trip, made the start. Our progress was slow, only four or five miles in twenty-four hours. Occasionally, we made better time; sometimes not nearly as good. But the raft represented considerable money to the natives and they could afford to take their time. The agility of the natives in guiding the craft through the river astonished me. Often they would lie almost flat on the raft with their shoulders to the pole, and their bodies nearly in the water. Almost every day one or more of



fore.

usually sold in small quantities. The Chinese likewise disregard the real worth of mahogany and cut it up into inferior furniture. There is no economy in the use of mahogany; it is used for drawer bottoms as well as fronts, for bureau backs as well as tops. In fact, there is almost no cheaper wood available. I wanted several light crates for transportation purposes and therefore requested pine. The price proven to be

higher than if mahogany had been used, for the reason that practically no pine exists on the islands, while hardwoods abound.

As soon as the raft is disposed of, the crew disbands, each going his separate way to gamble with the money obtained. After revelling in idleness and dissipation until the last peso disappears, they again assemble and return to the forest.

"AN EX-SOLDIER."

Limitations Rotary Veneer Cutter.

Theoretically the rotary veneer machine is capable of adjustment to cut veneers from one one-thirtieth to three quarters of an inch in thickness, but from a practical standpoint about the thinnest stock cut is one one-hundredth of an inch. Veneers are cut to such thickness only from close-grained, valuable woods, in which it is desirable to economize material. Even oak cannot successfully be cut so thin, whether rotary cut or quartered, because the body of the sheet is too porous for practical use. In the cutting of common veneer about the thinnest stock that is regularly cut is the light basket splint stock, varying in thickness from one twenty-seventh to one thirty-sixth of an inch. Aside from this thin stock for baskets, there is little rotary veneer cut under one eighth of an inch in thickness. In fact, it may be said that one eighth of an inch is to the veneer machine what one inch is to the sawmill, as to the list of thicknesses.

Stock for bottle wrappers and other various wrapping and packing purposes is thinner than this, but the bulk of veneer lumber in common stock runs one eighth of an inch and upwards in thickness. As to how thick it is practical to cut lumber on the veneer machine, opinions and practices vary somewhat. While stock may be cut three fourths of an inch thick with a good machine, and be reasonably sound, for several reasons it is very seldom desirable to cut veneers more than about three eighths of an inch in thickness. Some individuals may take exception to this statement, but ordinarily it is logical and general practice will verify it. The trouble with stock more than three eighths of an inch, or, at the outside, one half inch in thickness, does not come from lack of ability to cut it on a rotary veneer machine, but rather because the product is not ordinarily adaptable to commercial requirements. Taking the box and crate trades as an example, into which great quantities of veneer products regularly go, it will be found that there are few instances where strips of thicker stock than those named are needed. The sides of these packages are made as thin as possible; in fact, a prominent box man recently remarked that what is wanted is a quarter inch side that will hold a ton. As a rule, the side stock of boxes made from veneer runs from a quarter to three eighths of an inch in thickness. The only part of the package showing an attempt

at thickness is the ends, and these are seldom made of veneers unless they are made of three ply stock. The desideratum in ends is stock thick enough to hold a nail, and not only straight, but strong enough to maintain the general shape of the package. Obviously, the ends are often made of sawed stock, not infrequently of stock sawed on the heading saw, out of odds and ends from the veneer factory.

In times passed there have been efforts made to manufacture pail staves on the veneer machine. In this work it is of course necessary to cut stock, running about five eighths of an inch in thickness, as the pails are finished in a lathe, which calls for enough surplus wood to round up and finish true. There is no great trouble in finding veneer machines that can cut the stock, but the undertaking has never proven sufficiently advantageous to make its continuance worth while. The disturbance of the grain of the wood incident to cutting does not show in the raw material, but after being dried and finished, makes its appearance in the form of checks. This mars the appearance of the pail and materially lowers its grade. However, some veneer manufacturers are making pail staves from their cores, and other waste stock suitable for this use, the work being done with the regular cylindrical pail stave saw. Attention is called to this fact, not for the purpose of discouraging efforts to manufacture veneers, but simply because it is just as important to understand the limitations in veneer work as it is to be informed of the possibilities. Knowing these limitations, those who intend to embark in the industry are saved the expense of making experiments along uncertain and unknown lines.

Turning from the matter of limitations in thickness to the field of surface dimensions, a larger scope is found. One of the prominent features of the veneer industry is the ability to make lumber of remarkably large dimensions considering the size of the block from which it comes. From a block six feet long and two feet in diameter, boards or sheets can be made six feet wide up to sixteen feet long. It is not meant by this statement that sixteen feet is the limit in length, nor that it is essential for the block to be two feet in diameter to make stock of this dimension. To make large dimensions, the main essential in a block is diameter enough

to make it free from defects outside the core. Take a block of this kind, put it in the veneer machine, and the result is a solid sheet of veneer, the width corresponding with the length of the block, and any length that may be desired. This length is limited by the practical requirements in stock sizes and by the dimensions and arrangement of the appliances for cutting veneer to sizes. The general practice in the common veneer plant implies the use of a cutting-out knife or clipper and an endless bed table, the length of which is from twelve to sixteen feet. It is this as well as the stock requirements that serves to put certain restrictions on the length of a sheet that may be run out before it is split or broken for convenience in working.

Even with these limitations the scope of possibilities in veneer work along the line of surface dimensions is so great as to make it a prominent feature of the veneer industry. There are certain lines of work in which it is desirable to have an unbroken surface of such large dimensions that it is impossible to supply it in lumber. In lumber built up from veneer, practically any reasonable dimension can be supplied. Billiard table tops, for example, have dimensions that are practically outside the pale of the hardwood lumber world, and even were it possible to saw a board of the width required for this work, it would be so susceptible to cracks and splits in handling and drying that its use would be out of the question. These tops can be made from three or five ply veneers, not only in one piece, but be made both lighter and more substantial than would be possible were they made from solid lumber. This is only one of many items, and when it comes to similar dimensions, such as material for trunks, etc., it is found that the veneer industry has the inside track. In making furniture panels over sixteen inches in width, no matter what the length, to get them in single pieces of solid lumber is not only expensive, but the quantity of available stock is limited. Therefore it is cheaper and more desirable to make them of veneers. Furniture panels are also better for being made of built-up stock with the grain crossed in gluing, as they have much greater strength than the same thickness in solid wood. In fact, where panel stock of this kind is made of built up veneer, it is not necessary to make it as thick as when it is made of solid lumber.

In a comparison between sawed lumber and cut veneers for furniture and trunk stock purposes, it is worthy of note that any desirable size of veneer for either purpose can be bent or pressed into irregular and permanent shapes, like the top of an oval trunk, or swell or curved drawer fronts for dressers and furniture of various kinds. There is a long list of other work in which it is desirable to have lumber of special shape instead of a regular flat form. In this class of work veneers are practically indispensable.

A sheet of veneer of large dimensions can only be cut from a log free from defects, if the size is such as to require a cut around its full circumference. This is rather a stringent requirement when it is considered that logs absolutely free from defects are not in most plentiful supply. This stringency is tempered considerably by another important point in this dimension work, which is that the filler or inside sheets in the veneer, or built-up lumber, can be made of any number of pieces. The inside sheet does not call for any special dimensions, but may be made up of the odds and ends that accumulate in cutting stock for larger sizes. This tends

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the **HARDWOOD RECORD** clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Wants Hardwoods and Yellow Pine.

102 LAW EXCHANGE, BUFFALO, N. Y., AUG. 3
Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: After so long a time
 I am out again and ready for business. I am
 engaged very largely in handling all thicknesses
 and grades of hard maple. I wish to make a
 first-class connection for both yellow pine and
 all varieties of hardwoods. If you can help me
 in any way, I shall be very thankful for both
 your advice and help.—C. H. STANTON.

C. H. Stanton, shortly after his retirement as inspector general of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, met with a very severe street car accident at Buffalo, and up to a recent date has been confined to his bed by reason of the calamity that befell him, and by a severe attack of pneumonia. There is no man in the lumber trade who has a better reputation for integrity and general straightforward business transactions than Mr. Stanton, and the HARDWOOD RECORD takes pleasure in printing his note, that anyone interested in having a portion of his product carefully marketed may communicate with Mr. Stanton with that end in view.—EDITOR.

Wants Orders for Dimension Stock.

MABERRY, ARK., July 28.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Can you put us in touch with some good firm handling small dimension stock, cut from plain and quarter-sawed oak? We want to utilize our waste material from the mill.

The editor will be glad to put in comments:

Box Making in the Philippines.

Dealers and workers in hardwoods will doubtless be interested in knowing something about hardwood box making in the Philippine Islands. Manila is a great box making center, as is well known. There mahogany, camphor wood, rosewood, camwood and other varieties of rich woods are used in the manufacture of boxes by the Chinese and Filipinos. Practically all the woodworking in the islands is in hardwoods,

number of cases, the use of the term "lumber" may be somewhat misleading, since it is not really so much a product of the sawmill as certain products of the mill that are commonly known as lumber. These are usually cut to standard sizes, such as 2 by 4, 2 by 6, 4 by 6, etc., and are used as floors, joists, rafters, etc. There are many classes of such material required in a building, and in particular in built-up lumber, so that there is ample opportunity for close cooperation between the manufacturer and the architect in the process.

Dowel Salesman Wanted.

GRAYSON, MICH., Aug. 5.—Editor HAWWOOD:—
 RECORD:—Can you put us in communication
 with competent salesmen at Chicago and the big
 eastern cities who visit the furniture and
 kindred trades, who would like to take on us a
 side line the sale of dowels?

Anyone interested in the above proposition can secure the address of a large dowel manufacturing concern on application to the HAYWOOD RECORD, EBRON.

Hickory Axles Wanted.

CHICAGO, O., July 31. Editor *Handwood Record*. We are in the market for a quantity of No. 1 hickory axles. Kindly furnish us with the names of mill concerns who are in a position to supply several cars for delivery in the middle West.

Manufacturers of Hickory axles who will supply their addresses to the HARDWOOD RECORD will be furnished with the address of a probable customer for their line of manufacture.—EDITOR.

Are Rebuilding.

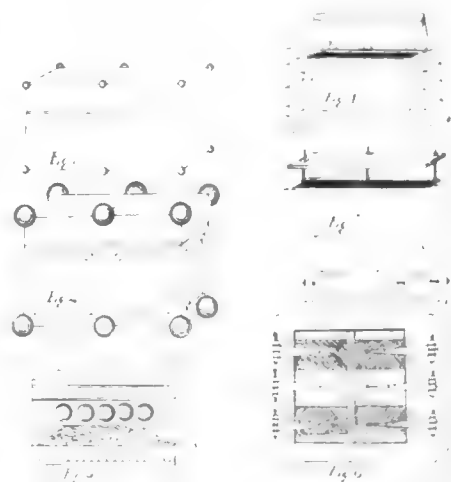
RHINELANDER, WIS., Aug. 7, 1905. Editor
Hartwood Record. As a matter of news for
your paper would say that we are rebuilding our
veneer factory recently destroyed by fire. With
the large force now at work we hope to be run-
ning again inside of ninety days. Our new build-
ing will be much larger than the old one and
think when completed, it will be one of the best
veneer factories in the country. We are putting
in the most up-to-date machines for the cutting
and drying of veneers. We are admirably ser-
ved as to birch, basswood, elm, etc. We have
recently purchased three kilns to supply our
slices for many years to come. WISCONSIN
VENEER COMPANY.

which are very abundant while soft woods are scarce.

A very large proportion of the wood workers of the islands devote their time and energies to the making of artistically designed boxes and chests of the most beautiful woods. Although mahogany is the principal wood used in the making of chests, several other woods may be seen in use in the shops, as a rule the shape

[illegible]

In the illustrations are exhibited some of

[illegible]

made by the natives, which are polished to an extraordinary degree by the patient workers. One of these is shown in figure 3. The surface of the wood is first rubbed energetically with an emery-cloth and then finished with a gentle friction by means of oiled skins. Maple is not found in large quantities in the islands, but there is a species of wood that finishes very like maple. Figure 4 illustrates a box constructed of this wood, which is exceedingly heavy, being intended for a treasure chest. When the weighted lid is down a number of chains pass over it, and these chains are heavily padlocked. In order to get the lid open it is necessary to cut the links of the chain. It will be noticed that the box itself is made of very thick pieces of lumber.

One of the oddest boxes made by the Filipino carpenter is illustrated in Figure 5. It is constructed of mahogany with a cover secured to the body of the box by means of three metal shafts passing through the lid as shown. The bottoms of the shafts are secured to the interior of the box. When the cover is closed nuts are used to screw it securely to the top and a wrench is required in order to remove the cover.

Figure 6 is one of various types of upright chests noticed in process of construction in a Chinese woodworking establishment at Manila. It has the appearance of a piece of household furniture, but is intended for transportation purposes. When

the box is shipped the uprights at the back can be removed and placed inside. They support a small and a large mirror as shown. Not infrequently the Chinese hardwood artisan of the islands goes to the extreme when it comes to strengthening the box, contrary to the custom of the Filipino. In this instance six powerful brass hinges of the strap order are securely fastened upon the doors.

Lately American tools have been provided for the boxmakers in Manila shops, so that much of the tedious manual labor is abolished. Formerly all boards were cut by hand-sawing processes, but of late American circular saws have been introduced into some of the more progressive shops in the islands.

With high-grade hardwoods cheaper than the cheapest pine it is in no wise remarkable that the Chinese and Filipinos of the islands can produce handsome boxes at very low prices, particularly when the native carpenter receives for his work less than fifty cents a day. Large numbers of these boxes are exported annually and the cabinet making industry of the Philippines has been greatly stimulated by this trade. Boxes of the more fanciful designs and rarer woods also find their way out of the islands into appreciating hands, since almost every traveler and soldier on leaving the Philippines carries with him one or more of these boxes, which make very useful little souvenirs.

Anecdote and Incident.

Objected to Dying Friday Night.

E. C. Brainerd of the Nicola Brothers Company of Pittsburg, is the father of a promising six-year-old son, whose fondness for school or kindergarten is not a prominent characteristic. On a recent Friday evening, the little chap was kneeling by the side of his cot, repeating the well-known devotion of childhood:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake—"

When suddenly breaking off in his prayer the young scamp continued: "And you know, Lord, I don't want to die tonight, for to-morrow is Saturday."

His Possible Interest in the North Pole.

The Youth's Companion tells an amusing anecdote concerning the sordid, utilitarian view of everything, including the achievements of science, that some persons have.

A public spirited citizen, who was trying to raise funds to assist a well-known Arctic explorer in fitting out an expedition for polar research, called upon a wealthy lumber dealer, and asked him for a contribution.

"What's the good of it?" asked the lumber dealer.

"The good of it? Won't it be worth something to mankind if he discovers the North Pole?"

"Suppose he does find it. What good is the North Pole to anybody?"

Here the caller's patience gave way.

"I didn't know but you might have some curiosity, as an expert, to know what kind of lumber it's made of," he said, turning on his heel, and walking out.

An Order With a String to It.

Clem E. Lloyd, Philadelphia sales manager of the Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company, tells of an order he recently received on a postal, from a German customer up the state. The requisition was made out in due form, and called for the immediate shipment of one-third of a car each of 3x12, 2x10 and 2x8 spruce dimension. Immediately below the order was a postscript which read, "Since writing the above order I have been out and looked around the yard and find I don't need the stock, so please cancel."

Bird's-eye Maple Explained.

"When a man has spent eighty years and more than \$75,000 in studying the ways of wild things," said Greenleaf Davis of Patten, Me., "it would seem as if he should know something about the nature of animals and birds, but I am obliged to own that I am more ignorant today than I was when my father came here from Massachusetts and built a sawmill in 1824, when I was nine years old. He left all his property to me, including miles of timber lands and money in bank, and I

have spent all of it, except this spot where my camp stands.

"What have I accomplished? That depends very much upon how you look at it. The way the world sees things, my life has been wasted. Instead of being rich I am very poor, so poor that the town keeps me in the almshouse free of cost through the cold weather. I have almost assured myself of very many facts, though I am not absolutely certain concerning any except two.

"The first is that every woodpecker that digs a hole in a tree for a nest chooses the east side. I have spent more than half a century studying woodpeckers. Within half a mile of my camp are 612 woodpecker nests. I have the largest collection of woodpeckers in the world, though none of them is tame or more than half domesticated. I have spent as much as \$250 in a year buying meat to feed the woodpeckers. Nobody living or dead has studied the woodpeckers so much as I have, but the sum of my knowledge is very small.

"I know that these birds insist on having the holes that enter their nests face the east because I have waited until the eggs were laid in the holes in posts I had put out and then turned the posts about. I have done this when the birds were away, and never has any bird continued to incubate her young when the hole was changed from due east. I think the woodpeckers choose an eastern aspect for the reason that they can know when the sun is up. They are all early risers, and having no alarm clocks they made sun dials of their nests.

"My second discovery is of some commercial use. For hundreds of years lumbermen and cabinetmakers have been studying to learn what causes maple wood to assume the mottled and spotted form known as 'bird's-eye.' In a hundred rock maple trees perhaps one is a bird's-eye. Nobody can pick the specific tree out by inspecting the bark or the manner of growth. You may have to chop 200 trees before you find one, but it is worth the sacrifice.

"Fact is, the woodpeckers make all the bird's-eye maple there is in the world. In flying about the woods they come to a rock maple tree that yields very sweet sap in the season when sap is running. Most birds like sweets—woodpeckers are very fond of sugar. Having found a tree yielding a large per cent of sugar the birds peck holes in the trunk and then stand against the bark and drink the sap as it oozes out.

"After the sap has ceased to flow and the trees have leaved out new wood and bark form in those small holes. The pecking and sap gatherings go on for years until the tree, having given up so much sap to the birds, begins to furnish fluid containing less sugar. In ten or twelve years after the birds quit a tree the holes are all grown up, and nobody can pick out the big bird's-eyes from other trees that the woodpeckers did not visit.

"More than fifty years ago I started in to induce the woodpeckers to help me make bird's-eye maples. This spring I had more than 1,000 birds in my employ for two months. On the side hill overlooking my camp are about 300 bird's-eye maples of my own make. I know every one of them, though nobody else can guess at the valuable trees. If I live a few years longer I am going to begin cutting, after which I shall have more money than I can spend. If I die I have left a record of every tree, so that the Audubon society can market the wood and devote the money to giving protection to woodpeckers."

Randleman, N. C., has a new \$12,000 chair factory. Its output will be from three to five hundred hardwood bottom dining chairs per day.

New Inspector General N. H. L. A.

Mr. Smith is not only a hardwood lumber inspector by reason of a life long training in the pursuit, but is a lumberman by inheritance as well. His father, Austin K. Smith, was a pioneer lumberman of Rush county, Indiana, where he operated a primitive sash mill for many years. George L. Smith was born at Milroy, Rush county, in 1862. His earliest work in life was about the little sash mill under his father, and it was here that he had his first experience in inspecting lumber. In 1888 he went to Cincinnati and engaged with C. Crane & Co. as inspector, where he remained about a year. He then entered the employ of the L. H. Gage Lumber Company at Indianapolis, afterwards going to Memphis when this company transferred its headquarters to that point. With this house he was engaged for four years. In 1894 and 1895 he was employed by William Curphey of Vicksburg, and with L. A. Kelsey, inspecting lumber



From this brief extract of the lumber career of Mr. Smith it will be seen that he has had a wide experience in the inspection of both northern and southern hardwoods, and with it has come an acquaintance with inspection methods that should be of inestimable value to the association in the work in which he is now engaged. He has always had the highest reputation for integrity, and in his present undertaking has adopted as a motto the sentiment expressed by President Roosevelt which was quoted in the address of President Palmer at the last annual

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and Edward Goddard. The land is situated in Somerset township and comprises about 3,000 acres. It is estimated to contain 25,000,000 feet of hardwoods, largely birch, maple and beech, and about 12,000,000 feet of spruce. A part of the timber will go to the Mountain Mills operation of the company near Wilmington, while the remainder will be manufactured in a new plant which the company will build within the timber. It is intended to run the new mill both winter and summer, while the Mountain Mills of the company have only been operated during the summer season.

This deal will make the Deerfield River Company quite prominent in the East in hardwood manufacture, and very likely a large portion of its product will take the same route that has been employed by the company in the past, and be reduced to dimension stock for the chair and furniture trade.

A Paducah Tragedy.

On last Thursday, August 3, a shocking tragedy occurred in the office of the Kentucky Mill & Lumber Company in the Fraternity building, Paducah, Ky., in which H. H. Loving, the day before elected president of the company, shot H. A. Rose, who had just resigned as president of the organization, inflicting three wounds from which Mr. Rose died an hour later.

Mr. Loving insists that the act was done in self defense, and as he is a man of good reputation locally, sympathy is generally with him in the sad affair.

The cause of the trouble is outlined in an other paragraph in this issue of the paper, announcing the election of new officers for the Kentucky Mill & Lumber Company owing to irregularities which had occurred in the conduct of the company's affairs, resulting in the resignation of Mr. Rose as president.

Mr. Rose came to Paducah some ten years ago from Carrsville, Livingston county, Ky., where he was born and raised. He was a widower, his wife having died some years ago. He leaves a child, aged six years.

H. H. Loving is a man about forty-five years old and has resided at Paducah some years. He came to Paducah from Bardwell, Ky., where he was engaged in the banking business. He was also one of the organizers of the Globe Bank of Paducah, and for a time was cashier of the institution. He has a wife and several children. After the tragedy Mr. Loving gave himself up to the custody of the chief of police, but was released in charge of an officer pending an investigation of the case. The affair is the culmination of an unfortunate quarrel between members of the Kentucky Mill & Lumber Company.

Terms Used in Forestry and Logging.

The forest service division of the United States department of agriculture has just issued bulletin No. 61, entitled "Terms Used in Forestry and Logging." The bulletin includes two lists of terms, alphabetically arranged, one comprising the technical vocabulary of American forestry and the other a glossary of terms used in logging operations in various parts of the United States and Canada. All the terms are defined, and in cases of importance, the German and French equivalents are given. The forestry terms are doubtless of considerable value, but the collection of logging terms, comprising as it does a great many purely local and even slang phrases, possesses but little utility, and is of interest chiefly from a literary standpoint.

The bureau has also recently issued bulletin No. 59, covering the maple sugar industry, with discussion on the adulteration of maple products. The report shows how little of what passes for maple sugar and syrup is the real thing. The bulletin should be of special interest to farmers of the country who possess a "sugar bush" or a "maple orchard." Either document can be secured by those interested on application to the department.

Some Facts About Forest Growth.

The laws which govern the distribution of trees produce the two great types, the pure and the mixed forest. The former is the result of local conditions which trees of one kind can only survive.

In the north woods the balsam occupies the swamps, usually to the exclusion of all competitors, since no other of the native trees can thrive in wet places. In the Black Hills and other parts of the middle West the small demands of the bull pine upon moisture enable it to form pure woods on a soil too dry to support other native trees. The jack pine of the New Jersey barrens and the longleaf pine of the southern states grow in pure or nearly pure stands, since they alone can withstand the peculiar conditions of these regions.

Where climate and soil are favorable to various trees is found the mixed forest, the number of species in mixture depending upon the suitability of the locality to forest growth.

Upon the hardwood flats of the Adirondacks the hard maple, the yellow birch and the beech are the only deciduous trees able to withstand the severe climate. In the southern Appalachian forests, where the trees of the North and South meet under conditions favorable to both, more than 100 different kinds are found.

The distribution of trees, therefore, is the joint result of local conditions and of the individual and varying requirements of the different species upon moisture, soil and climate. The laws, however, which govern forest distribution are not identical with those which regulate the behavior of trees in mixture. They do not explain why each species, if undisturbed, maintains the same proportion in the mixed forest. Why does not the hard maple drive out its competitors in the Adirondacks, the oak gain the upper hand in the forests of the southern Appalachians, the red fir exterminate the western hemlock on the Pacific slope?

Wherever a mixed forest occurs there is an unrelenting struggle going on. It is interesting to inquire how the combatants are armed and why the representation of each species remains unchanged.

The more important of the characteristics which affect the capacity of a tree to hold its own in mixture with trees of other kinds are its demands upon light, its rate of growth and its power of reproduction. No two species require an equal amount of light, grow at the same rate or are identical in their capacity to reproduce themselves.

The endowments of each, with habits differing from those of its neighbors, but with strength and weakness so balanced that all which occur in mixture enter the struggle for existence upon an equal footing, is one of the marvelous feats of nature.

The red spruce of the north woods, through its ability to endure dense shade, has been given the power to hold its own against faster growing competitors, some of which exceed it greatly in their capacity to reproduce themselves. The young spruces which spring up here and there throughout the forest struggle along under the heavy crowns of the hardwoods, where a tree making more insistent demands upon light could not thrive.

In the forests of the southern Appalachians the oak is in many localities the characteristic tree. Growing rapidly and exceedingly hardy, it might be expected to increase steadily its proportion in the mixture. The equilibrium is maintained through the fact that the oak can endure but little shade and that its seed is heavy, limiting its reproduction to the immediate vicinity of the parent tree.

Election of Officers.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Kentucky Mill & Lumber Company of Paducah, Ky., held Aug. 2, new officers were elected as follows: H. H. Loving, president, vice H. A. Rose,

resigned; Phil E. Gilbert, vice president, vice W. D. Dycus, resigned; J. B. Gilbert, secretary and treasurer, vice H. H. Loving, resigned.

In explanation of the foregoing account of the election of new officers of the Kentucky Mill & Lumber Company, at this time, is the outgrowth of sensational disclosures resulting in the resignation of Mr. Rose, the former president of the company. It is alleged by the Paducah press that he was short in his accounts, and had shipped lumber belonging to the company, in his own name, to other cities, and had collected and appropriated the money. It is further stated that Mr. Rose has refunded \$900, which leaves a shortage of only \$200 unpaid.

The principal stockholders of the Kentucky Mill & Lumber Company are H. H. Loving and W. G. Dycus. It is reported that the company has been in a flourishing condition, but that the accounts are more or less involved. It is said that the affair will in no wise embarrass the company, but that it will continue operations on a basis of doing business on business principles.

New Deputy Inspectors N. H. L. A.

George L. Smith of Indianapolis, surveyor general of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, advises several new appointees as deputy inspectors of the association.

G. K. Estes is the new deputy inspector at Milwaukee. While his headquarters will be in Milwaukee, upon call he will go to any part of Wisconsin to inspect lumber for any member of the association.

August Palmquist, 801 Magnolia street, St. Paul, has also been recently appointed deputy inspector for that city and Minneapolis.

F. P. Southgate, the well-known inspector who has long been allied with the National association, has also received a new appointment as deputy inspector for the St. Louis district and commenced his work in this field August 7.

The above inspectors are all engaged on a salary basis in accordance with the new program outlined for this service, in accordance with the decision of the association made at its recent Buffalo meeting.

Handle Factory Combination.

The daily press has it that the deal looking to a combination of all the hickory handle factories in this country is about consummated. It is said that options have been secured on all the principal plants manufacturing hickory handles, and that the total interest represented amounts to about \$3,000,000. The alliance will include every factory in America except one or two unimportant ones in Canada.

The American hickory handle output not only finds a market in the United States but is shipped very largely abroad, even to Africa and Australia, there being no equivalent for American hickory growing in any other part of the world. Louisville, Ky., is the logical center of the hickory handle industry and in that city and vicinity are some of the largest plants in the country.

Important if True.

It is a well known fact that modern hardwood flooring is nowadays cut to very short lengths, but probably the statement made by the Battle Creek, Mich., Enquirer, quoted below, is not true. Packing flooring in barrels certainly is a new idea.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., July 14.—A modern floor mill is to be located in Kalamazoo if the board of trade can induce the city to sell its vacant lot in the railway yards. The promoters of the enterprise came prepared to erect a plant that will turn out 150 barrels of the product a day. A quarter of a million will be invested in the plant, which will be put on the old Michigan Ruggy Company site.

Massachusetts contains a total area of 5,321,600 acres, of which 1,290,000 acres are under cultivation or in permanent pasture. It is alleged that the state has waste area enough that the greater part of the forest supplies now consumed within it might be produced therein if proper means were taken to that end.

State Forester Alfred Akerman, in his first report, speaks enthusiastically of the work, and he anticipates wonderful results from it. He says that three fundamental conditions must precede the permanent development of forestry, viz., the presence of a considerable area of nonagricultural land which is capable of producing forest growth; a good market for forest supplies; and the presence of good transportation facilities. All these conditions he finds fulfilled in Massachusetts. He suggests that some of the park reserves within the state could be wisely used for timber growing.

W. H. Moran of Jamison, Pa., has bought out A. Tate, formerly jobber for the Emperium Lumber Company at that place. Mr. Moran is at present under contract to deliver 4,000,000 feet of hardwood to the B. & S. R. R.

Citizens of Little Rock and Osceola, Ark., are working hard to secure a right of way for an extension of the Jonesboro, Lake City & Eastern railway into Osceola. The district through which the proposed extension will pass is rich in hardwoods.

The Wausau, Wis., *News* states that on May 1, 160,000,000 feet of hemlock, pine and hardwoods were in pile in Marathon county, valued at \$2,000,000.

Bruce, Wis., is a growing town. It now numbers among its industries a saw and planing mill belonging to the Arpin Hardwood Company and a veneer mill, operated by the Beldenville Lumber & Veneer Company.

A hardwood manufacturing company has been established at Hawkinsville, Ga., by C. B. Adams of Macon, Ga., and local capital. The plant has been completed and the company starts operations under most favorable circumstances with a number of large orders ahead.

Fire destroyed the sash and door plant of the Wheelihap-Weidauer Company at Everett, Wash.

The North Georgia Lumber Co., of Asheville, N. C., a corporation organized in New York, Michigan and Georgia capitalists, recently closed a timber deal by which it acquired about 20,000 acres of hardwood timber land. The tract is located in western North Carolina and northern Georgia and was purchased from the Tugaloo River Lumber Company for \$250,000. The work of developing the timber will begin at once. It is also reported that plans are under way to develop the valuable mineral deposits on the property.

George W. Morgan of Reedburg, Wis., who owns 1,900 acres of timber land in Rice county will erect a mill and the necessary buildings for his help and proceed at once to manufacture the timber, which is mostly hardwood, into marketable lumber.

1. E. Weed & Co., manufacturers of fruit packages, operate a fine factory on the Kalamazoo river at Douglas, Mich. Fifteen varieties of hardwoods, supplied by an extensive timber property owned by the company in Allegan county, are used in the manufacture of baskets, boxes and crates.

Anderson, Ind., has a new artificial flooring plant recently established. The institution is known as the Ruco Floor Company, and its produce is an imitation of hardwood flooring, made of a composition of rubber and cork. The material is said to imitate mahogany, but to have decorative qualities of its own.

The United Walnut Growers' Association of California, Fort Smith, has elected the following as its 1910-1911 president and vice president: J. H. Smith, president; J. H. Smith, vice president. It has received 100 votes.

W. J. Bennett and
J. H. Bennett

A large salmon pond owned by O. W. Kerster, Anheimsburg, was recently destroyed by the above-mentioned fire. The pond is about 100,000 feet of water. The fish were lost, his pond and gear lost. Mr. Kerster, \$6,000.

E. V. Kautsky's sawmill at Cherokee, Wis., has closed down having cut 1,200,000 feet of timber, principally hardwood, since April 1.

demands, and adding new materials for the maintenance of stores.

The Golden Veneer Factory (Golden West) has resumed operations. It employs 250 men.

pany in New York, formed a New York sales agency for the products of the company. The merchants intend creating a large factory with modern equipment on the land recently acquired, which is situated on the West Shore railroad, where it will enable them to continue the manufacturing of high grade three-ply rubber gloves, shoes, etc., which the rubber company has always manufactured.

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to its mill, where it will be largely cut into quartered stock, which is a specialty of this company.

C. & W. Kramer Company of Richmond, Ind., has had an excellent business for its hardwood mill all the year and is running on full time.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

Lewis Foster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, was a Chicago visitor last week and paid the Record the compliment of a call.

E. C. Mershon, head of the big resaw machinery manufacturing house of W. E. Mershon & Co., Saginaw, Mich., was a welcome caller at the Record office on Tuesday of last week.

Wagstaff of Oshkosh was in Chicago on Thursday last and said "hello" to the HARDWOOD RECORD over the telephone.

A welcome caller at this office last week was A. N. Love of the Darnell-Love Lumber Company of Memphis, which operate hardwood mills at Leland, Miss. Mr. Love was accompanied by J. L. Lane, 941 Stock Exchange, this city, the local hardwood wholesaler.

The John M. Smith Lumber Company of Nashville, successors to the Southern Hardwood Company of Nashville and John M. Smith of Dickson, Tenn., has put out a handsome business card, the back of which is embellished with the picture of the big ash log illustrated in the HARDWOOD RECORD a few weeks ago. This log was thirty-five inches in diameter and thirty-two feet long, and it yielded some three inch clear plank twenty-six inches wide.

L. B. Lesh of the Lesh & Matthews Lumber Company of this city has recently returned from a southern buying trip.

J. W. Embree of the Rittenhouse & Embree Company, the well known hardwood flooring and lumber men of Chicago, is at the company's mills in Warren, Ark.

The sincere condolences of the trade are being extended to George W. Stoneman of the Stoneman-Zearing Lumber Company of this city and of De Vall Bluff, Ark., over the death of his wife, which occurred July 30. Mrs. Stoneman was only thirty-six years of age and died after a very short illness. She was married to Mr. Stoneman in 1893 and leaves three children. Mrs. Stoneman was well known and highly esteemed, being a member of the West End Woman's Club and of the Second Baptist Church of this city.

W. S. Johnson of the Johnson & Knox Lumber Company has just returned from a trip to the northern peninsula of Michigan.

Mr. Harrison, president of the Jefferson Sawmill Company, Ltd., of New Orleans, has been visiting many of his friends in the hardwood trade here for the last few days. He bemoans the serious yellow fever situation prevailing in his home city.

O. O. Agler of Upham & Agler is at Detroit on a business trip.

L. B. Lesh of the Lesh & Matthews Lumber Company has returned from a business trip to Memphis.

A. R. Vinnedge of the A. R. Vinnedge Lumber Company has been spending a few days at his old home in Kokomo, Ind.

A. H. Daugharty, manager of W. E. Kelley & Co., is expected back from a Pacific coast trip next week.

A. J. McCausland, manager of the hardwood department of W. E. Kelley & Co., is at Nashville this week.

Ricketts, Rockwood & Co. is the title of a new Chicago commission lumber house, with offices at 614 Marquette building. The firm is made up of G. W. Ricketts, recently of Duluth, and H. E. Rockwood, who has been associated with Francis Beidler & Co. of Chicago for many

This company has recently acquired a large timber tract in Arkansas, and is at present engaged in rebuilding the mill on the property and will supplement its Indiana output by manufacturing oak and other hardwoods in the South.

years as buyer. The concern will handle a full line of building woods, hardwood and cedar products.

W. L. Barrett of W. E. Barrett & Co., in the Stock Exchange, the well known factors in Pacific coast woods, is just back from one of his regular every-sixty-day trips to the coast.

The HARDWOOD RECORD received a call on Tuesday from Sam Burkholder of the S. Burkholder Lumber Company, Crawfordsville, Ind. Mr. Burkholder is one of the best known hardwood operators in Indiana and comes close to being the pioneer in that line of trade in the Hoosier state, having been continuously engaged in the lumber business at Crawfordsville for more than a third of a century. Mr. Burkholder is out on a combined pleasure and business trip, and before returning home will attend the meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association at Ottawa.

Boston.

Robert F. Whitmer of William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., made a short business visit to Boston recently, having made the run in his automobile from the concern's headquarters in Philadelphia. Mr. Whitmer is now making a tour of the White mountains in his automobile. T. E. Coale, general manager of William Whitmer & Sons at Philadelphia, spent the week in the New England market in company with Lindsley H. Shepard, New England manager for the concern.

H. H. Wiggin of Lawrence & Wiggin, the wholesale hardwood dealers, is established for the summer at Annisquam. Mr. Wiggin runs down to Boston at intervals and makes a two or three days' stay, thus taking his vacation in installments. Frank W. Lawrence is enjoying frequent rambles through the country in his speedy automobile.

Harry C. Philbrick and Daniel Lucy, who are traveling among the mills of the Northeast, are not expected to return until August 20.

William E. Litchfield, president of the Massachusetts Wholesale Lumber Association, leaves today for the western hardwood section. Mr. Litchfield will visit his mill at Vernon, Ind., before returning to Boston.

Everett J. Lake of the Hartford Lumber Company, Hartford, Conn., is spending a month in New Hampshire, where the cares of business are forgotten. The vacation now enjoyed by Mr. Lake, who is a Connecticut senator, has also enabled him to abandon temporarily the strenuous life of the statesman.

Charles S. Wentworth of C. S. Wentworth & Co., Boston wholesalers, who has just returned from an extended trip among the mills of the maritime provinces of Canada, has, in company with Mrs. Wentworth, established vacation headquarters at Falmouth, Mass.

Gardner I. Jones of the Jones Hardwood Lumber Company, who has been enjoying the summer sea breezes at the Atlantic House, Nantasket, is planning to leave for Portland, Ore., August 31. Mr. Jones will be present at the annual convention of Hoo-Hoo.

Louis J. and Leo A. Korper, the former in the office of C. L. Boss and the latter with Hillhouse & Taylor, Willimantic, Conn., have purchased an interest in the Capitol City Lumber Company of Hartford, Conn., and will engage in the new business on or about September 1.

Hon. J. M. W. Hall of Wellman, Hall & Co.,

the Boston wholesalers, has been appointed to represent Massachusetts lumber interests at the National Reciprocity Conference to be held in the Illinois Theater, Chicago, August 16 and 17. Eugene N. Foss of the Sturtevant Blower Company is chairman of the reciprocity committee.

The Connecticut Valley Lumber Company of Hartford, Conn., is plaintiff in a suit for damages amounting to \$300,000, against the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The lumber company claims that locomotives of the railroad company caused the fire which, in May and June of 1903, burned over 30,000 acres of timber land. Two hundred thousand dollars more in claims will be decided as a result of this suit, the case being now in the hands of three referees, appointed by mutual agreement of the interested parties, decision of the referees to be final. The case is of extraordinary importance to the owners of timber lands throughout this section of the country, where fires caused by locomotives are not uncommon.

Parker & Stearns of Johnson, Vt., have leased the mill of the Northern Lumber Company at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and will operate same, turning out hardwood flooring almost exclusively.

Warner Butler of W. R. Butler & Co., Boston, is spending his vacation at Mount Vernon, N. H.

The C. W. Leatherbee Lumber Company has opened downtown offices at 70 Kelley street, Boston, as the result of the fire which destroyed the company's Albany street yard. The latter will be discontinued and the stock concentrated at the Atkinson street yard, where the company operates one of the most completely equipped woodworking plants in the East.

The Blanchard Lumber Company, Boston wholesalers, have opened a branch office at 11 Broadway, New York City. The New York office will be in charge of Edward S. Loomis, a well-known and experienced lumberman.

New York.

Everything points to a large attendance at the midsummer meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association at Ottawa, August 16, 17 and 18. Secretary Perry and President Dill have just returned from a visit to Ottawa, consummating plans and generally completing arrangements. Special deliberation will be conducted in the business session relative to the suit, now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission, instituted by the association on the 500 pounds freight allowance on flat car equipment; which it is hoped will secure the support and intervention of the other associations represented.

The free lighterage limits of New York harbor have just been extended as follows: On the New Jersey shore from Edgewater to Fort Lee and on the South Brooklyn shore from Sixty-sixth to Sixty-ninth streets. This enlargement of the free limits is of much benefit and interest to shippers to this market.

John C. Orr & Co., Brooklyn retail lumber and trim manufacturers, have incorporated under New York laws as the John C. Orr Company, capital \$500,000. The change does not affect the conduct of the business in any way. John C. Orr is president; Richard S. White, vice president and general manager; J. R. Steers, treasurer, and H. S. Orr, secretary.

Henry Cape, 1 Madison avenue, is spending August at Lake Sunapee, N. H.

Sam E. Barr of the Barr & Mills Company, Flatiron building, is back again from a trip to hardwood mill points. He expresses himself as well satisfied with hardwood and spruce conditions.

F. W. Blake and F. W. McCullough, exporters of Norfolk, Va., were here during the fortnight on business.

H. Koppell, secretary of the Stirling-West Company, hardwood exporters of Baltimore, was here July 23 on a brief business trip.

R. L. Walkley of the Crosby & Beckley Company, New Haven, Conn., is absent from his

[illegible]

ready than it has ever looked in that month before. It is pushing work to the limit at its plant at Kendall, Md.

The Pittsburg Lumber Company is doing a fine business in henlock for house building. Most of it goes up the Monongahela river to the big manufacturing towns.

William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., of Philadelphia will soon have a large new planing mill at Horton, W. Va., completed. It is pushing all its mills day and night and is badly in need of the lumber which this new mill will cut.

The following Pittsburg lumbermen are preparing to leave the city August 15 to go to the annual convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association at Ottawa: A. M. Turner, J. L. Kendall and W. P. Johnston with their wives, J. B. Flint, J. L. Lytle, F. R. Babcock, Edwin Elber, R. D. Baker and F. W. Ruskau.

The much hated locust, which has been of late years regarded by Ohio and Pennsylvania farmers as a great nuisance, is coming into favor again. Their forefathers planted locust trees because they would grow quick and afford shade. Later, when their spreading qualities became better known, they were condemned. Now farmers are letting them grow by the dozen to be used for fence posts, for which purpose locust will last a lifetime.

The M. B. Farrin Lumber Company, through its Pittsburg manager, Frank Nicholson, lately looked an order for 80,000 feet of quartered oak flooring for a hotel at Atlantic City. The Pittsburg office of this firm is doing a rushing business in century oak flooring and also in poplar.

The Paine Lumber Company, Ltd., is selling more doors than it can turn out at its factory at Oshkosh, Wis. In the Pittsburg office the two panel birch door has much the best call. The company's doors are being put in all grades of houses and they are commanding prices 6 per cent higher than last year.

J. N. Woodlett, manager of the hardwood department of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, is making a thorough inspection of hardwood stocks and conditions in West Virginia and Kentucky, with a view to making purchases. The company has had one of the best summers in its history in the hardwood business, and its bulk of orders now indicates a rousing good trade this fall.

F. W. Ruskau of the Ruskau Lumber Company reports henlock in very active demand and a brisk call for oak. He predicts an unusually good season this fall.

The Cheat River Lumber Company continues to have a big trade in chestnut, sound wormy being the leader with most of its customers.

A. J. Debold of the Forest Lumber Company is on an extended trip through the Northwest. G. C. Adams of the same company is off on a two weeks' vacation trip.

Frank M. Graham reports a very good business in oak, mostly in the grades running from four to twelve quarter. The bulk of his sales are white oak, and most of it goes to the Buffalo and New York markets. His three mills at West Alexander, Pa., Woodland, W. Va., and Leechburg, Pa., are cutting over 50,000 feet a day, and this is hardly enough to supply his trade, which is strong on hurry up orders. Mr. Graham recently bought forty-five acres of very fine oak timber in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the Wabash railroad, and will put in a mill there this fall. He is getting out a big quantity of nine supplies at his West Virginia mill and recently shipped 40,000 street car ties.

The Dry Fork Lumber Company on the Dry Fork railroad in West Virginia is making quite a town of Laneville, where it has over 500 men employed. Its big double band sawmill there is cutting 75,000 feet a day, a large part of it being oak and poplar.

J. W. Cottrell reports an excellent call for oak timber and bill stuff, much of which he is selling on special contract work. Since he established offices in the Ferguson building, Mr. Cot-

trell has worked up a good business in hardwoods, especially building lumber.

Buffalo.

The Lumber Exchange on August 3 made the well-worn but popular trip around Grand Island. Buffalo lumbermen get together in this capacity two or three times a season, and they are better neighbors for it. The hardwood interests were nearly all represented. Among the proprietors present were: O. E. Yeager, I. N. Stewart, Hugh Stewart, A. Miller, F. N. Sullivan, S. G. Taylor, R. F. Kreinheder, A. W. Kreinheder, J. B. Wall, F. W. Vetter, H. S. James.

Timber tracts in the Memphis district that are rich in oak are what Scatterd & Son are looking for; some good purchases have lately been made.

The Hugh McLean Lumber Company will soon be established in Memphis, with a new sawmill turning out oak lumber. Angus McLean has been giving much time to the Canadian business of the company of late.

Taylor & Crute are filling up their dock yard on the Niagara side of the city, finding it very convenient to ship lake hardwoods from that point.

I. N. Stewart & Bro. are finding cherry so much more active than it was early in the year that they are giving special attention to locating it.

The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company has brought up an unusual amount of oak and other hardwoods from the southern side of the Ohio river this year.

A. Miller depends largely on West Virginia for his oak and has a good lot of it coming up from there this summer.

The poplar trade is one of the specialties that O. E. Yeager has always made much of since he established his Elk street yard. A full line is always kept.

F. W. Vetter goes back to Arkansas to look after the Empire Lumber Company's business at once. The location of the new mills is not yet fixed.

A. W. Kreinheder is preparing to make a trip to Tennessee for the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company, to close a deal for a lot of hardwood timber.

A. J. Chestnut, vicegerent snark, holds his concatenation August 14, in spite of conflicting dates, and gives his Hoo-Hoo people a river party the next day.

Saginaw Valley.

Walter D. Young of Bay City has returned from a business trip to Philadelphia and comes back brim full of enthusiasm as to trade prospects. He thinks that the next few months will be busy ones in the hardwood business. He says building operations are extensive and there is an active demand for flooring, while prices are satisfactory. They certainly should be, as the stuff brings about \$3 a thousand more than it did last year, and the trade is taking all that is produced. W. D. Young & Co.'s plant is running day and night handling a large amount of oak and ash.

The Bliss & Van Auken plant is getting a train of logs a day over the Michigan Central, and the sawmill and flooring plant are actively employed. Trade with the firm is very good.

The Kneeland-Bigelow Company will shut down its sawmill next Saturday for two weeks for repairs. The mill has been running day and night nearly a year. It is proposed to put in a new steel carriage and make some other needed improvements.

The Cornwell Estate of Saginaw and Salling, Hanson & Co. are reported to have a deal on for the formation of a company to take the Cornwell hardwood lands and mill up near the straits. The estate in question has some 12,000 acres or more of what is included in the most desirable hardwood timber in the northern part of the state. The Cornwell estate has been cutting several million feet annually, mostly mixed

timber, but the new proposition is strictly a hardwood deal.

The Haak Lumber Company of Haakwood sold the bulk of its lands to the Wylie & Buell Lumber Company of Bay City, but it kept a few acres and has bought more, and is doing a fine business in maple flooring.

Salling, Hanson & Co. of Grayling are shipping hardwood logs to the Flood mill at Bay City, where they are being manufactured. Probably 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 feet will be cut at this mill.

C. H. Prescott & Sons of Tawas City are operating a hardwood plant near Rose City, cutting about 35,000 feet a day.

The Gates sawmill at Bay City has been cutting about 500,000 feet of ash for the McCormick-Hay Lumber Company of Saginaw. Mr. Gates has also a lot of maple to manufacture. His output altogether this season will approximate 7,000,000 feet.

Charles Woods is shipping hardwood logs from Gladwin county to parties in Bay City. He has something over sixty train loads to move.

Bousefield & Co. of Saginaw take all the basswood timber cut by the Wylie & Buell Lumber Company. It goes into woodenware. The Bousefield plant is said to be the most extensive in the United States, employing about 350 hands and turning out an immense quantity of woodenware. The firm put in about 4,000,000 feet of logs of their own last winter, which are railed to Bay City, and they buy large quantities of other parties.

The Best Manufacturing Company of Saginaw is getting maple and birch logs down over the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central by the train load and converting them into toothpicks and other specialties.

Grand Rapids.

Thornton A. Green of Ontonagon, Professor Roth of Ann Arbor, Charles W. Garfield of this city and other prominent friends of forestry in the state are working hard to secure a rousing meeting in Grand Rapids, August 29 and 30, when the Michigan Forestry Association will be formed. The organization of this body is assured, for a charter membership of more than a hundred representative men in this city and of between 300 and 400 in the state has already been secured. Hon. Gifford Pinchot, head of the national forest service, has been urged to be present. Congressmen, senators, Governor Warner and other state officials, members of the state legislature, educators from the state university and the agricultural college, lumbermen and politicians have been invited. It is intended to cram the sessions full of business. The subjects to be considered will be, first, proper business-like action of the state with regard to its large holdings of unproductive land; second, better protection of all kinds of forest property, especially protection from fire; third, a reasonable method of taxation of forest property, which shall make investment in lands for the production of timber attractive to capital. It is estimated that \$100,000,000 of Michigan capital has been invested outside of the state in the past fifteen years, simply because Michigan has been short of its timber. At the same time millions of acres have been stripped of their forest cover and remain in a denuded state, swept by continuous conflagrations and now an unproductive waste. Hardly one-third of Michigan land is improved and less than one-half is actually settled. The loss to the state resulting from this lack of intelligent management amounts to at least \$10,000,000. From the front rank of the lumber producing districts of the world Michigan has been removed, perhaps forever. Over one-half the capital invested in lumbering has left the state in the past fifteen years. Today we import pine from California, cedar from Washington, cypress and pine from the South. Our furniture men have to go as far as Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi for material that should be grown at home.

L. L. Skillman of the Longfellow & Skillman Lumber Company has returned from Levering and reports that the company's mill will complete its cut there in about two weeks. The company is securing some very nice orders for fall business.

J. F. Quigley is building a residence on Oakdale avenue, to cost about \$10,000.

The annual drive brought down Muskegon river by the Log Owners' Booming Company is now being sorted at the head of Muskegon Lake. It consists of hardwood, pine and cedar put in all the way up to Houghton Lake, and is of about the same proportions as last year, containing between 15,000,000 and 16,000,000 feet. In Muskegon's best lumbering days the average number of feet in the drives was between 500,000,000 and 600,000,000 feet.

The new maple flooring plant of Ward Bros at Big Rapids will soon be running. A. Abendorf of Reed City has been engaged as foreman.

Baltimore.

A matter which has received comparatively little attention, but which nevertheless was of considerable importance to the export trade, was the discrimination exercised by the Belgian government against American oak for the use of the state railroads. The quantity of such lumber used was very large, some firms alone having held contracts to furnish several million feet in the course of a year. Consequently, when the Belgian government, for reasons not clearly understood here, decided to draw its supplies from other directions and shut out American exporters, it made a big difference in the volume of stocks shipped. This prohibition was imposed some two years ago and for a time the matter drifted along without action, until some of the exporters took it up and brought it to the attention of the state department at Washington. The efforts of the National Lumber Exporters' Association were enlisted, with the result that the state department communicated with the American minister to Belgium, who in turn made representations to the Belgian government, with such excellent results that some weeks ago the embargo was removed. Notice to this effect was sent out by Elliot Lang, secretary and traffic manager of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, with headquarters at Memphis, who was very active in the movement. The usefulness of the association has thus been signally demonstrated, and should be helpful in extending its influence. Credit should also be given to Price & Heald, of this city, who were largely instrumental in interesting the proper authorities.

Richard P. Baer & Co., the popular hardwood firm of this city, with offices in the Manufacturers' Record building, has recently closed negotiations for the cuts of several mills and made other deals which will increase its stocks by some millions of feet. The timber secured is located in Virginia and Tennessee, and is said to be of excellent quality.

Eisenhauser, MacLea & Co. are now transferring their stocks to their new yard on Eastern and Canton avenues, which they purchased some time ago from the Chicago owners. The premises were previously occupied by Kimball, Tyler & Co., manufacturers of barrels. The old buildings on the property have been demolished and work on the large storage shed for lumber will commence in a short time. Eisenhauser, MacLea & Co. is one of the first firms to make way for the contemplated dock improvement; its old yard will be taken up by pier No. 6, which the businessmen hope to get for their exclusive use.

Rudolphe Mottu of Mottu & Buckingham Builders' Exchange building, sailed July 29 for New York, after a successful European business trip of several months' duration.

Richard W. Price of Price & Heald has been ill again. He returned from a southern trip last spring very much improved and strengthened, but the strain of business proved too much for

him and he will take another rest, possibly going to Atlantic City.

Evansville.

Owing to the season of invading and devastating diseases, the Evansville, Ind., business has been heard from for several seasons past, and that business is again coming strong. Evansville has no cause to complain in trying to get a live. All the sawmills and factories are running full time. Logs are coming in more plentifully as the weather for the past few weeks has been more favorable for logging.

The new plant of the Evansville Veneer Mill is now completed. C. W. Talge is manager and H. C. Calhoun president and the concern is capitalized at \$50,000. This is a much needed industry to the Evansville furniture industry, and a good market for the sawmills here. This plant is of the latest improved type and will turn out some of the best veneer and rotary cut stock found in the country.

Mr. Schmidt of the Hillebrand Schmidt Lumber Company, St. Louis, was in this market a few days ago, buying walnut logs and lumber.

Daniel Wertz of Malety & Wertz, Evansville, has been out of the city for several weeks, owing to the recent death of his father, Mathias Wertz of Flat Rock, Ind.

Mr. Wedding of Chicago was in Evansville the past week, taking up quartered oak fitches for C. L. Willey.

Cash Davis of the Muloda Veneer Works, Edinburg, Ind., was recently in this market, and placed some nice orders for fitch stock.

Jerry Whalen of J. T. Williams & Sons, New York, was a buyer in this market last week.

John Wills of Cincinnati was in this market this week, taking up fitches for his firm, Malety, Thompson & Moffett.

Chattanooga.

The Chattanooga Cooperage Company, which recently increased its capital stock from \$20,000 to \$50,000, and which is engaged in the manufacture of barrel heading, staves, etc., has taken up the manufacture of ceiling, flooring, etc. A planing mill outfit is now being installed at the plant at Ridgedale. The company has contracted for 7,500,000 feet of lumber to be shipped from this district, and contracts for furnishing material in the North have been made which will keep the mill busy for the next six months. Twelve hundred feet of new side tracks are being laid in the yards of the company, which consists of a ten-acre tract of ground, and 3,000 feet of tramways for the handling of the output of the company are also being laid. The officers of the company are: F. B. Cook, president; E. Ferger, vice-president and general manager; and Herman Ferger, secretary and treasurer.

The Williams & Voris Lumber Company has recently increased its stock of quartered oak and poplar to about 2,000,000 feet.

W. H. Perkins, formerly buyer for the Bond Brenner Lumber Company, has accepted the position of manager of the Fowler Personette Lumber Company of North Birmingham, Ala. This concern recently purchased a tract of 1,000 acres of timber lands near Belzer, Ala., on the Tombigbee river. A logging camp has been located on the tract, and logs will be shipped directly to the plant.

William Fowler, formerly of the Bond Brenner Lumber Company, has returned with a new boat from Tombigbee Lake, Temagama, Canada, where he has been lately enjoying the pleasures of sport.

M. M. Erb of the Bond Brenner Lumber Company is enjoying a vacation in the Adirondacks, stopping at Connersville, N. Y. He will return to Chicago and other places in the State in about a month.

F. W. Blair of the Bond Brenner Lumber Company is on a tour through north Georgia. Fred Brenner of the Bond Brenner Lumber Company is at his home in North Carolina.

Charles O'Brien of the Bond Brenner Lumber Company is on a tour of the United States, visiting the lumber camps and mills, and is very hopeful as to the situation for the trade in the fall.

St. Louis.

Mr. A. J. B. Southgate, who is now in the St. Louis district, was appointed deputy in 1887. He is now in the National Hardwood Lumber Association for the St. Louis district. Mr. Southgate was entered in his duties at once and has been very busy in his city and taken up his residence here. His appointment is undoubtedly popular with the trade, as his past record as deputy has at all times met with the most cordial approval of the trade. Mr. Southgate was born in Binghamton, N. Y., forty-five years ago. He took up his residence in Chicago in 1871. In 1872 he became inspector for the lumber association in that city. In 1873 he became a traveling salesman in which position he remained until 1880, when he went to Memphis. He returned to Chicago in 1890 as chief inspector of the Chicago Hardwood Exchange. In 1900 he gave up this position and for the next three years was connected with the Pullman Company. For the past two years he has been down south, a part of the time acting as a deputy inspector, and comes from there to his present position in St. Louis.

The Chas. F. Lochmann Hardwood Lumber Company report business as improving with them and are inclined to believe that from now on there will be an upward turn in the hardwood situation in this section of the country.

Many of the lumbermen who have been away on their vacations are now returning to the city, and there is a noticeable brisking up in lumber offices and a resumption of that hustle and bustle which betokens that the eager and unsatisfied quest for new business has begun in real earnest.

Among the returning hardwood men may be mentioned Theodore Plummer of the Plummer Lumber Company, who has just returned from Colorado, and George E. Hubbard of Steele & Hubbard, who has been making a record for himself as an angler at Delavan Lake, Wis. Another lumberman who has come back but from away across the seas is Jacob Mosberger of the Mosberger O'Reilly Lumber Company, who for the past three months has been visiting points in Switzerland and Germany.

C. E. Stiller has gone on a trip to the East and North, to take in the lakes and Canadian resorts, and will be gone for several weeks.

John B. Temple, local manager for the J. A. Fay & Linn Company, has gone north for several weeks past. He is accompanied by Mrs. Temple.

Nashville.

The box factory at Lockman, Lovenham & O'Brien was destroyed by fire last week, entailing a loss of about \$2,000, with \$12,000 insurance. The factory will be rebuilt at an early date.

The Bond Brenner Lumber Company, operating the only real soda-bucket factory in the world, has just been studying a bill which has been introduced in the legislature. A few days since a venerable gentleman from Nashville walked into the office of the Bond Brenner Lumber Company and nearly gave up his life by the request that they should not dig.

The Bond Brenner Lumber Company is now digging for soda-buckets in the State of Tennessee. The company is now digging for soda-buckets in the State of Tennessee. The company is now digging for soda-buckets in the State of Tennessee.

The Bond Brenner Lumber Company is now digging for soda-buckets in the State of Tennessee. The company is now digging for soda-buckets in the State of Tennessee. The company is now digging for soda-buckets in the State of Tennessee.

the lumber company and partly on that of the city. The old dandy explained that the lumber people had told him he could dig, but that he was informed that the city would also have to be consulted. He said that about twenty years ago a former member of the board of public works had given him permission to dig. He and a partner dug down several feet, when a dispute arose. The other negro got out some "conjure" papers and "conjured" him from digging further.

"I tries ter forget 'bout dat money," said the old man, furtively, "but I dreams about it in ma sleep and wakes up o' night thinkin' erbout it, and somehow I'se paid a lot of 'tenshun to it lately."

The board could not see it the old negro's way, however, and they refused to let him tear up the pavement and street looking for the coin.

The Standard Furniture Company in the near future will begin the erection of a large chair factory. This company is closely allied to the Davidson-Benedict Company, which is one of the South's largest sawmill owners and lumber dealers. W. V. Davidson is president of both companies.

The M. Ohmer's Sons Company of Dayton, Ohio, has been awarded the contract for the woodwork and supplying the furniture in the new court house building at Columbia, Maury county, Tenn. The furniture will be very elaborate and will cost about \$12,000.

H. E. Overstreet, a well known Chicago railroad contractor, has just finished making a survey from Algood, Tenn., to Livingston, Tenn., and a railroad is to be built between these two points. The new road will traverse fine timber stands and will open up new sections to commerce.

The charter of the Fulton Manufacturing Company has been filed at Nashville. The capital stock is \$15,000 and the incorporators are: H. T. Smith, W. D. Swiggart, L. M. Smith, J. H. McClure, J. J. Oliver, W. K. Hall, W. J. Cox and John T. Stubblefield. The concern will manufacture rough wood mallets, gun rods, golf sticks, spokes, singletrees, stirrups, baseball bats and similar articles.

Of much interest to lumbermen in this section is the annual report of H. C. Newcomer, United States engineer stationed at this port. It shows that improvements on the Cumberland river below Nashville include seven locks, extending from Harpeth Shoals to Big Sandy Shoal. It is also proposed to improve the Kentucky Chute at the mouth of the river. These improvements are estimated to cost \$1,964,500. The sum of \$440,000 has already been appropriated to this end. In the upper Cumberland it is proposed to construct twenty-two locks and dams below Burnside, Ky., and six locks and dams above, most of them at Smith's Shoals, affording a complete system of lockage from Nashville to Rockcastle, with a channel depth of 6 feet or more the year round. Appropriations amounting to \$2,019,000 have been made on the upper Cumberland, and \$1,802,271.57 has been expended. The early completion of Locks Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 will afford a permanent channel from Nashville to Carthage and Caney Fork the year round and will be a great aid to lumbermen. The commerce on Cumberland river for 1904 aggregated 242,112 tons, with an estimated value of \$5,862,365. The tonnage consisted mostly of timber products. The engineer concludes his report by saying:

"The continued low water during 1904 curtailed the boating season so much that some six or seven million feet of lumber was left on the bank of the river above Nashville. The boating season from January, 1904, to January, 1905, was the most trying one on record for steamboat interests on account of the low water."

A company is being organized in Jackson, Tenn., with a capital stock of \$25,000, to manufacture bank fixtures and other high-grade furniture. The site for the factory has already been purchased and it is expected that further announcement will be made in the near future.

Waitehouse & Dyer, owners of a barrel factory at Gallatin, Tenn., will open a hoop factory in connection with their plant about September 1. Elm will be used exclusively and is said to be plentiful in that section.

The old Gallatin Spoke Factory is soon to be reorganized. The concern will undoubtedly be in operation again in the near future. This firm was formerly one of the best in the Sumner county seat.

The Mount Pleasant Lumber Company has been organized to operate at Mt. Pleasant, Maury county, Tenn. The incorporators are George W. Killebrow, president; C. W. Gilman, secretary, and A. W. Ligon, treasurer. The concern will deal in rough and dressed lumber, sash, doors and blinds, and other building materials.

The H. D. Jamison Furniture Company has been granted a permit to erect a factory on Eighteenth avenue.

Fire destroyed the lumber sheds and a large amount of lumber owned by the Halls Brick & Lumber Company at Halls, Tenn.

The Pee Dee River Lumber Company was incorporated recently at Nashville by T. P. Trigg, W. R. White, J. M. Bryan, A. S. Gump and J. B. Baumgardner. The capital stock is \$100,000. The company has purchased a boundary of timber near Pee Dee River, South Carolina, which it is estimated will yield 25,000,000 feet of gum, spruce, hemlock, pine, poplar and ash.

The Chattanooga Cooperage Company, which recently increased its capital stock to \$50,000, is installing a planing mill. The company has just contracted for 7,500,000 feet of lumber.

The Suwanee Lumber Company, which will have offices in Atlanta and Birmingham, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are Harrison T. Chandler and W. Frackleton of Cleveland, Ohio; C. L. Hayden and W. C. Dodson of Atlanta, Ga.; N. A. and Annie M. Gilbert of Cleveland, Ohio, and John M. Caldwell of Birmingham, Ala.

Memphis.

The yellow fever situation in the south will undoubtedly interfere with the handling of lumber shipments, because of the quarantine regulations established. The towns and cities throughout Mississippi are not content that the state has quarantined New Orleans and all neighboring infected points, but they have established local quarantines. Thus, lumbermen in Memphis who handle the output of mills in Mississippi are unable to get their inspectors from place to place, and are, therefore, unable to load cars and get their lumber moved with proper dispatch.

The same statement applies in some degree to Arkansas. Even Memphis is quarantined, although this has not affected lumber interests here, since inspectors can leave the city or return to it, if compliance with health regulations is made. No outsiders are admitted into the city, and visiting lumbermen have been few. The fact that the situation is improving in Louisiana, and that Mississippi has not a single case, leads to the belief that there will in a short time be a relaxation in the rigid quarantine measures now being enforced in the towns and cities throughout the Mississippi valley.

The Lumbermen's Club of Memphis recently held a meeting at its office in the Southern Express building, at which time W. H. Russe and S. B. Anderson were chosen delegates to represent the club at the forthcoming meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association at Ottawa, Canada. Two new members were received into the club—James Thompson of James Thompson & Co., and E. J. Bodman of the Memphis Furniture Company.

M. R. Grace, president of the Southern Handle Company, of this city, and Charles Gates, president of the Turner, Day & Woolworth

Company, of Louisville, are in New York, making efforts to effect a consolidation of the hickory handle interests of the United States, controlling more than ninety per cent of the handle output of the country.

The skyscraper of the Tennessee Trust Company will be the home of a number of prominent lumbermen of this city. The building, which is sixteen stories high and magnificently finished, will be completed about Sept. 1, and the following firms will be found therein: The E. Sondheimer Company, the W. E. Smith Lumber Company, the Three States Lumber Company, Bennett & Witte, and the L. E. Campbell Lumber Company. The National Lumber Exporters' Association will have headquarters in the same building. It is beginning to look as if the new building will from the start take the shine off the old Randolph building, which is thickly populated with lumber and woodworking concerns.

Max Sondheimer, president of the E. Sondheimer Company, is one of the incorporators of the Koppel Catering Company. This concern has made application for a charter with a capitalization of \$100,000. Dining rooms will be located in the Planters' building and \$15,000 will be spent in putting this in first-class condition. White waiters will be employed exclusively, which is a decided innovation.

The export demand for hardwood lumber is reported rather slight. The situation in this respect is not showing as much improvement as had been anticipated, and there is some disappointment on this account. Lumbermen here, however, are closely watching developments in the peace negotiations now in progress at Portsmouth, believing as they do that the results of this conference will have a far-reaching effect, either for good or ill, in the foreign lumber situation, where much depression is readily traced to the prevalence of this Russo-Japanese war.

L. J. Parker, president of the L. J. Parker Stave Company, of Wildersville, Tenn., has bought 1,870 acres of timber and farming lands near Senatobia, Miss., paying \$36,000 therefor. The tract has, it is estimated, about 5,000,000 feet of poplar thereon, in addition to large quantities of gum, cypress and other woods. A sawmill and stave plant will be installed at once and there will be special attention paid to getting out cross ties.

W. H. Russe, who recently returned from the meeting of the executive committee of the National Exporters' Association at Indianapolis, is quite enthusiastic over the outlook for that organization. He was particularly pleased over the large number of applications for membership approved, which came in voluntarily.

R. J. Darnell of R. J. Darnell, Inc., who went to Europe on a business trip some time ago, will sail for the United States August 19. He will be accompanied by his daughter, Miss Beatrice, who has been in Germany studying for some time.

E. E. Goodlander of the Goodlander-Robertson Company, who has been with his family in Colorado for some weeks, has returned.

W. H. Russe of Russe & Burgess has gone to Ottawa, Can., on a business and pleasure trip combined, being delegate from the Lumbermen's Club to the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association. He is accompanied by his family.

George C. Ehemann, secretary of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis, is on a business trip to Chicago.

Kansas City.

J. N. Penrod of the American Walnut Company arrived in Kansas City from Europe July

[Continued on page 36.]



In the Heart of the Great Smokies

A Pen and Camera Sketch of the Magnificent

HARDWOOD FOREST AND LUMBER OPERATION

of the

LITTLE RIVER LUMBER CO.

Townsend, Blount Co., Tennessee

By HENRY H. GIBSON, Editor Hardwood Record

IN 1902 President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress on the subject of an Appalachian park reserve, referring to the forests, rivers and mountains of the southern portion of that range, said:

"Among the elevations of the eastern half of the United States, the southern Appalachians are of paramount interest for geographic, hydrographic and forest reasons, and as a consequence, for economic reasons as well. These great mountains are old in the history of the continent which has grown up about them. The hardwood forests were born on their slopes and have spread thence over the eastern half of the continent. More than once in the remote geologic past have they disappeared before the sea on the east, south and west, and before the ice on the north; but here in this southern Appalachian region they have lived on to the present day.

"Under the varying conditions of soil, elevation and climate many of the Appalachian tree species have developed. Hence, it is

that in this region occur a marvelous variety and richness of plant growth and it is the concentration here of so many valuable species, with such favorable conditions of growth, which has led forest experts and

best rainfall of the United States, except that of the north Pacific coast. It is often of extreme violence, as much as eight inches having fallen in eleven hours, thirty one inches in one month, and one hundred and five inches in a year.

"The southern Appalachian region embraces the highest peaks and largest mountain masses east of the Rockies. It is the great physiographic feature of the eastern half of the continent, and no such lofty mountains are covered with hardwood forests in all North America.

"The rivers which originate in the southern Appalachians flow into or along the edges of every state, from Ohio to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi.

"These are the heaviest and most beautiful hardwood forests of the continent. In them species from east and west, from north and south, mingle in a growth of unparalleled richness and variety. They contain many species of the first commercial value, and furnish important supplies which cannot be

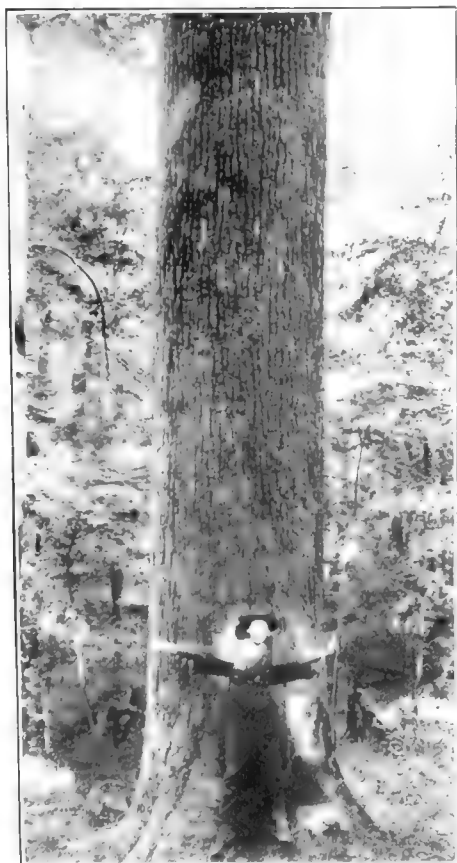


TOPOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY.

unwarranted like to assert that of all the continent this region is best suited to the purposes and plans of a national forest reserve in the hardwood region.

"From these mountains descends the heaviest

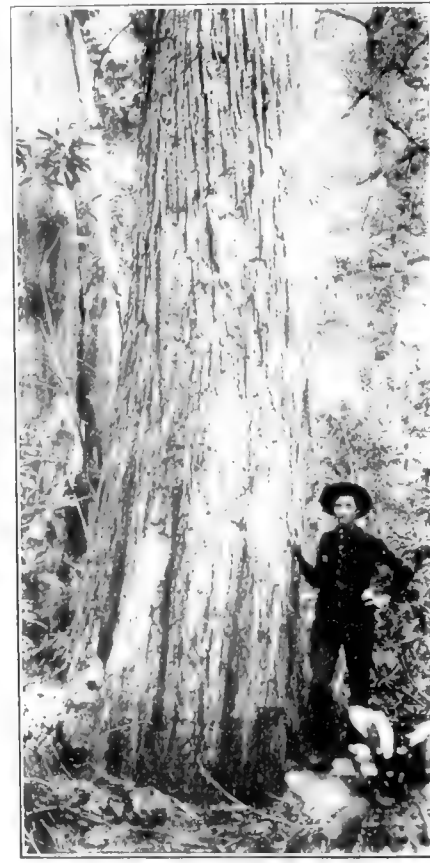
rainfall of the United States, except that of the north Pacific coast. It is often of extreme violence, as much as eight inches having fallen in eleven hours, thirty one inches in one month, and one hundred and five inches in a year.



POPLAR.



RED OAK.



CHESTNUT.

obtained from any other region."

This résumé, in brief, shows the character of the hardwood forests of the lower Appalachian range, locally known as the Great Smoky mountains. In no wise has the President exaggerated the marvelous variety and richness of forest growth with which this region of the United States is endowed.

It is the province of this article to discuss specifically what is perhaps the best, the heaviest and the richest type of forest growth of this section—the forests of the Little River Lumber Company, located on the headwaters of the Little river, in Blount county, Tennessee. This company's area of timber comprises 93,000 acres. It is situated on the three prongs of the Little river, and reaches from the Chilhowee mountains southward to the boundary of North Carolina, and eastward just across the line of Sevier county, Tennessee. Topographically, the country is one of surpassing beauty and picturesqueness, and in variety and quality of timber growth

is not exceeded in any other section of a remarkably rich forest section.

A conservative estimate places the growing on the property of the Little River Lumber Company at approximately 100,000,000



LOGGING RAILWAY ALONG UPPER REACHES LITTLE RIVER

feet. The pictures herewith shown give only a faint idea of the variety and character of this growth. The tree photographs, in which fifteen varieties of wood are exhibited, were made without selecting trees of remarkable

size. The photograph of the logging railway shows the track running through the forest, and the photograph of the logging railway shows the track running through the forest. The photograph of the logging railway shows the track running through the forest, and the photograph of the logging railway shows the track running through the forest.

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most massive and refined to bark, and it is the ideal variety of wood of the country.

To refer specifically to the trees shown in the pictures in this article, the dimensions of the various specimens are as follows:



CHERRY.



SILVERBELL TREE.



HICKORY.



PANORAMIC VIEW PLANT OF LITTLE RIVER LUMBER

	Diameter at stump, in.	Height to first limb, ft.
Poplar	102 in.	100 ft.
Red oak	60 in.	75 ft.
Chestnut	60 in.	60 ft.
Cherry	48 in.	75 ft.
Silverbell tree	44 in.	65 ft.
Hickory	46 in.	70 ft.
Basswood	40 in.	75 ft.
White ash	36 in.	75 ft.
Sassafras	50 in.	60 ft.
Red birch	40 in.	65 ft.
Buckeye	40 in.	70 ft.
Black gum	36 in.	40 ft.
White pine	44 in.	50 ft.
White holly	16 in.	40 ft.
Beech	40 in.	65 ft.

Within the forest there is a considerable range of white pine, the genuine *Pinus strobus* of the northern forests. Here the conditions of soil and altitude produce just as handsome a tree as the former pines of the Maine, Pennsylvania and Michigan forests, but the timber does not cut to as much clear lumber as the northern prototype. However,

the knots are sound, round and generally red, and it makes a very high class common lumber which finds a ready sale in competition with the white pine of the Northwest.

The largest and most valuable stand of timber contained within the holdings of the Little River Lumber Company is the poplar, which grows in great profusion, and to a size unequalled in the forests of this country, save by the redwoods of California. More than a hundred poplar trees, ranging from four to ten feet in diameter, can be counted within a distance of a half mile along one mountain cove. The timber is remarkably sound and cuts to a very large percentage of clear. Next to poplar in abundance, but of lesser value, is the hemlock and white pine. The other chief hardwood growth is the red oak, ash, cherry, chestnut, hickory and pecanwood.

The seat of the lumber operations of the Little River Lumber Company is at Townsend,

Blount county, Tennessee. This new and modern town, containing the band mills, planing mills, shops, handsome homes and general outfit of a sawmill community, was established three years ago, on a broad and spacious bottom alongside the Little river, at a point formerly known as Tuckaleechee Cove. A review of the photographs of this plant and its surroundings will demonstrate that it is of model character. The lumber is scientifically manufactured, piled and seasoned with the greatest care, and graded with exactitude.

Townsend is reached from Knoxville, Tennessee, southeast of which it lies some thirty-three miles, by way of the Knoxville and Augusta division of the Southern railway, which extends from Knoxville via Maryville, to Walland. Walland is located where the old maps show Chilhowee Gap, at a point where the Little river breaks through a pass in the Chilhowee range. From this point



SECTION OF ONE OF THE LOG SLIDES.



MILLS OF THE LITTLE RIVER LUMBER



COMPANY, TOWNSEND, BLOUNT COUNTY, TENNESSEE

the Little River Lumber Company extended a main line of finely equipped railroad to Townsend, a distance of eight miles up the Little river, and here at Tuckaleechee Cove established its milling plant. The railroad, equally well constructed, laid with sixty-pound steel rail, then projects along the various branches of the three forks of the Little river for many miles. Some thirty miles of this sort of road have already been built, and it is expected that at least twenty more miles will needs be laid.

On the main line of the road, specially built Baldwin locomotives are used, but after striking up into the logging operations of the mountains, the geared Shay locomotives are exclusively employed. The railroad branches are extended up the various coves of the mountains, as far as the gradient will permit locomotives to be safely handled, and timber that cannot be reached by the branches direct is delivered at skidways along the road,

by means of timber slides, a specimen of which is herewith pictured. Every detail of this great operation is conducted on modern and economic lines, with thorough efficiency in every department.

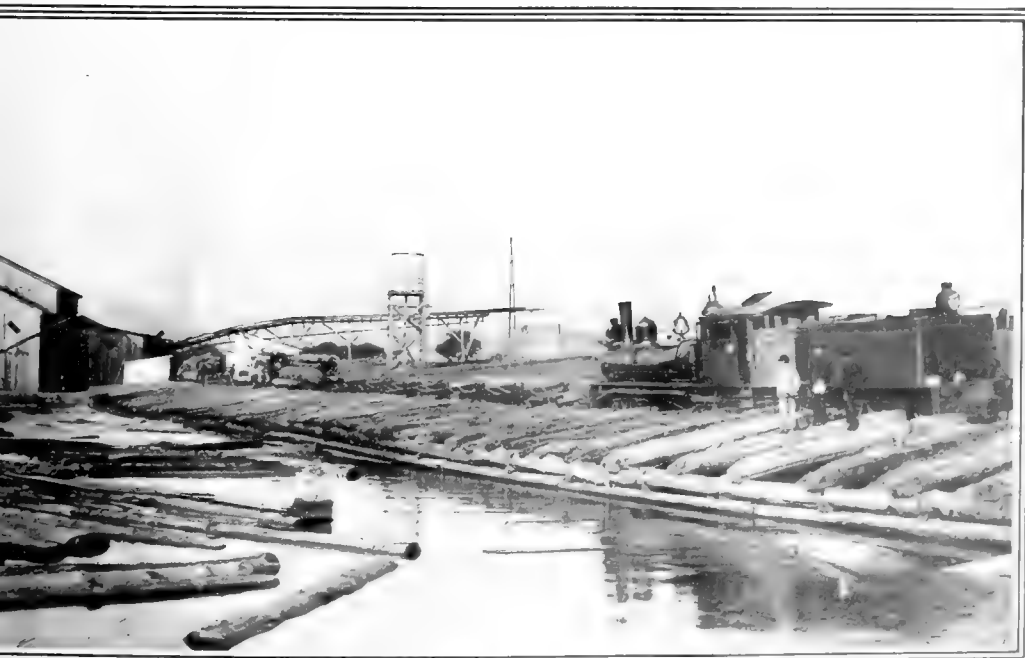
It is not necessary to describe in detail the unequalled richness of the splendid forests of the Little River Lumber Company, nor is it essential to enumerate specifically the features of its railroads, saw-mill and planing mill equipment, as the pictures tell the story better than can text. Taken altogether, it is perhaps without a peer in the United States as an operating hardwood lumber proposition and it is a source of gratification to the *HARDWOOD RECORD* to have the privilege of illustrating and briefly reviewing this great property.

The lumber output of the Little River Lumber Company is marketed throughout the entire East and as far west as Ohio. In part it is sold at the general offices at

Townsend and part of it to the sales corps of W. M. McCormick, president of the company at Philadelphia.

Messrs. McCormick and Townsend have recently purchased the planing mill and box factories of Sexton & Company, Ltd., at Knoxville, into which plant they will manipulate a considerable portion of the coarse end of the product of the Little River Lumber Company, and other conveniently located stocks, and will enter largely into the making of box shooks and cut-up materials. The Knoxville plant, in addition is known as the Holston Box & Lumber Company.

The Little River Lumber Company also contemplates the erection at an early date of a modern veneer plant at Townsend, in which it will convert a portion of its high class logs into furniture veneers and a considerable quantity of its coarse timber into rotary cut lumber for the making of boxes



COMPANY FROM REAR OF THE LOG POND.



GENERAL MANAGER W. B. TOWNSEND

ing material for insulations, packages.

A word about the personnel of the Little River Lumber Company. It is a corporation of which W. M. McCormick, the well-known Philadelphia lumberman, is president; A. W. Lee of Clearfield, Pa., vice president; John W. Wrigley of Clearfield, Pa., secretary and treasurer; and W. B. Townsend of Clearfield, Pa., general manager.

Mr. McCormick is such a well-known figure in the history of lumber affairs as to hardly need introduction at the Little River. His career in lumber operations is exceedingly colorful and embraces hemlock, white pine, North Carolina pine and a great variety of hardwoods. He is among the largest landholders of Pennsylvania hemlock, owning the output of several logging camps, which he sells for export to the East. He is president of the Pennsylvania Lumber Company, extensive landholders of North Carolina pine and cypress. This com-

pany has large holdings of loblolly pine in Virginia and operates a sawmill and box stock plant. Mr. McCormick is also interested in other timber properties. He perhaps has the greatest pride in the Little

Philadelphia, and from here he directs the various large enterprises of which he is at the head.

Both Messrs. Lee and Wrigley, respectively vice president and secretary-treasurer of the Little River Lumber Company, have been actively engaged in lumber enterprises in Clearfield county, Pa., for many years.

W. B. Townsend, the general manager of the Little River Lumber Company, is entitled to the greater share of the credit for the inauguration, organization and development of the operating affairs of the company to a point where it stands almost without a peer in hardwood enterprises of the country. Mr. Townsend is a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and went to Clearfield more than twenty years ago, where he was

a very successful lumber manufacturer in connection with the Clearfield Lumber Company. In this enterprise he was associated with Messrs. Lee and Wrigley. In connection with the affairs of the Little River



TRUNK OF GIANT POPLAR

Little River Lumber Company, as it is, is a vast enterprise, covering a large area of land and employing a large number of men. It is now in the hands of the Little River Lumber Company, which is a very successful lumber manufacturer in connection with the Clearfield Lumber Company. In this enterprise he was associated with Messrs. Lee and Wrigley. In connection with the affairs of the Little River



BASSWOOD.



WHITE ASH.



SASSAFRAS.

posed eventually to create a national park, the area is still a "wilderness" in the eyes of the National Park Service. Nevertheless, the comparatively small portions of South Carolina that are included in the park are the only ones in the

district in

[illegible]

7. While it involves about 12,000 square miles, the larger portion of which is especially adapted to park purposes. The project of a national park in this region is one born not only to the heart of President

which are themselves mountains when compared with lower valleys which dissect them. The Rio Grande runs to the east, and the Unkla Mountains the northwestern front of the mountains.



RED BIRCH.



BUCKEYE.



BLACK 24



ONE OF THE WOODS CAMPS



HOME OF GENERAL MANAGER

Scattered among the North American mountains are many other extensive ranges. In Georgia the Appalachians divide into thirty ridges of each other, and in lower Virginia they coalesce.

The Blue Ridge is the most famous range which separates the waters of the Atlantic and the Mississippi. Less regular in contour, and in the southern part of the range, peaks which are situated at intervals of peaks of commanding height. Chief of these are Great Father Mountain, 5,964 feet, Pinnacle, 5,693 feet, and Standing Indian, 5,562 feet. Four other points exceed 5,000 feet in height.

Roughly parallel to the Blue Ridge and bordering the great valley of Tennessee and Virginia is a series of 12 mountains which have many features in common. These begin at the southwest with the Great Smoky mountains and extend to the Great Smoky, the Bald, the Unaka and the Iron mountains. In the Great Smoky mountains several points are a few feet less in altitude than Mount Mitchell Mount Guyot, 6,636 feet and Clingman's Dome, 6,619 feet. From this maximum in the Smokies the Unakas have progressively lower summits in all directions. In all 125 points the summits rise above 5,000 feet and

ten exceed 6,000 feet. The body of high land in the Smoky mountains is the greatest in the Appalachians.

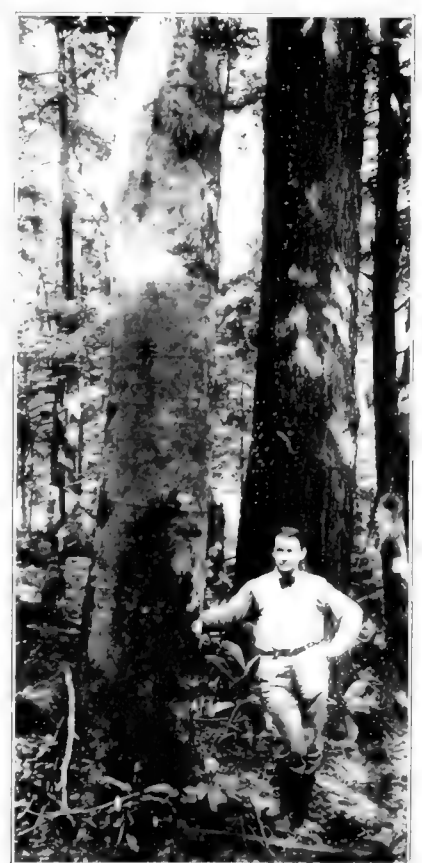
The greater portion of this entire region is a territory richly wooded with a great variety of trees from a mature to a hypermature age. Although the character of this growth has been known to timber experts for many years, it has been reserved from a forest timber cutting by reason of the rugged topography rendering lumber operations very expensive, and the involved and defective titles. The region has become so valuable during the last few years that titles are fast being adjudicated.



WHITE PINE



WHITE HOLLY



BEECH

[Continued from page 26.]

20. Mr. Penrod was called home by a cablegram announcing that his father, John Penrod, was in ill health and was failing fast. He arrived here just three hours before his father died. John Penrod was 82 years old and died of old age. He was very anxious to see his son before he passed away, and his last wish was gratified, the physicians stating that only his will power kept him alive so long.

J. N. Penrod spent three months in Europe, and while there visited many of the leading lumber merchants of Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. He says that in England he found the lumber trade in a bad way and that there was no push to business, merchants only buying what was absolutely needed. He is much discouraged over conditions. Formerly his company had an extensive trade with South Africa, but since the Boer war the people of that country have been so poor that the demand is very light. The German trade is active, improving each year. He found conditions normal in Holland, Belgium and Denmark, and said that while trade has been temporarily checked by the recent political troubles in Norway and Sweden, trade in those countries is fairly good.

J. H. Phipps of Fayetteville, Ark., was in Kansas City a few days ago and like other hardwood manufacturers was complaining of the long stretch of bad weather in that territory. He reports a brisk demand and light stocks at all mills.

A rattling Hoo-Hoo concatenation was held at Salina, Kan., on Saturday, August 5, under the joint direction of J. R. McLaurin and L. R. Fifer, vicegerents respectively for western and eastern Kansas. There were eight candidates put through their paces before an enthusiastic audience. At the close of the concatenation a banquet was held at the National Hotel, which was highly enjoyed.

Louisville.

J. T. Morgan of J. T. Morgan & Co., wholesale dealers in hardwood lumber at Ninth and Zane streets, is on a trip among the hardwood users of Michigan this week. This firm makes a specialty of poplar, but handles a full line of southern hardwoods.

E. L. Davis of E. L. Davis & Co., Ninth and Oak streets, says that business so far this year has been above normal, but not quite as lively as he would like to see it. His company makes a specialty of oak and has a very good supply of dry quartered stock on hand. They also have some dry 8-4 poplar that ought to catch the eye of those eastern planing mill men that are reported as wanting thick stock.

Occasionally, when three or four Louisville lumbermen are gathered together and the talk turns to shop, some of the sharp penciled ones get to figuring on the amount of lumber used in Louisville. A recent compiling of figures resulted in an estimate that there is approximately 84,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber used in Louisville annually. One of the big items in this is red gum, of which there is probably between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 feet used.

Reports from the Kentucky river district indicate that work on the government locks has been holding up logs there till some of the mills are running short. A letter from the Ford Lumber & Manufacturing Company states that it will be cut out in a couple of weeks.

Arthur Musselman, secretary of the C. C. Mengel & Bro. Lumber Company, says that his company finds a good market for mahogany and is kept hustling to meet the demand. Considerable trouble has been occasioned by yellow fever in the company's logging territory in Honduras, which has materially lessened the log supply. C. R. Mengel, president of the company, is East at present on a business trip.

The Southern Stave & Lumber Company finds

the plain. R. M. Cunningham of Louisville, a lumberman, says that the company's property in Arkansas, and is to make another trip soon. He and Mr. Hoskins recently bought 2,000,000 feet of poplar for the river for the Hoskins sawmill here, which settles the timber supply problem for the mill for the balance of this year.

Minneapolis.

P. R. Hamilton of the Minneapolis Lumber Company says his company is feeling the effects of the conclusion of the Chicago strike, which has started their customers to receiving shipments, and loosened up the situation generally. However, there is not a very big volume of business at Minneapolis or in this vicinity just now.

Owing to the stiff prices of oak and the difficulty of securing grades wanted in northern stocks, birch has been climbing fast into favor for floors and interior finish. Dealers estimate that in Minneapolis buildings there is now three times as much birch consumed as oak. Birch has so far given very good satisfaction in every way, and while in the spring first-class stock was rather scarce, it is no longer difficult to find in any desired quantity.

Building in Minneapolis has been more active this year than for any time in the past decade, as the figures show. July permits numbered 480, with a value of \$870,365, the same month last year registering only 384 permits, with a value of \$466,630. The seven months ending July 31 there were 3,151 permits issued, with a total value of \$5,658,235, compared with 2,659 permits in the same months of 1904, valued at \$4,012,545.

A. H. Barnard of Barnard & Strickland, who cater largely to the Twin City factory trade, says the volume of their business this season has been very gratifying. The sash and door people have been loaded with orders for special interior finish, and have consumed birch heavily, not being able to get as much northern oak as they wanted. Prospects are good for a continuance of the present conditions. A bumper crop of wheat and other grains in the northwest will insure against any slump in activity or values.

W. H. Sill of the Minneapolis Lumber Company returned a few days ago from an extended trip down into Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, also visiting St. Louis. He found a temporarily quiet condition in the market, but excellent business conditions and good prospects for trade this fall.

E. Payson Smith made a flying trip to Duluth this week looking for business. He reports a good demand for southern oak, which he has been able to fill promptly this summer, and says he is urging customers to get orders in before the anticipated shortage. Poplar has been quiet. E. B. Smith of Carter, Ely & Co. represents Mr. St. Louis, Minn., in buying a brief vacation in the north, and is seen impaired by a cold.

J. J. Kennedy of the Minneapolis Lumber Company, Rite Lake, Minn., reports a good volume of hemlock business at Minneapolis a busy season.

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The work of the Wausau Lumber Company's plant is being kept busy by fire, and will be larger, than

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this fact, no doubt, which led the promoters to settle upon that route. When this road is completed the Menasha Wooden Ware Company and other large manufacturing institutions of the Fox river valley will have opened up to them a large source of raw material. Surveyors at work on the line expect to have their labors completed in about three weeks.

The Underwood Veneer Company of Wausau has decided to change its power from steam to electricity. An order has been placed for motors aggregating 250 horsepower.

Janke & Weise of Wausau have filed articles of incorporation. The capital stock is \$50,000; the incorporators, Gustav Janke, Oscar Weise and Margaret Metz. The company has for several years been making a specialty of oak, birch and mahogany bar fixtures, church furniture, cabinet work and hardwood novelties, but finds the demands for its products so great that it has been practically decided to move into more commodious quarters and install improved machinery.

Michigan capitalists have acquired a site at Bayfield, Wis., and will soon establish a veneer mill there.

Ashland District.

The United States Forest Service is conducting an investigation of the black locust tree in the Ohio valley, with a view of ascertaining the actual profits that may accrue from planting it.

The Winton Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Morehead, Ky., is just completing a large band mill, at the mouth of Mud river, in Floyd county, where it will manufacture the timber on about 15,000 acres of land owned in that vicinity.

Kenova, the little city which bears the distinction of being in closer proximity to the three states which form its name than any other

town in this locality, is to have another valuable enterprise, in the Kenova-Portsmouth Rim & Spoke Company, which has just been incorporated with \$50,000 capital.

T. N. Fannin of the Keys-Fannin Lumber Company and D. J. Taft of Vansant, Kitchen & Co. have "set the pace" for their lumbermen friends by purchases of handsome auto touring cars. It is said that neither of these gentlemen will take vacations this summer, as they expect to find all the diversion they need in keeping posted on the various intricate parts of their machines.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Lumber Company is a new firm which will in the near future open an office in Ashland. This company, which has had its general office at Morehead, Ky., has recently been incorporated with \$20,000 capital, and the Morehead business will be continued as a branch. The company is already operating several mills.

J. W. Kitchen has returned from a month's stay at Hot Springs, Ark.

E. C. Norcross of the New River Lumber Company, New River, Tenn., was a recent visitor in Ashland and Ironton. This company is contemplating the erection of a large band mill, and is spending considerable time in looking over the machinery and equipment of the most improved mills in this section, with the view of gaining information regarding a first class mill.

John Russell, R. H. Vansant and Charles Russell of the J. W. Mahan Lumber Company, Mahan, W. Va., spent several days at their West Virginia plant this week.

W. H. Dawkins, who is one of the directors of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, is the delegate from that association to the convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, which is to be held at Ottawa from August 16 to 18.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

There is nothing remarkably encouraging concerning the Chicago hardwood market. Such wholesalers as enjoy a trade in the middle West and East are having a very satisfactory business, but local sales are still dragging. However, there is a local demand of no mean proportions, but by contrast with active conditions it is still small. The furniture people have not yet generally placed their orders for their fall supplies of wood and perhaps the best trade lies with manufacturers of doors and interior finish. The construction of flat buildings, houses, office buildings and general mercantile structures goes on unabated, and the call for hardwood finish in the majority of these structures is making a very good demand for many varieties of hardwoods.

All local dealers seem optimistic in their opinion of the prospective excellence of fall trade. All dealers are in the market for oak, as they are everywhere else, but general stocks of hardwoods in the hands of the Chicago trade are very fair. Black ash is probably the shortest item in northern woods.

Boston.

The New England market is in a fairly good condition generally. Trim manufacturers are the most and furniture manufacturers the least busy. Makers of agricultural implements and machinery are especially active at this time.

Quartered white oak inch ones and twos is selling at \$76 to \$82 for ordinary to excellent Indiana stock, southern quartered red \$72 and up. Plain white oak inch ones and twos is in good demand at \$50 to \$51; brown ash \$50; elm inch ones and twos \$49. Demand for maple, birch and beech has been unusually good for this time of the year, and prices have ruled as follows for good stock: Maple inch ones and

twos, \$32; 5 4 and 6 4, \$34; 8 4 and 10 4, \$41 to \$45; 16 4, \$42 to \$46. The demand for birch has been excellent, inch ones and twos (cspst), \$38; 80 per cent one face and better, \$47; 5 4 and 6 4, \$49; 8 4, \$50. Beech ones and twos, inch, \$28; 5 4 and 6 4, \$30; 8 4, \$32. Maple flooring prices are well sustained on the basis of \$37.50 for 2 1/2 inch clear face matched. Mahogany is in fair to good demand, prices centering at \$160. The sensational advance in spruce last week, \$2 per thousand on frame following the advance of \$1.25 per thousand on hemlock, was followed by a meeting of the Lumber Trade Club, the retail association of Boston and vicinity, and the sentiments expressed were to the effect that the advance would decrease the amount of prospective building. It was the sense of the meeting that retailers should endeavor to sell spruce frame at an advance of only \$1 per thousand feet, although they were obliged to buy at an advance of \$2 per thousand. It was between two evils that they were obliged to choose, a sacrifice of profits on spruce, with the volume of business undisturbed, and an advance of \$2 per thousand and a decreasing amount of business.

New York.

The demand for hardwoods among the local consumers has fallen off considerably during the past fortnight, doubtless owing to the midsummer lethargy, which is, of course, expected. The opinion is expressed by most of the trade that there will be an active fall business, owing to the very promising outlook in the building trades for the balance of the year, which has seldom been better. But, notwithstanding this lull in the consuming trade, the wholesale market continues firm with dry stocks, as a general thing, but nominal, and prices firm. Taking the local market as a whole, it is more in the hands of

the seller than it has been since the boom of '99.

As regards the respective stocks, plain oak is the leader, with stocks good and demand active. Orders are hard to fill and prices stiff. Ash is quiet, with ample offerings for current wants, but prices firm. Birch is active and dry stock scarce, with prices showing an upward tendency. Maple is slow and prices and stocks easy. Poplar is improving, although a little easing off in the demand is noticeable, but prices hold fairly firm. Chestnut is not active.

Philadelphia.

Steady demand and firm prices are the main features of this market. In the majority of cases stocks are low, notably in white oak 4 4 ones and twos and in chestnut, common and better. White oak 4 4 ones and twos is bringing \$50, while chestnut is bringing \$42 to \$44. Oak is very firm at \$43 to \$45 for ones and twos, and \$33 and \$23 for the lower grades. Oak stocks are light and demand is strong. Ash is quiet with fair demand and prices ruling at \$43, \$33 and \$23. Poplar is very firm with strong demand and moving well. Prices are \$45, \$32 and \$22, with some sales on extra good stock as high as \$48. Cypress is strong and steady at \$42 to \$45, \$36 and \$26. Other hardwoods are quiet with fairly steady demand and prices firm.

Baltimore.

The hardwood trade continues remarkably good. Nearly all of the hardwoods sell well and the inquiry is very active. In good dry oak stocks are by no means large enough to meet the requirements of the market. There have been few periods when the situation was so completely in the hands of the mill men, who can practically fix their own terms and need not go in search of customers. Orders for plain sawed oak have been received in such numbers that many mills simply refuse to take any more. Ash is a strong second to oak, commanding prices that stimulate production. This wood is used here extensively for interior work. Common oak and culls, like commons in ash, are easy, and it is possible to get oak culls for less money than a fair grade of pine. Generally, the market demands the better grades of lumber; the commoner stocks are not greatly affected by the prevailing activity.

Chestnut is moving to some extent and walnut stands high in favor, especially with the foreign consumer. The market in cypress and poplar is less spirited, though the movement is moderately large. Prices are in the main somewhat easier, and manufacturers proceed cautiously, not being altogether satisfied with the outlook. An active local demand exists on account of the extensive building operations in progress here.

The export movement is not all that is to be desired. Stocks abroad are rather larger than is consistent with active business. Conditions and prices rule proportionately lower than on this side of the Atlantic. In addition, the general quiet in the business situation abroad has reacted on lumber. In London, there are thousands of men out of work parading the streets, and on the Continent it is even worse. Few new enterprises are undertaken and the demand for lumber is accordingly lessened. Still, exporters here are doing some business, and regard the future with a degree of confidence.

Pittsburg.

Hardwood affairs in Pittsburg are in a very satisfactory condition. In general trade may be said to be in better shape than two weeks ago. While July was a record breaker in many lines, the August market is opening up with a spirit that augurs a very busy month. Considering the fact that this is the heart of the vacation season, business is exceptionally good.

The shipping situation is considerably relieved. Railroads are providing more cars and

demand for hardwoods, as well as other kinds of lumber, depends to a great degree on the prosperity of the farmers, and judging by the excellent crops of all kinds the demand for hardwoods in the Southwest should be very heavy for the balance of the year. Hardwood dealers here have had a strong inquiry for several weeks, and orders are now quite numerous. The demand for furniture stock promises to be unusually active, and the same will apply to wagon and implement stock. Railroad and car companies have long ago filled the mills with orders and it is practically impossible to place an order of any size for railroad or car material for delivery in less than from three to five months. The local demand is strong for the time of year, with excellent prospects for active business until cold weather shuts off building.

While the hardwood men are not worrying over trade prospects, the scarcity of stock at the mills and the uncertainty of the future supply is causing apprehension. It has previously been reported that mill stocks are practically cleaned out at most points, and at the wholesale centers the assortment is by no means complete or heavy. July was another record breaker for bad weather in the mill country and the production was seriously curtailed. It will be a week or more before the woods will be sufficiently dry so that logging can be done. To make the matter worse, the spread of yellow fever in the South is causing a panic at many mill camps, and the workmen are being held to their posts with difficulty. Shotgun quarantines have been established at many points, and they will not let passengers alight from the trains. In Louisiana some of the railroad companies are not hauling any dead freight north, and shipments from a good many of the Louisiana mills have been shut off for a week. In the Memphis district the quarantine restrictions are becoming stricter, and if the spread of the fever is not checked shortly it is not improbable that shipments from the entire southern hardwood mill country will be shut off or at least seriously interfered with.

It is conceded that the car shortage in the fall will be as severe as in past years, as the heavy movement of crops from now on will force the diverting of thousands of cars for grain, which otherwise could be used for the shipment of lumber. Therefore, at the present time, the outlook for prompt shipment of hardwoods from the South is not at all encouraging, and orders for shipment from the mills are not being accepted with any guarantee of promptness. The hardwood yards here are fortunately well stocked and in good assortment and orders for local shipment are being handled nicely.

Prices all along the line are steady, and plain oak, as usual, is the firmest of the lot. There is no likelihood of any decline in the near future on anything in the way of hardwoods, and if the yellow fever situation in the South does not speedily improve, the tendency in prices will be decidedly upward.

St. Louis.

There is but little if any change to report in the St. Louis hardwood market since the last report. There are those who note an increase in inquiries, but the actual business booked is still somewhat below normal and quite unsatisfactory to the trade.

Oak, especially plain oak, is in fairly good movement, and is, in fact, the only hardwood showing any noticeable degree of life at this time. A moderately improved condition is reported in quartered oak. Gum is moving slowly, but is a little more lively than a while back. Poplar of the higher grades is in moderately good call, and cherry, birch and elm are reported quiet on all sides.

A number of dealers discovered to the in-

quirer a healthy feeling as to the future of the market for hardwoods generally. Stocks are so low in the hands of both dealers and buyers, and in some places in the hands of manufacturers as well, that the opinion has gained ground that there must be a change for the better before long. Replenishing time is near at hand both for dealers and consumers, and the beginning of September will likely witness a distinct improvement at both ends of the line.

Louisville.

The demand for poplar from the East is steady, but is somewhat handicapped by calls for an unusual amount of this stock. The mills are fairly well stocked with inch poplar, but nearly every order from the East calls for stock varying in thickness from 6-1 to 10-4, and there is always enough of this specified to delay shipment, because most of it has to be cut to order. This feature obtains also in the call for oak and chestnut. Poplar lath is very scarce and prices are stiff. Since pine is unusually scarce, too, oak, ash and anything that can be obtained in the shape of lath is being snapped up by the yards and building contractors in this territory. The demand for oak, while it still continues strong, is not exciting enough to bring out premium prices.

It is somewhat remarkable to note how closely the prices of low grade poplar, cottonwood and common sap gum run these days. Shipping cull poplar brings \$15; box common cottonwood practically the same, except for a wider variation between different manufacturers, the quotations actually running from \$14 to \$17. No. 1 common sap gum sells at \$14 and \$15, and this also applies to log run gum. Box makers, who are the heaviest purchasers of gum here, show a preference for common sap over log run at even figures.

Saginaw Valley.

The hardwood market just now is uneventful with but few exceptions. Oak is particularly firm and sells readily at good prices, but the stock handled is limited. Some dealers here handle a good deal of southern oak. Ash is also firm and in good demand. The stock, however, is somewhat limited. Maple is slow, at least for log run. Basswood is also a little slow, but there is not an excessive quantity in hand and it will doubtless be worked off at reasonably satisfactory prices before long. Owing to the depression in the cooperage stock trade quantities of elm have been converted into lumber that otherwise would have gone into cooperage, and the lumber is a little weak in price and slow in demand. Maple flooring is in good demand and prices are satisfactory, the trade taking all that is offered. Some firm outputs go almost wholly abroad. Beech and birch are moving fairly well. There are apparently no excessive stocks.

Wausau.

Since the settlement of the teamsters' strike in Chicago there has been a marked picking up of trade conditions in the hardwood belt of Wisconsin. The past week sales have been very brisk and some dealers state that they have all the business they can handle. In some instances the season's cut of mills has been contracted for in advance. Another factor that is helping trade conditions here is the prevalence of yellow fever in the South. Northern buyers of southern woods are skeptical about buying southern lumber at present for fear of a spread of the dread disease and are buying at home, consequently improved northern market conditions.

London.

Owing to the near approach of the summer holidays most buyers are out of town, or are not inclined to increase their stocks. Trade here, generally speaking, is dull, but arrivals are for

this time of the year heavy and most of the stocks are being stored.

Stocks arriving are mostly medium and cull grades of oak and whitewood. Prime parcels are arriving under contracts, but there is a general disinclination to repeat orders at the moment. Michigan soft elm is being inquired for and finds a ready market among the coffinmakers and some of the furniture men. The coffin sizes are 1 by 12 inches and up, 12 to 16 feet (not more than 15 per cent 12 feet), and furniture sizes 1 to 3 inches thick by 6 inches and up. Southern elm has been shipped here for these purposes, but is not liked, as it is found more difficult to work, but it is probable that if buyers cannot get as much Michigan elm as they want, they will be forced to use the southern.

FOR Industrial Locations

In Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, North and South Dakota, write to **W. B. Davenport**, Industrial Commissioner, Railway Exchange Chicago.

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& ST. PAUL RAILWAY**

...Oak Wanted...

We are in the market for 500,000 feet nicely figured, dry Quartered White Oak for prompt shipment.

JOHN DULWEBER & CO.,
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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THE STRONGEST INSURANCE ORGANIZATION TODAY IN AMERICA

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HARRY RANKIN & COMPANY
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Advertisements will be inserted in this section at the following rates:

For one insertion..... 20 cents a line
For two insertions..... 35 cents a line
For three insertions..... 50 cents a line
For four insertions..... 60 cents a line

Eight words of ordinary length make one line.
Headings count as two lines.
No display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charge for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

EMPLOYES WANTED

MANAGER WANTED.

A competent man to manage, estimate and take entire charge of retail sash and door company. Address: G. T. care Hardwood Record.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

DESIRABLE MAN'F'G. PLANT.

In a beautiful Wisconsin city of 30,000 population there is idle at this time a very desirable factory, located in the heart of the city, with switch track conveniences in front of the building, extending back to the river in the rear. This building contains about 70,000 square feet of floor space, is provided with woodworking machinery, tools, etc., including a Corliss engine, electric light plant, sprinkler system, elevator, etc. Can be had with or without machinery. An exceptionally fine opportunity for a woodworking concern. Further particulars regarding this site may be obtained upon application to the Industrial Department, Chicago & North Western Ry., Chicago.

TIMBER LANDS WANTED

WANTED—ABOUT 3,000 ACRES

White Oak Timber. Must be near railroad, and ready for operation. Address: PROMPT, care Hardwood Record.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

1,067 acres of fine timber and land in middle Tenn., within teaming distance of three competitive shipping points. Poplar, White and Red Oak, Chestnut Oak, Chestnut and Hickory. Conservative estimates place the sawed ties at 100,000. Land will make fine stock ranch, plenty springs, running water year round, healthy, title perfect, taxes moderate. Must be sold for division. None but principals need apply.

P. O. Box 178, South Bend, Ind.

HIGH GRADE HARDWOODS.

In North Carolina, 40,500 acres for sale, containing over 28 million feet of poplar, 33 million of oak, 39 million of chestnut, 18 million of hemlock and millions each of hickory, ash, cherry, basswood, maple, buckeye, birch, aggregating say 10,000,000 feet. There is in process of construction a railroad now within a mile of the property. Note this: Virgin for cuts, none has ever been cut. Principals only address for particulars.

RALPH H. WAGGONER,
309 Broadway, New York City

2,004 ACRES IN LOUISIANA.

Fine tract timber land for sale, containing over 5,000 feet of oak, hickory, ash and red gum per acre. Railroad runs through property. For particulars address: G. S. care Hardwood Record.

LUMBER FOR SALE

LOCUST & CHESTNUT FENCE POSTS.

Hardwood piling and chestnut telephone poles. E. S. CLIBERTSON, Ironton, Ohio.

RED OAK TIES.

6,500 G&D 6" S" Red Oak Ties.
McCLURE LUMBER CO., Detroit, Mich.

ASH SQUARES.

Wanted to contract about two cars per week. Ash squares or dimension lumber, sawed to order from 3' to 4' long and 3" or 4" square or less. Would commence furnishing the lumber in August and continue through the remainder of the year. Address: W. E. DAVIS, Point Pleasant, Mo.

LUMBER WANTED

WANTED—WAGON STOCK.

10 cars dry white oak fellows, 2x2 3/4 3x4 4x6
STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.,
South Bend, Ind.

WANTED.

25 M feet white oak plank stock. Specifications: To be hewn or sawed square, four sides. The full average size in inches shall be taken for contents midway of sticks, inside of axe marks for hewn timber, not allowing over 1 1/2" of taper for every 20 ft. in length and not exceeding 2" wane on any edge. Lengths to be measured from square butts, and to be from 20 to 50 ft. and up. Logs to run from 12x12" to 20x20" and up, two-thirds to be from 12 to 16" on narrow face, the balance to be over 16" on narrow face. To be best quality white oak, free from all defects that will impair its strength or render it unsuitable for first class work. For delivery Pensacola, Fla. Quote price and time shipment.
AMERICAN LUMBER & MFG. CO.,
Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED.

For four month shipment, the following clear White Oak wagon stock:
4 cars 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 10
4 cars 2 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 12
4 cars 3 x 5 1/2 x 12
AMERICAN LUMBER & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—BUTTERNUT.

Five cars log run butternut, as follows:
4,000' 4",
4,000' 3",
20,000' 2",
Balance 1".

Can use stock green or dry. Quote price f. o. b. cars mill.
THE KING & BARTLES LUMBER CO.,
Cleveland, O.

WANTED.

SOFT ELM for coffin stock cut 1" & 7" up and 12, 14, 16 ft. long with some 6 1/2, 7, 8 & 13 ft. lengths, seasoned about 90 days. Inspection at shipping point. Spot cash. One to ten cars.
JAS. GORDON, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200 M feet 28-inch and up White Oak logs.
200 M feet 12-inch and up Walnut logs.
50 M feet 12-inch and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILLEY,
Blue Island Av. and Robey St., Chicago.

WANTED.

For delivery at Chicago; Sound White Oak, thirty day shipment.
2 pieces 11x22x48
2 pieces 9x20x46
2 pieces 7x19x46
2 pieces 7x17x46
2 pieces 24x24x46
1 piece 24x24x48
AMERICAN LUMBER & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

WALNUT ONLY.

If you have one or a dozen cars, let me figure with you. Will buy dry or green log run or on grades.

C. J. FRANK,
1809 N. Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.

DRY OAK.

Wanted—Quartered and Plain 1" White and Red Oak, all grades. Name cash price, f. o. b. mill. Address Lock Box 103, Wabash, Indiana.

OAK.

We are in the market for plain sawed oak, all grades and thicknesses.
P. G. DODGE & CO., 2116 Lumber St., Chicago.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

One Climax Engine, seventeen tons, Nar-row gage, can be changed to broad gage if desired. New, never having been run.
LEWIS THOMPSON & CO., INC., 18th and Cambria Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED.

Insulator pin machinery, either new or second hand, in good condition. Address: Box 53, Tamms, Ill.

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Chattanooga, September 17-21, 1905

On September 18, 1905, will occur the forty-second anniversary of the Battle of Chickamauga. It is proposed to celebrate this memorable event with a reunion of the various regiments that participated in this memorable battle, and, in addition, to hold at the same time, a grand reunion of all the regiments that participated in the various battles fought around Chattanooga. This reunion will be held at Chickamauga National Park, September 18, 19 and 20, and the present indications are that it will be the largest and most notable gathering ever held in the South. On the above dates, the remnants from the armies of twelve states, comprising the following: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Kentucky, will assemble, many for the first time since they marched from its blood-stained fields, forty-two years ago.

Grand and glorious will be the meeting and all who attend will have cause to rejoice. The lowest rate ever secured has been given the entire public for this occasion, one cent per mile, short line distance.

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It will be many years, if ever again, that such an opportunity will present itself. See that your tickets read via the Louisville & Nashville R. R., the Battle field Route. Call on your nearest railroad agent for rates and advertising matter pertaining to the reunion, or write nearest representative of the Louisville & Nashville R. R.

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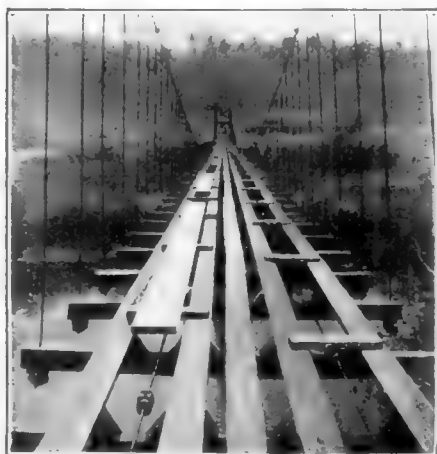
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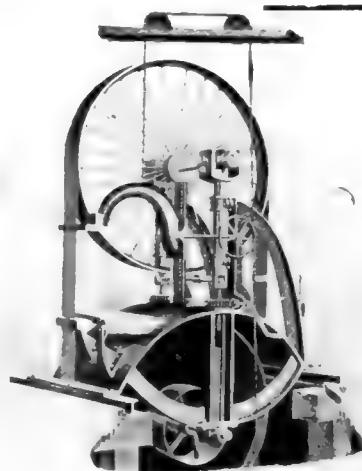
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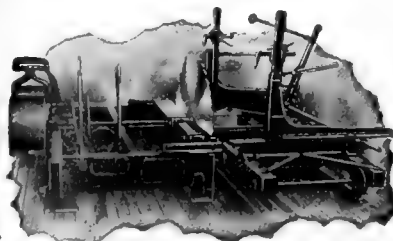


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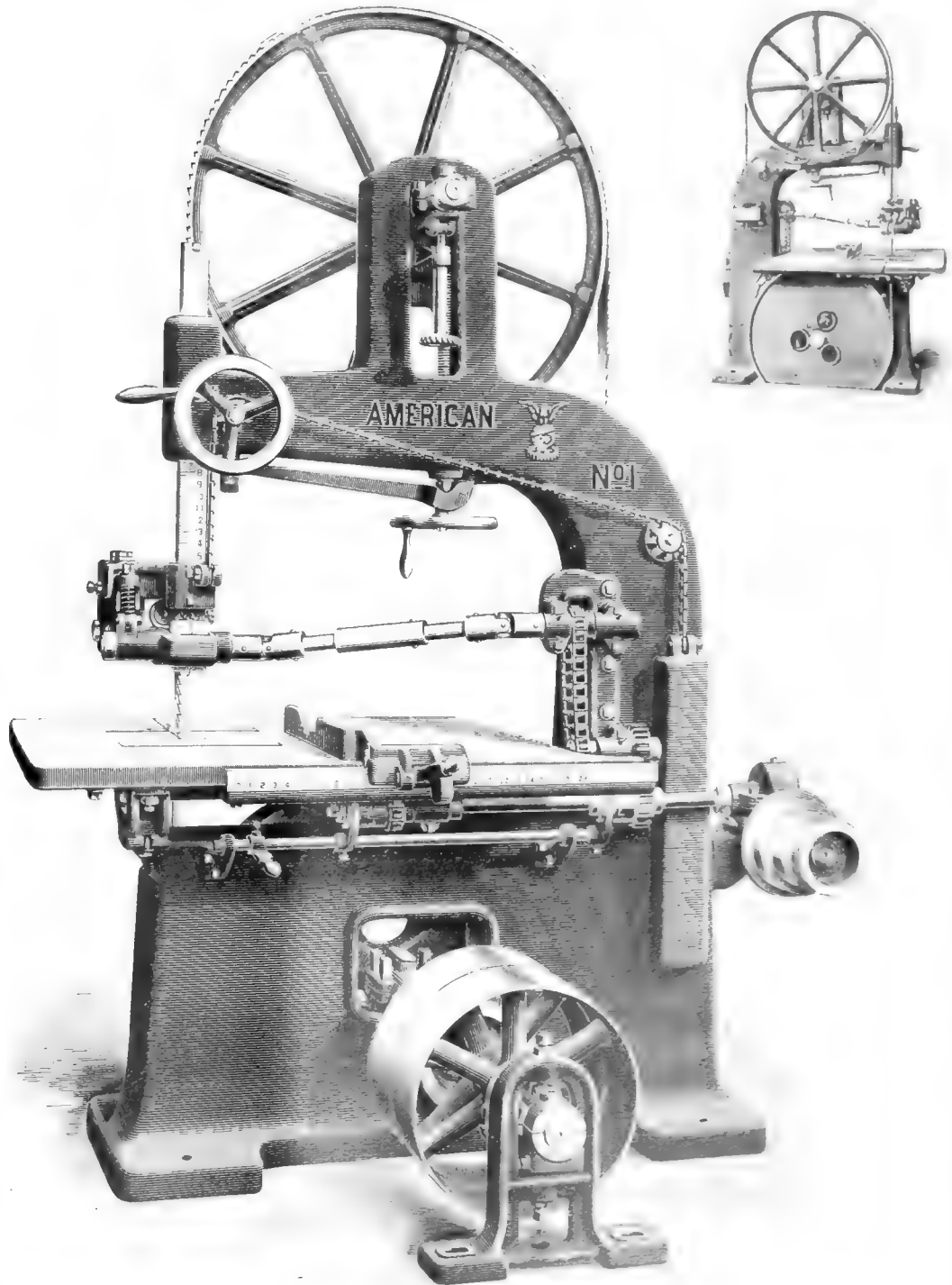
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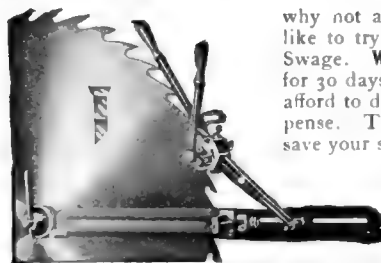
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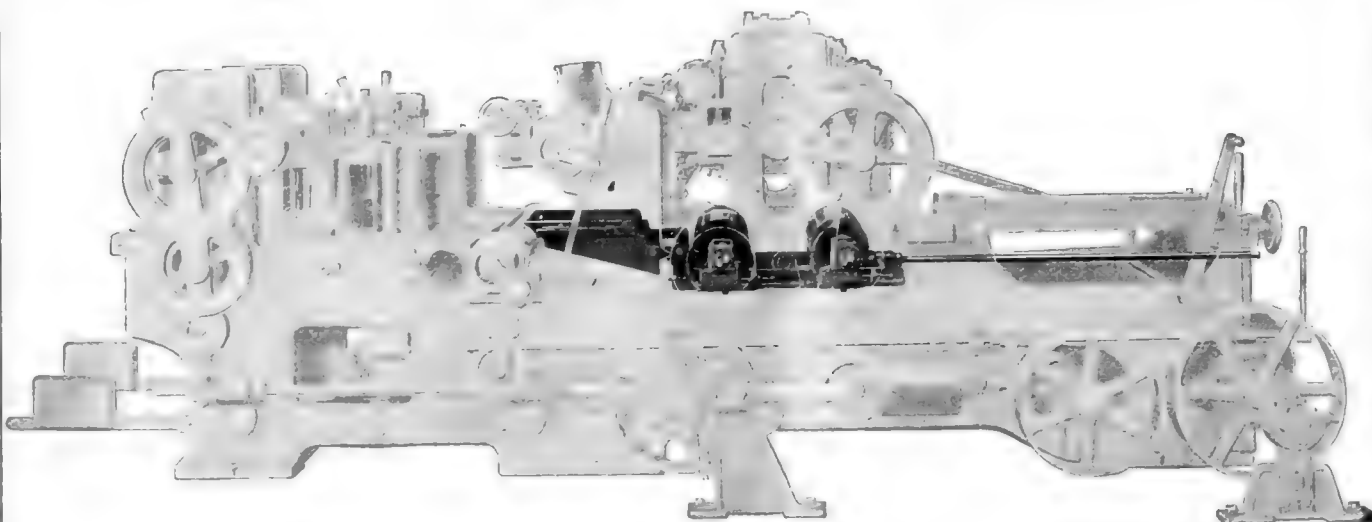
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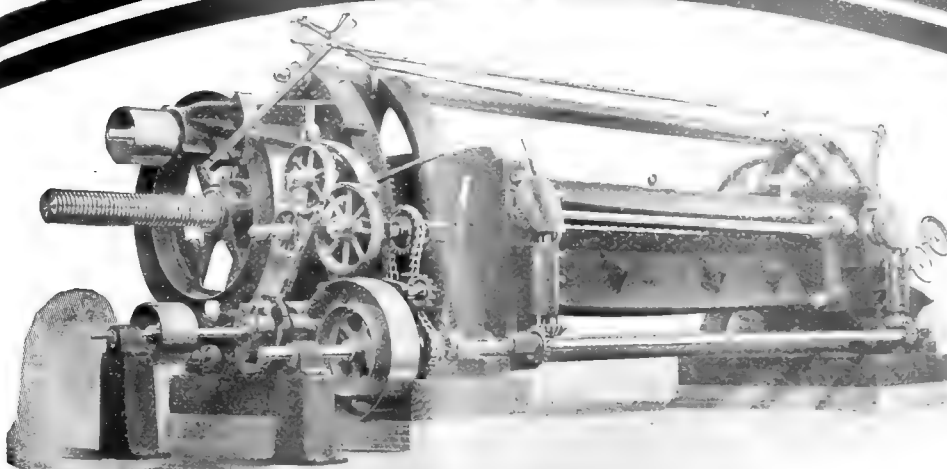


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22,000 ft. 4 1/2 in. firsts & seconds,
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2,000 ft. 8 1/2 in. firsts & seconds,
2,500 ft. 1 1/2 in. common,
15,000 ft. 1 1/2 in. common,
8,000 ft. 5 1/2 in. common,
1,000 ft. 6 1/2 in. common,
7,000 ft. 8 1/2 in. common,
18,000 ft. 4 1/2 in. cull,
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200,000 ft. 2 in. and up by 6 in. and
up wide, 8 to 16 ft. long.

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8,000 ft. 4 1/2 in. cull,
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2,100 ft. 4 1/2 in. firsts & seconds,
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1,000 ft. 4 1/2 in. common,
5,000 ft. 6 1/2 in. common,
1,000 ft. 12 1/2 in. common.

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5,000 ft. 4 1/2 in. common,
8,000 ft. 5 1/2 in. common.

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1,000 ft. 6 1/2 in. common,
1,000 ft. 12 1/2 in. common,
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22,000 ft. 4 1/2 in. cull.

CHERRY.

300 ft. 10 1/4 in. firsts & seconds,
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18,944 ft. 6 1/4 inch Log Run Gum.
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6,437 ft. 5/8-inch 1st and 2nd Quar-
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2,550 ft. 1-inch Common and Bet-
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White Oak.
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White Oak.

PLAIN RED OAK
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ter Plain Red Oak.
55,057 ft. 5/8-inch 1st and 2nd Plain
Red Oak.
10,511 ft. 3/4-inch Common Plain
Red Oak.
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Oak.
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ter Quarter Red Oak.
1,100 ft. 5/8-inch Common Quarter
Red Oak.
886 ft. 5/8-inch Common and Bet-
ter Quarter Red Oak.
1,303 ft. 1-inch 1st and 2nd Quar-
ter Red Oak.
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Red Oak.
3,270 ft. 1-inch Common and Bet-
ter Quarter Red Oak.

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10,821 ft. 1-inch 1st and 2nd Ash.
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23,953 ft. 1-inch Cull Ash.
222 ft. 5 1/4-inch 1st and 2nd Ash.
6,428 ft. 8 1/4-inch 1st and 2nd Ash.
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10,985 ft. 1-inch Common Ash.
1,600 ft. Thick Cull Ash.

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5,600 ft. 3/4-inch Com. and Cull
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If you want to buy or sell, write us.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

D'HEUR & SWAIN LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

Our Specialty Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

LONG-KNIGHT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Quarter Sawed White and Red Oak a Specialty

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

MALEY & WERTZ

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Exporters of Hardwood Lumber

EVANSVILLE, IND.

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD
DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF
NORTHERN OHIO

THE KING & BARTLES LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
**Northern and Southern
HARDWOODS**

Send us your inquiries for 1-inch and thicker Birch. We have a nice stock on hand, bone-dry. We have a good assortment of 1-inch and thicker Winter-sawn Wisconsin Basswood.

We can name you attractive prices on Poplar. Send us your inquiries.

WE WANT TO BUY
FOR CASH

Cypress, Poplar and Hardwoods

SEND LISTS OF STOCKS AND PRICES

THE CENTRAL LUMBER CO.

THE ROBERT H. JENKS — LUMBER COMPANY

We have a Few Choice Lots of Stock—
All Dry—as follows:

20,000 feet $\frac{5}{8}$ Poplar Panels, 24 inch and up wide.
9,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Curly Poplar, 5 to 13 inch wide.
75,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 to 23 inch wide.
15,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 to 19 inch wide.
15,000 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 inch and up wide.
10,000 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 inch and up wide.
2,000 feet 2 inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 inch and up wide.

15,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Ash, 15 inch and up wide.
12,000 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch 1 and 2 Ash, 10 inch and up wide.

We have a good stock of Poplar—all grades and thickness from $\frac{3}{8}$ to 4 inch thick. Quartered Red and White Oak—all Grades.

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED.

Sound Wormy Chestnut a Specialty.

— New — HARDWOOD LUMBER — Operations —

We have been nine months building railroad, buildings, mill, etc., to cut our fine boundary of virgin West Virginia timber located on Twenty Mile at Vaughan, W. Va. It is now ready. It is a dandy. Think it is as good as any in the United States. We solicit inquiries from anyone requiring material cut from such timber.

THE ADVANCE LUMBER CO.

GENERAL LUMBER COMPANY Wholesale Hardwoods

Bronson Building

COLUMBUS, OHIO

YOUNG & CUTSINGER INDIANA HARDWOODS

Mill and Office:
Morgan Ave. and Belt R. R. EVANSVILLE, IND.

MARTIN-BARRISS COMPANY

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

— AND FINE —
HARDWOODS

ST. LOUIS, MO. HARDWOOD DEALERS

THE LARGEST HARDWOOD LUMBER MARKET IN THE WORLD.

Eighty Million Feet
Dry Stock Piled
in St. Louis yards
ready for immediate
shipment.

Ash,
Birch, Red and White
Cherry
Cottonwood
Cypress
Gum, Red and Tupelo
Hickory
Mahogany
Poplar
Red Oak, Plain and Quartered
White Oak Plain and Quartered
Walnut

The St. Louis whole-
sale dealers invite
correspondence with
manufacturers and
consumers of all
varieties of Hard-
wood Lumber.

MOSSBERGER-O'REILLY LUMBER CO.

Office: Main and Chambers Streets
HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

Chas. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lbr. Co.

Largest Manufacturers and Buyers of all Kinds of Lumber.
RED GUM OUR SPECIALTY. Office and Yards: 148 Carroll Street

PLUMMER LUMBER COMPANY

Hall Street between Branch and Dock
POPLAR, CYPRESS AND ASH

STEELE & HIBBARD

Wholesale Yard Dealers
HARDWOOD LUMBER

MASSENGALE LUMBER COMPANY

Office and Yards, 2500 N. Main Street
Specialties: QUARTERED RED and WHITE OAK and POPLAR

THE F. H. SMITH COMPANY

Commercial Building
MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWOOD LUMBER

WALDSTEIN LUMBER COMPANY

Seventh and Victor Streets
HARDWOOD LUMBER DEALERS

THE BONSACK LUMBER COMPANY

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

A. J. LANG

Hardwoods Only
Specialty: WAGON STOCK

LOTHMAN CYPRESS COMPANY

Foot of Angelica Street
LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS. Air-dried

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD
DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF
PENNSYLVANIA

A. M. Turner Lumber Company

Everything in lumber. We buy hardwoods as well as sell them. If you have anything to offer, please submit same to us. : :

LINEHAN LUMBER COMPANY

Hardwoods

SPECIALTIES--OAK
POPLAR AND CHESTNUT

The Nicola Brothers Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run, or sold
on grade. Bone dry; band
sawed. Send your inquiries

LUMBERMEN

*If you will furnish us a reliable STOCK
LIST each month with reasonable prices ex-
tended, the result will surprise you. TRY IT.*

American Lumber and
Manufacturing Company

D. L. GILLESPIE AND COMPANY

STRUCTURAL

O A K

Babcock Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PENNSYLVANIA
HARDWOODS

19,000,000 FEET ANNUALLY

LONG ON 4-4
HARD MAPLE

MILLS AND OFFICE
ASHTOLA, PA.

Lumbermen, Attention!

If you own any timber or timber lands.
If you are contemplating buying or selling any timber or
timber lands.

If you want your stumpage accurately estimated.

If you want an exact survey or map of your property.

If you want advice in any logging or lumbering proposition.

Write to us and find out what we can do for you.

We send thoroughly reliable and practical engineers to all
parts of the country, and guarantee quick and accurate work.

C. A. Schenck & Co. DAVIDSON'S RIVER
NORTH CAROLINA
Consulting Forest Engineers

Flint, Erving & Stoner

WHOLESALE

L U M B E R

Northern and Southern Hardwoods



MICHIGAN



W. M. H. WHITE AND COMPANY

BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN

MANUFACTURERS OF

HARDWOODS

MAPLE, SOFT AND ROCK ELM, BASSWOOD, BIRCH, BEECH AND HEMLOCK, CEDAR POSTS AND TIES

ANNUAL CAPACITY

30,000,000 FEET OF LUMBER :: 10,000,000 CEDAR SHINGLES

RAIL OR WATER SHIPMENTS CARGO SHIPMENTS A SPECIALTY

DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
DETROIT, MICH.

MILLS AT: Heaters, W. Va. Valley Bend, W. Va. Diana, W. Va. Parkersburg,
W. Va. McNutt Siding, W. Va.

McCLURE LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office and Yards: 520 to 530 FRANKLIN STREET
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Saw Mills: EUTAW, ALA. Correspondence invited on all hardwoods.

J. S. GOLDIE

MICHIGAN LUMBER

SPECIAL OFFERINGS FOR AUGUST

250 M feet Birch and Basswood, 450 M feet Maple, 50 M feet Cherry,
250 M feet Ash and Elm, and 25 M feet 4x5 green Maple for rail ship-
ment 120 M feet 12" to 14" Maple, largely thick, on dock at Cheboygan.

Cadillac, : : : : : Michigan.

Ann Arbor Railroad and Car Ferry Line

Direct Route from the West and Northwest to the East and South, via MANITOWOC, WIS., KEWAUNEE, WIS., MENOMINEE, MICH., and MANISTIQUE, MICH., across Lake Michigan, via Frankfort. Passenger fares lower than via any all rail route.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE FOR LUMBER SHIPPERS.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. MILWAUKEE, WIS.
W. H. BENNETT, General Freight Agent, Toledo, Ohio.
J. J. KIRBY, General Passenger Agent, Toledo, Ohio.

SOFT ELM AND ROCK ELM

FOR SALE BY

The R. G. Peters Salt & Lumber Co.

EASTLAKE, - - - - - MICHIGAN

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

BOYNE CITY

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE
and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY PROMPT SHIPMENTS RAIL OR CARGO

The Mud Lake Lumber Co.

RABER, MICH.

Manufacturers of Hardwoods and Hemlock
Birch Our Specialty.

A. F. ANDERSON

Manufacturer and Wholesaler of

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Thick Maple (lengths piled separately), and White Maple, end-piled under sheds, our specialties.

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THE SICKLESTEEL LUMBER COMPANY

DETROIT, MICH.

OUR SPECIALTIES OAK TABLE TOPS Plain and Quartered, BIRCH LUMBER All Thickness and Grades, CHESTNUT, ELM, BASSWOOD and GUM.

Write us for prices.

The Gentleman Farmer

It's a nice thing to have a little farm to send the family out on when summer comes and it's a nice thing to have a few hundred invested in something that increases in value every day. Let me tell you about the fruit belt of the east shore of Lake Michigan, and the pleasure and profit that you can realize from a small investment. Many Chicago business men have invested.

H. F. MOELLER, G. P. A., PERE MARQUETTE R. R.
DETROIT, MICH.

GRAND RAPIDS

LEADING HARDWOOD LUMBER MARKET
OF MICHIGAN

REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURERS OF
WHOLESALEERS OF

HARDWOODS

DENNIS BROS.

Manufacturers of

**Hardwood Lumber and
Perfect Maple Flooring**

We Wish to Move at
Once of 1904 Stock:

35,000	ft.	4-4	Cherry No. 2 Com. and Better
365,000	"	"	Birch
40,000	"	5-4	"
221,500	"	4-4	Basswood
70,000	"	"	Red Birch, No. 1 and 2 Com.
30,000	"	8-4	Basswood, No. 1 Com. and Better

Main Office: 205-209 Michigan Trust Co. Bldg.

Thompson Lumber Co.

LIMITED

WE WANT PLAIN RED OAK

AND QUARTERED WHITE OAK

FOR SALE

Complete Stocks of

Michigan Elm, Birch, Ash and Basswood

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and
Southern **Hardwood Lumber**

MAIN OFFICE:

MICHIGAN TRUST CO. BUILDING

BASSWOOD

Also all other kinds of Michigan Hardwoods

LONGFELLOW & SKILLMAN LUMBER CO.

Correspondence Solicited. Our Motto "Prompt Shipments."

GIBBS & HALL, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Hardwood Lumber

WE DESIRE TO MOVE THIS DRY STOCK AT ONCE

200 M ft. 4-4 H. Maple 1st and 2nd 100 M ft. 4-4 S. Maple No. 2 C & B
200 M ft. 8-4 H. Maple No. 2 C & B 1904 cut 300 M ft. 4-4 to 8-4 Birch No. 2 C & B
Choice cut 4-4 to 16-4 Birch all grades 200 M ft. 4-4 to 8-4 S. Elm No. 2 C & B

QUOTATIONS MADE PROMPTLY.

J. F. Quigley Lumber and Land Co.

We carry Complete Stock, all Kinds, Grades
and Thicknesses in our Grand Rapids yards.

MIXED CARS AND PROMPT SHIPMENTS SPECIALTIES

WAGNER & ANGELL

WANTED

Oak, Elm, Ash, Birch, Bass, Hemlock and Pine Lumber and Lath.

FOR SALE

All of the above items and Red Cedar, Redwood and White Cedar, Shingles
and Posts

VAN KEULEN & WILKINSON LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

HARDWOOD LUMBER and CRATING STOCK

FOR SALE

Complete Stocks of Michigan Hardwoods—Maple, Beech, Birch,
Elm, Ash and Basswood

TRADE



MARK.

If You Are Seeking a Location for a Sawmill or Wood
Working Factory, or for Timber or Coal Lands.

The line of the Tennessee Central R. R. offers the finest
opportunities in the South for the investor or manufacturer.
It is a new line, running through a rich and undeveloped
country, accessible by railroad parts of the United States.
The section is especially rich in hardwoods.
For further information address

T. A. ROUSSEAU, Chief Clerk Traffic Department.

RUSSEL WHEEL & FOUNDRY COMPANY

Builders of

Logging Cars

And Logging

Machinery



SEALWAYS DEEPEST
FROM THE BEST
OF THE LADY
AND THE
AND THE

Detroit, Mich.

FINK-HEIDLER CO.

—CHICAGO—

— Wholesale Dealers in —

HARDWOOD LUMBER

We Carry a General Line of Hardwoods.
Kiln Dried Lumber Constantly in Stock.

Telephones : 744
Canal : 763

YARDS { Ashland Ave.
South of 22nd St.

CLARENCE BOYLE LUMBER CO.

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HARDWOODS YELLOW PINE and CYPRESS

319 West Twenty-Second Street, : CHICAGO

JOHNSON & KNOX — LUMBER CO.

312-313 Chamber of Commerce
Building, CHICAGO.

Wholesale Dealers In

NORTHERN & SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

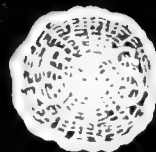
FOR SALE.

250 M feet 6-4 inch Log Run Soft Elm.
200 M feet 4-4 inch Common Yellow Cottonwood.
50 M feet 3 inch C. and B. Soft Elm.
50 M feet 3 inch Log Run Soft Elm.
200 M feet 4-4 inch No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
100 M feet 4-4 inch No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak.
100 M feet 4-4 inch Log Run Poplar on grades.
250 M feet 4-4 inch Common Sap Gum.

WE WANT.

3 inch Log Run Birch.
2 inch, 2½ inch and 3 inch 1st and 2nd Hard Maple.
1x12 and 1x14 Yellow Cottonwood Box Boards 12 feet.
1x13 to 1x17 Yellow Cottonwood Box Boards 12 feet.
4-4 inch Shipping Cull Gum.
4-4 inch 1st and 2nd Plain and Quartered Red and White Oak.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR



HARDWOOD LUMBER

PLAIN AND QUARTERED

O A K

A SPECIALTY

WE BUY MILL CUTS

SOUTHERN OAK LUMBER CO.

707 Chamber of Commerce
CHICAGO

The Keith Lumber Company

Office and Yard: Fourteenth and Wood Sts., Chicago

MAHOGANY

REDWOOD

RED CEDAR



CYPRESS

CHESTNUT

SPRUCE

HARDWOOD, POPLAR AND
SOUTHERN PINE LUMBER
Maple Flooring, Oak Timbers and Wagon Stock

HAYDEN & LOMBARD

WANT TO BUY FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT:

175 M ft. 1x13 to 17-12 to 16' Cottonwood box boards.
1 carload 1x15 to 18-12 to 16' Poplar
1 " 12x17 9 & 14' Sound square edged White Oak
16 M ft. 1x6" and up No. 1 Common & Better Basswood.
100 M ft. 1x8 & 10"

FOR AUGUST DELIVERY:

150 M ft. 1x8-14' No. 1 Common Yellow Pine or
100 M ft. 1x8-16' No. 1 Common Norway-K. D.
100 M ft. 1x6 9 or 18' 1x8-14'
300 pcs 2x10 4" or multiples, hard Maple No. 2 and Better.

511 RAILWAY EXCHANGE

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET
— IN THE WORLD —

REPRESENTATIVE

HARDWOOD DEALERS

W. O. KING & COMPANY

: : : WHOLESALE : : :

HARDWOOD LUMBER
LOOMIS STREET BRIDGEI AM IN THE & MARKET TO BUY **HARDWOOD LUMBER**Can handle the cut of one or two good mills
on a cash basis. Send me your stock list.**CHAS. DARLING**

Room 409, Merchants' Loan and Trust Building.

A. R. VINNEDCE LUMBER CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWOOD LUMBER

We are Buyers of both Northern and Southern Hardwoods

134 Monroe St.,

FRANK R. CRANE

FRED D. SMITH

F. R. CRANE & COMPANY

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWOOD LUMBER

OFFICE AND YARDS: 440-462 N. BRANCH ST.

Will pay cash for all kinds of Hardwood Lumber and dry stock, and make inspection
at point of shipment if desired. Send Us Your Stock List.**R. A. WELLS LUMBER CO.**

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR

HARDWOOD LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

WRITE US BEFORE SELLING.

CLARK AND 22nd STREETS**NATIONAL LUMBER MFG. CO.**

1019 ASHLAND BLOCK

Manufacturers
of**Southern Hardwoods**

Oak, Poplar, Hickory, Ash, Cottonwood, Gum, Etc.

BAND MILLS } Smithfield, W. Va.
 } Jackson, Ala.CIRCULAR MILLS } Kentucky
 } Tennessee**Hardwood
Board Rules**FOR
HARDWOOD
LUMBERMEN

Best Goods—Prompt Shipment.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO THE

HARDWOOD RECORD, 355 Dearborn Street.

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J. Slimmer

F. R. Slimmer

RICHMOND, SLIMMER & COMPANY

Manufacturers and Dealers in

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office and Yards

65 West Twenty-Second Street

F. S. HENDRICKSON LUMBER COMPANY

1509 Masonic Temple,

Wholesale Southern Hardwoods,
Cottonwood, Gum, Oak, and Ash,

Always ready to contract for cuts of Southern Mills.

FRANK M. CREELMAN, RAILWAY EXCHANGE.

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Northern and Southern LumberCAR LOTS, BARGE LOTS, CARGO LOTS OR MILL CUTS FOR FUTURE SHIPMENTS.
ANNUAL CONTRACTS OR IMMEDIATE REQUIREMENTS.**W. A. DAVIS****Hardwood Lumber**

1612 Marquette Bldg.

In the market for Plain and Quartered Sawed White and Red Oak. Make me
prices F. O. B. your shipping points. Will send inspector to receive lumber.**LESH & MATTHEWS LUMBER CO**

1005 Marquette Building

Solicit correspondence with mill men. We are especially in need of
some Plain Sawed Red Oak. Send us a list of what you have in all kinds
of HARDWOODS.**RYAN & McPARLAND**

ALL KINDS OF

HARDWOOD AND WAGON STOCK

Write us before selling. If in the market to buy we can interest you.

Office and Yards: Corner Robey Street and Blue Island Avenue

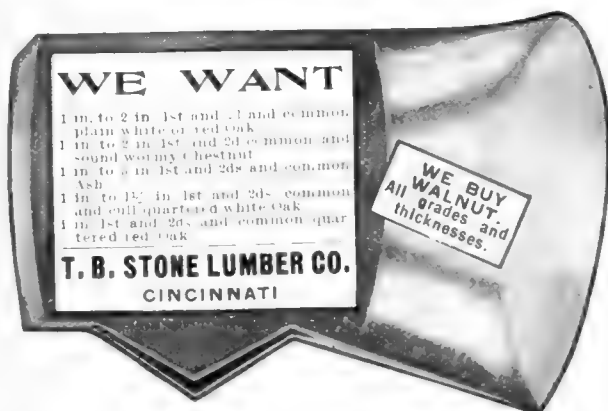
CRANDALL & BROWN**HARDWOOD LUMBER**

YELLOW PINE AND CYPRESS

THIRTY-THIRD STREET AND CENTRE AVENUE

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE
SOUTH



PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD

Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

DUHLMEIER BROS.,

CINCINNATI, O.

WM. H. & G. S. STEWART

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**OAK, ASH, POPLAR, BASSWOOD, CHEST-
NUT, WALNUT AND YELLOW PINE.**

Can furnish stock cut to special order. We invite correspondence.

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OFFER

Sap and Red Gum, Plain and Quartered
White and Red Oak, Plain and Quartered
Cottonwood, Ash, Elm, Cypress, Poplar,
Chestnut, Cherry, Walnut : : :

National Hardwood Lumber Association Inspection Used Only

Main Office:

Branch:

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IN THE MARKET FOR

OAK—ASH—POPLAR

ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

Office:

1219 West Sixth Street

Yards:

Sixth Street, below Harriet

Timber Opportunities

INVESTIGATE the Hardwood Lumber opportunities in Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina. The territory tributary to the



offers exceptional openings for the manufacturer of Pine, Gum, Oak, Poplar and other soft and hardwood timber, excellent shipping facilities and markets for these and for Wooden Ware, Crates, Baskets, Box Shooks and their material. Write to-day for further information to

F. H. LaBAUME, Agr'l and Ind'l Agent
Dept. LI, ROANOKE, VA.

QUICK CASH RETURNS FOR LUMBER

At Highest Market Prices

Liberal terms to shippers desiring to utilize our distributing yards, planing mills and warehouses. Send for handsome illustrated folder setting forth the superior advantages of Cincinnati as a wholesale lumber market. We turn your mill products quickly into cash at a minimum cost.

Bring your lumber to Cincinnati to obtain best results. If you can't come, write

THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER COMPANY

Branch Office, Randolph Bldg., Memphis.

WESTERN LUMBER CO.

WILL PAY CASH FOR DESIRABLE LOTS OF

**WALNUT, PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, ASH,
MAPLE, SYCAMORE, ETC.**

MILL MEN ARE INVITED TO SEND STOCK LIST.

Office and Yards: **Richmond Street and McLean Avenue.**

FERDINAND BOSKEN

JOSEPH BOSKEN

CINCINNATI HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

Finely Figured Quarter Sawn Oak **VENEERS** A Specialty

MAHOGANY THIN LUMBER VENEERS

WRITE US BEFORE SELLING. IF IN THE MARKET TO BUY WE CAN INTEREST YOU

L. W. RADINA & COMPANY

Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of

HARDWOODS

Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, especially 1 1/4-inch stock, for immediate shipment.

CLARK STREET AND DALTON AVENUE

WANTED OAK, ASH, CHERRY and other HARDWOODS

**PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES AND
SEND THE INSPECTOR TO RECEIVE**

LELAND G. BANNING

OFFICE: 5th and Main
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Poplar, Oak,
Ash, Chestnut,
Sycamore,

W. Va. Spruce,
Pine and Elm

C. Crane & Co.
Hardwood Lumber

MILLS AND YARDS
CINCINNATI, O.

YEARLY CAPACITY
100,000,000 FT.

LONG BILL STUFF
A SPECIALTY

BUFFALO, N. Y., HARDWOOD DEALERS

THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Ash, White and Brown

Basswood

Birch, Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm, Soft and Rock

Gum, Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple, Hard and Soft

Red Oak, Plain and Quartered

White Oak, Plain and Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood, Poplar

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

1075 Clinton Street,

OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT.

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

940 Seneca Street,

Specialty: PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK.

EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY,

OUR QUARTERED OAK IS WIDE, LONG AND OF EVEN COLOR

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR.

ORSON E. YEAGER,

932 Elk Street,

Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR.

I. N. STEWART & BRO.

892 Elk Street,

Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK.

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER CO.

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Specialty: INDIANA WHITE OAK.

ANTHONY MILLER,

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HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS.

TAYLOR & CRATE,

Prudential Building,

EVERYTHING IN HARDWOODS.

SCATCHERD & SON,

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Office, 886 Ellicott Square

HARDWOODS ONLY

G. ELIAS & BRO.

955 to 1015 Elk Street,

Buy and Carry Large Quantities of All Kinds of Hardwoods.

VAN SANT, KITCHEN & CO.

=====Old Fashioned=====

YELLOW POPLAR

Old Firm=====New Mill=====Correct Grades

5-8 and Wide Stock Specialties.

ASHLAND, KY.

Eastern Office: John L. Cochran, 33 East Twenty-Second St., New York City

YELLOW POPLAR

Manufacturers

**BAND SAWED
POPLAR LUMBER**

ALL GRADES

DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath and Squares

Specialty, Wide Stock.

LUMBER CO.

COAL GROVE, OHIO, U. S. A.

W. M. RITTER LUMBER CO.

Main Office: COLUMBUS, OHIO

YELLOW POPLAR

White Oak, Basswood, Chestnut, Ash, White Pine and Hemlock

Stock All Band Sawed,
Square Edged,
Equalized.

We Want Your Business

Dry Kilns, Planing Mills,
Dressed Stock, Bevel
Siding, Drop Siding.

Hardwood Record

Tenth Year.
Semi-monthly.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 25, 1905.

Subscription \$2.
Single Copies, 10 Cents.

E. Sondheimer & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

MAIN OFFICE:
Randolph Building. ✿ ✿ Memphis, Tennessee

BROWNLEE & COMPANY

DETROIT MICHIGAN

Log Run Black Ash

Beech, Birch, Basswood, Maple and Soft Elm, for Rail or Vessel Shipments.

"The Thick Maple Folks"

The Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company

of Boston, Massachusetts

STRENGTH

Net Assets: June 30, 1905,
\$672,021.10

ECONOMY

Dividends to Policy-Holders,
33 $\frac{1}{3}$ Per Cent

Mail Expiring Policies with Your Order.

THE KENOVA POPLAR MFG. CO.

KENOVA, W. VA.

DRY, SOFT
YELLOW POPLAR
ROUGH OR DRESSED

POPLAR BEVEL SIDING, MOLDINGS, FINISH, ETC.

Quality of Stock and Mill Work
the Best.

Prompt shipments.
Be friendly, write us.

THE DAVIDSON - BENEDICT CO.

NASHVILLE, : : : TENNESSEE

EVERYTHING IN

Southern Hardwoods

POPLAR, CHESTNUT, ASH, OAK

(Plain and Quartered) Straight or in round cars
DRESSED POPLAR ANY WAY YOU WANT IT.

You get what you want when buying from U.S. Delivered prices any
railroad point

LUMBER INSURERS GENERAL AGENCY

Offering the combined facilities of the Lumber Underwriters and the Lumber Insurance Company of New York. Aggregate cash assets, \$500,000. Best facilities for handling lumber insurance in all parts of the country. Right rates.

66 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

**YOU
CAN
REACH
THE BONSAK LUMBER CO.
WHOLESALE HARDWOODS
ST. LOUIS
BY
RAIL, MAIL
WIRE OR
PHONE**

PLAIN RED OAK

IS SOARING.

We have 1,000,000 ft. of It in Dry Stock

AT OLD PRICES

We can also fill any order for QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, CHESTNUT, HICKORY, ASH OR TENNESSEE RED CEDAR. *TRY US.*

**Love, Boyd & Co. NASHVILLE,
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At
Our

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.
75,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
18,000 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
15,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.
9,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
30,000 ft. 2 1/2 and 3 in. firsts & seconds.
150,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
30,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
40,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
22,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.
20,000 ft. 2 1/2 and 3 in. No. 1 common.
12,000 ft. 4/4 cull.
QUARTERED RED OAK.
14,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
18,000 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
8,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.
5,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.

38,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
12,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
7,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
3,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.
PLAIN WHITE OAK.
80,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
7,500 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
9,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.
22,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
8,000 ft. 10/4 firsts & seconds.
16,000 ft. 12/4 firsts & seconds.
127,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
20,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
30,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
50,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.
8,500 ft. 10/4 No. 1 common.
12,000 ft. 12/4 No. 1 common.
CHERRY.
1 car Log Run.

1 car Log Run.

ALL THICKNESSES IN CULL POPLAR, ASH, CHESTNUT.

Your Inquiries Would Be
Appreciated.

W. P. BROWN & SONS LUMBER CO.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.**

Louisville Yards

Prompt
Delivery

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47,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
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17,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
31,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
24,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
14,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
9,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.
WALNUT.
16,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
8,000 ft. No. 1 common.
10,000 ft. 5/4 to 14/4 common.
16,000 ft. 4/4 cull.
8,000 ft. 5/4 to 14/4 cull.
ASH.
1 car 4/4 firsts & seconds.
3,000 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
15,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.

20,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
50,000 ft. 4/4 common.
2,000 ft. 5/4 common.
20,000 ft. 6/4 common.
15,000 ft. 8/4 common.
POPLAR.
60,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
42,000 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
17,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.
58,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
3,000 ft. 10/4 firsts & seconds.
17,000 ft. 12/4 firsts & seconds.
6,000 ft. 16/4 firsts & seconds.
90,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
26,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
18,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
31,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.
12,000 ft. 10/4 No. 1 common.
8,000 ft. 12/4 No. 1 common.

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(Runs well to 14 and 16 feet.)
1 car 5-8 clear Sap Poplar.
2 cars 5-8 No. 1 Common Poplar.

IN THE MARKET FOR

4-4 and 6-4 Common and Better Chestnut,
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Common and Better
Red Oak.
Would be glad to receive your stock lists and prices.

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CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD
OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK.

White Maple That Is White

We have it end dried under shed.

90,000 feet $4\frac{1}{4}$ 7-inch and wider.

21,000 feet $5\frac{1}{4}$ 6-inch and wider.

24,000 feet $6\frac{1}{4}$ 6-inch and wider.

48,000 feet $8\frac{1}{4}$ 6-inch and wider.

WHITE BOTH SIDES and PRACTICALLY ALL FIRST CLEAR. If you want something that is exceptionally fine, much better than the ordinary White Maple, this stock will please you. Kindly let us hear from you. :

Mitchell Bros. Company

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"CUMMER" MAPLE
AND BEECH FLOORING

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready
for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech,
Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

MURPHY & DIGGINS

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Uniform Grades.

Perfect Mill Work.

Ask for Dry Stock List and Prices.

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Michigan Hardwoods

40,000 $4\frac{1}{4}$ No. 2, common and better Basswood.

16,000 $1\frac{3}{8}$ " Maple, 42" long, runs largely 1st and 2nd.

25,000 $8\frac{1}{4}$ Soft Elm—fine stock—largely 1sts and 2nds

3 cars $4\frac{1}{4}$ No. 3 Maple, dry.

BUY DIRECT

Michigan Hardwoods

A young salesman, following what he understood to be an established custom, charged a suit of clothes to the expense account of his first trip, but the Old Man disapproved the item and it was stricken out. Made wiser by this experience, the items of his next account were more judiciously prepared.

"Ha!" said the Old Man, "These expenses are all right. No suit of clothes this time."

"Ha! Ha!" said the young man. "It's there all right but you can't see it."

Buy Direct if you do not want to pay for the suit.

We Sell Only What We Manufacture.



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GET OUR PRICES. TRY OUR LUMBER
WE SHIP ROUGH, DRESSED, RESAWED

COTTONWOOD GUM

WE PLEASE PARTICULAR PEOPLE

OUR SPECIALTY IS

Quartered Oak, Both White and Red

WE ALSO HANDLE

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SPECIAL ITEMS

12000 ft. 1 1/4 x 10 in. and Wider Choice Quartered White Oak

11000 ft. 1 x 10 in. and Wider Choice Quartered Red Oak

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CYPRESS LUMBER

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"The Yellow
Cypress People"

The kind that cuts up best, works easily and finishes elaborately.

WE have in all thicknesses and sizes the following kinds and amounts of lumber at places designated. Kindly send us your inquiries.

MEMPHIS YARD

Ash	1,036,300 feet
Quartered White Oak...	48,500 "
Plain White Oak.....	111,000 "
Quartered Red Oak.....	183,200 "
Plain Red Oak.....	82,500 "
Cypress	498,000 "
Cottonwood.....	240,000 "
Poplar	359,500 "

SELMA YARD

Poplar	598,500 feet
Bay Poplar.....	545,500 "
Red Gum	38,200 "
Cypress	420,500 "

BERCLAIR YARD

Cypress	350,000 feet
---------------	--------------

DELL YARD

Plain Red Oak	350,000 feet
---------------------	--------------

J. W. Thompson Lumber Co.

Office and Yards: Randolph Road and I. C. R. R.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

W. H. DAWKINS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of Kentucky

Yellow Poplar

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY.

OUR stock for 1905 is sawed from the largest and finest Yellow Poplar Logs in the District, and from timber felled in 1904, insuring lumber free from sap stain and boring.

Four competing railroads entering our yards enables us to secure prompt car service and make quick shipments.

Wide and thick stock specialties.

We solicit your inquiries.

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CHICAGO

Wholesale Northern and Southern
HARDWOODS

Distributing Yard
CAIRO, ILL.

CHATTANOOGA

No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Common
Poplar, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4. For Sale by

**The Loomis and Hart
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MANUFACTURERS OF
**Hardwood Lumber and
Quarter Sawed Oak Veneer**

WE GUARANTEE OUR OAK TO BE EQUAL TO
INDIANA OAK IN QUALITY AND FIGURE

The Ferd Brenner Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF
Hardwood Lumber
For Home and Export Trade

**WE ARE IN THE MARKET TO BUY ALL SOUTHERN
HARDWOODS. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.**

Case Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardwood Lumber

HIGH GRADE BAND SAWED QUARTERED OAK AND POPLAR
OUR SPECIALTY. WRITE US. WE HAVE THE LUMBER

"DEFIANCE" WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS OF
HIGH GRADE TOOLS

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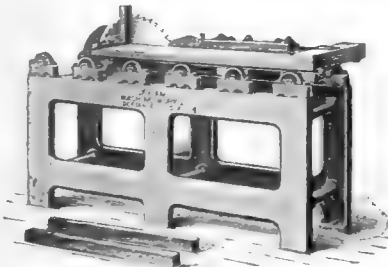
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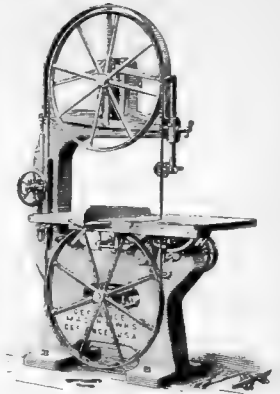
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and will please you. Write or wire us for prices.

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YELLOW PINE
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CHESTNUT

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SOUTHERN PINE LUMBER
Maple Flooring, Oak Timbers and Wagon Stock

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HARDWOOD LUMBER

PLAIN AND QUARTERED

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A SPECIALTY

WE BUY MILL CUTS

SOUTHERN OAK LUMBER CO.

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We Lead the World in Walnut

We have the largest and most complete
assortment of

WALNUT LUMBER AND LOGS

in the world—five to seven millions always ready for shipment. Annual output nineteen to twenty-five millions. We confine ourselves exclusively to walnut, consequently, we excel in that line. Uniform grading and fair treatment accorded our customers.

Send your inquiries to

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KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.

J. N. PENROD, Pres.

M. KOSSE, Sec'y.

OAK FLOORING

Kiln Dried

Bored

Polished



Hollow

Backed

and

Bundled

INCORPORATED 1902.

The Michigan Maple Company

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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AND "IDEAL" STEEL-BURNISHED
ROCK MAPLE FLOORING
WELLS, DELTA COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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Wolverine Brand Maple Flooring

— "THERE IS NONE BETTER" —



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Producers from TREE to TRADE of the highest type of Michigan Forest Products. Large stock of Maple Flooring and 15,000,000 feet of Hardwoods—1 to 4 inches thick—on hand.

Maple, Birch and Beech Lumber

AUGUST 1st STOCK LIST

MAPLE		BIRCH		BASSWOOD	
1 in.	2,000,000 ft.	1 in.	500,000 ft.	1 in.	300,000 ft.
1 1/4 "	100,000 "	1 1/2 "	100,000 "	1 1/4 "	30,000 "
1 1/2 "	400,000 "	2 "	100,000 "	1 1/2 "	50,000 "
2 "	1,000,000 "	2 1/2 "	50,000 "	2 "	75,000 "
2 1/4 "	200,000 "	3 "	75,000 "	3 "	4,000 "
2 1/2 "	500,000 "	ROCK ELM		GRAY ELM	
3 "	500,000 "	2 in.	25,000 ft.	1 in.	300,000 ft.
4 "	400,000 "	2 1/4 "	50,000 "	1 1/2 "	200,000 "
BEECH		WHITE MAPLE		3 "	200,000 "
1 in.	500,000 ft.	End Piled		ASH	
1 1/4 "	250,000 "	1 in.	100,000 ft.	1 in.	500,000 ft.
1 1/2 "	400,000 "	1 1/2 "	20,000 "		
2 "	100,000 "	2 "	50,000 "		
2 1/2 "	200,000 "				

KELLEY LUMBER & SHINGLE CO., Traverse City, Mich.

JONES HARDWOOD COMPANY

147 Milk Street, Boston

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RED GUM

25,000,000 feet per year.

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Air and Kiln-dried.

Rough, Dressed, Resawed and Worked.

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MOREHOUSE, MISSOURI

Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

Vol. XX.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 25, 1905.

No. 9.

Hardwood Record

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month

By The **HARDWOOD COMPANY**

HENRY H. GIBSON

President

FRANK W. TUTTLE

Sec.-Treas.

OFFICES:

Sixth Floor Ellsworth Bldg., 355 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

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General Market Conditions.

During the fortnight just passed there seems to have been a little lull in the general hardwood buying demand.

Notwithstanding the marked shortage of both red and white plain oak, the jobbers as well as the large consuming trade are hesitating about placing orders, apparently hoping that by some possibility the market may break.

The situation does not warrant a belief that there will be any diminution in oak values for the rest of this year. The prevailing taste demands oak furniture, and in many instances oak doors and oak trim, and contracts have already been entered upon to supply this class of goods to such an extent that many manufacturers' plants will be fully employed up to Christmas. Oak stocks in the hands of manufacturers, jobbers and consumers alike are in short supply. There is no prospect that the oak country will be able to produce enough stock to in any wise overburden the market. It is the old question of supply and demand, and it is undeniably a seller's market.

From the fact that itinerant lumber buyers are pretty well shut out of quite an area of the oak-producing section, by reason of the yellow fever scare, it may be possible that some of the smaller operators will accumulate some stock, and their necessities may lead them to shade values a little for the sake of getting quick returns. Since this class of production goes very largely through the hands of the jobbing trade, even if the condition noted should prevail, it ought not to have the effect of lowering prices to the consuming trade. Plain oak has the call, above all other American woods at this time, and the prices being realized today are not extravagant ones.

There seems to be quite a marked falling off in sales in northern hardwoods, while the trade in the good end of poplar and cottonwood remains very fair. The field of red gum is constantly widening

and as users learn to properly handle the wood, it is gaining in favor and increasing in volume of sale. With increased application of the wood it is fair to presume that a better price will be secured for it before long.

Hardwood flooring makers are still occupied to the full capacity of their plants, owing to the immense demand for flooring for new factory and mercantile structures in all the large distributing centers of the country.

The manufacturers of veneer of all classes report an excellent trade. In quite a number of cases plants are being operated both day and night.

The situation as a whole looks very well, and there is every reason for believing that Sept. 1 will see a renaissance of very strong lumber buying throughout the country, and that the fall trade will be even better than that of last spring.

Policy of Fair Play.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is giving considerable space in this issue to an abstract of the proceedings of the reciprocity conference which was held in Chicago last week. While there exists an undercurrent of opinion that the action taken by this conclave of men prominent in business, economics and politics was a cut-and-dried affair, still it is certain to lead to a stirring political conflict that will arouse keen interest throughout the country.

As might have been supposed, communications were received from lumber organizations in the Pacific Northwest, protesting against any proposed legislation which should diminish or revoke the present \$2 tariff on lumber. The agitation possessed so little interest to the yellow pine, white pine, cypress and hardwood interests of the country that they did not even utter a protest against any of the recommendations of the convention.

While this country is pledged to protective measures, there is no logical reason why a sliding scale of duties should not be provided so that industries that need no protection should no longer be "protected," and so that a means might be invoked for reciprocating with and conciliating foreign countries that are fast raising a barrier against the immense agricultural and manufactured surplus of this country.

As for the lumber tariff of \$2 a thousand feet, when this duty was instituted there was a logical and justifiable reason for it. It was during a period of comparatively dull business. The country was loaded down with coarse lumber and was afflicted with competition from coarse Canadian products that was an absolute menace to the lumber industry of the United States as a whole. Since that time there has been much progress made in the utilization of the totality of forest products. Manufacturers have learned to take the larger portion of the lumber, cut it up and convert it into merchantable and adaptable shapes for the consumer. Consumers have learned that they can practice a distinct economy in using coarse lumber and cut up in goods. Generally speaking, today the country is not "lumbered" with coarse lumber in stock.

Again, the beginning of the end is in sight of the once magnificent American forest area, and the steadily increasing demand for

hardwoods. The \$2 tariff, if it is doing anything, is building up monumental forest wealth for the Dominion of Canada, Mexico, Central and South America and even the Philippines, while it is fast exhausting its own resources. At this rate of dissemination of our forests, the country will of necessity soon be a large buyer in place of being a large seller of forest products. Today, in no wise does the lumber trade of the United States require for its well being the imposition of a duty of \$2 a thousand feet on lumber imported from other countries.

The foregoing statement is particularly true in its application to hardwoods. Canada is the best customer the United States has for its oak and many other hardwoods, and just so sure as a reduction or abolition of the lumber duty is not provided for, the Dominion government will speedily enact a retaliatory duty against American hardwoods which will practically shut this country out of that market. Canada not only buys American hardwoods in immense quantities, but is a very extensive buyer of yellow pine and cypress.

This tariff proposition is withal an entirely selfish one. While the late lamented General Winfield S. Hancock was laughed to scorn for referring to it as a "local issue," he told the truth. The HARDWOOD RECORD believes, so far as the hardwood industry is concerned, that, like Artemus Ward who announced his willingness to sacrifice all his first wife's relatives on the altar of his country, so it alike would be willing to forego a \$2 import duty on hardwoods for the sake of avoiding the jeopardy to its export trade, and very likely with the added result of reducing the cost of very many articles used by it in carrying on its business.

To cite an example: it is a notorious fact that American steel rails are sold and delivered abroad at less than the price the American consumer is required to pay for them *f. o. b.* cars Pittsburgh. A particular example of this sort came to notice not long ago when a Pittsburgh lumberman purchased from a Pittsburgh steel company a quantity of rails delivered at a remote point in Nova Scotia at less than the *f. o. b.* price demanded for the same rails at Pittsburgh, had he intended to use them for a logging railroad within this country.

Killing the Golden Egg Goose.

The Liverpool correspondent of the *Timber News* of London, in the issue of Aug. 5, says:

American hardwood arrivals are the heaviest that we can record for some considerable period, and unfortunately a large proportion are consignments, and to a market overstocked with the lower grades, which predominate. What folly of the shippers! Will nothing teach our American friends common-sense? They appear to think that we can consume everything at full values, and simply dump their goods on our market. Importers who have contracts in the same steamer I refer to must feel very sore at seeing their contract shipments cheek and jowl with consignments which will undoubtedly be sold considerably below what they paid. They will probably have either to yard their unsold stock or else compete with the consignments, which must mean a heavy loss. How can American shippers expect to be well treated when they treat their buyers in this unbusinesslike way? A little more of this stupidity and buyers will decline to contract. Up to now we believed in the boom in the States, but we are afraid that such cannot be the case. The "plethora" of offers is disgusting.

The arrivals comprise the *Irak* from Norfolk, with the greater portion of her cargo hardwoods, something like 300 carloads, comprising all descriptions of hardwoods; the *Saxonia*, a few carloads of oak planks; the *Noordland*, from Philadelphia, numerous cars of oak, poplar, walnut lumber, staves, doors, etc.; the *Templemore*, from Baltimore, and the *Nicaraguan* add a large number of cars to the list. The assortment is various, and comprises walnut, oak, ash, poplar, walnut, pine gum in boards, planks, squares, etc., also ash, hickory, and walnut logs. In addition there are sundry carloads by other steamers too numerous to mention. We should say this week's arrivals will total up to about 500 to 600 carloads, and all this on a demand which is exceptionally light. It is sickening!

Commenting editorially, the *Timber News* advises its American friends to peruse carefully the remarks made by its Liverpool corres-

pondent on the flooding of the English market with hardwood consignments. The paper writes strongly, but the occasion is not one for honeyed words. It alleges that a more foolish, idiotic policy than that pursued by many American shippers, including several who certainly ought to know better, is impossible to conceive. It says it would not much matter if the loss that certainly will be incurred fell entirely on the "cute" business men stationed on the other side of the Atlantic, but such is not the case.

The RECORD's London correspondent makes substantially the same record of affairs prevailing in England with regard to American wood goods. This paper has repeatedly warned American shippers against this idiotic policy of indiscriminate shipment on consignment to the English market, and it shall put no crepe on its door if this class of shippers is severely punished for its lack of business sense in the face of repeated and competent warnings.

It is a remarkable state of affairs that, when the home market is actually crying for oak at existing high values, with no possible chance that there is enough material obtainable to supply seventy-five percent of the needs of the trade for the next six months, people should go after the "pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow," and not only incur large monetary losses themselves, but destroy all possibility of trained and legitimate exporters receiving any profit from their business.

American Mahogany.

Red birch, from its almost universal use as an imitation of mahogany in furniture and house trim, has by general consent come to be known as American mahogany. It is surprising that woodworkers have but recently learned of the splendid physics of this great wood. When properly stained, filled and finished, in many respects it exceeds in beauty as it does in character plain mahogany. When the grain is convoluted or curly, and is reduced by the veneer machine into sheets for veneering panels of either furniture or doors, it shows a surface of such beauty as is not excelled by any other wood of either foreign or domestic growth.

With the growing popularity of both plain and figured birch, it is the opinion of the HARDWOOD RECORD that very soon much higher values will obtain for it. It is essentially a wood of character, and made up into chairs, rails or what not in the furniture or interior finish lines, it possesses qualities that are superb for the purpose. It is a wood that not only holds its finish but has a substantial character not equaled by mahogany, under whose color and name it usually masquerades.

Michigan and Wisconsin are the two states of the Union which supply the greater quantity of high-class birch, although the wood of the Adirondack region of New York and Pennsylvania is also very good.

Rail Freight Charges in Germany.

Although the subject has figured for several years past in the diplomatic exchanges between America and Germany, renewed interest is being taken by the State Department in the representations made to the German government in behalf of the American lumber exporting trade relative to alleged discrimination by the government controlled German railroads against American lumber. Ambassador Tower has been instructed to inform the German government that, as the United States makes no discrimination between countries in the imposition of customs dues, American imports into Germany should be treated in the same manner. The Germans are stated to have drawn what the lumber exporters regard as a purely fanciful line of difference between standard American and European hardwoods as a basis for imposing much higher railroad rates on the former.

An Acknowledgment.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is indebted to the courtesy of Gustav Stickley, of Syracuse, N. Y., publisher of that magnificent magazine *The Craftsman*, for the privilege of reproducing the delightful wood painting "The Building of the Barn," which appears in this issue.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

O, Promise Me.

O, promise me that some day you and I
Will lunch together, somewhere, on the sly,
And you'll forget, just for one day,
The path that's called the straight and narrow
way.
The dalliance path of primrose we will tread
And talk rare nonsense, while we eat French
bread.
We'll drink from bottles cold, of bubbles free,
O, promise me! O, promise me!

What Would She Do?

If I should die this eve
I wonder it should grieve,
And standing by my bier
Drop just one little tear;
Or if she'd be the round and get
Some other lobster for a pet;
I do not think she would—and yet
Perhaps she only loves me so
Because she thinks I've got the dough.
I can't tell, but this I know:
To him who reads a woman's brain
The riddle of the Sphinx is plain!

Persistency Wins.

The constant, cooling lover
Came off the blushing maid,
And won the faint adventure
From the one who gets the lead
W

Different Version.

A Pennsylvania
lumberman claims to
have fallen in love
with a widow, but
his friends say he
was sandbagged, and
has not yet come to.

One Thing at a Time.

The wise sportsman
never loads his gun
and himself simul-
taneously.

No Improvement.

Succeeding ages
have made wonder-
ful progress, but no
improvement has
been made on the
kiss old Adam in-
vented in the Gar-
den of Eden.

Seldom.

Rarely it is that a
man has cause to re-
proach himself for
being too honest.

Financial.

The income of
some married lum-
bermen is anywhere
from 9 P. M. to 3:30
A. M.

Queer.

Isn't it singular
that two men can
accidentally exchange
hats and both get
the worst of it?

Too Bad.

It is really a pity
that the average man
is seldom able to
catch up with his
brilliant future.

What They Are After.

Many lumbermen are so anxious to have
salted grades done away with that they are
perfectly willing that every competitor
should ship honest lumber.

THE SITUATION.

The commercial hardwood forests of the United States will be extinct in twenty five years. *New York Times*
The Dominion of Canada contains a growth of virgin hardwood timber in excess of that possessed by
New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin. *New York Times*
Canada is the best customer for hardwood lumber possessed by the United States. *New York Times*



Uncle Sam- Why don't you manufacture your own hardwoods?
The Wily Canuck We're conserving our forests, expecting some time to find a cus-
tomer who will pay what hardwood lumber is worth.

Isn't It, Though?

It is a pretty
good thing some peo-
ple are not as good
as they pretend to
be.

A Definition.

A theory is an im-
practical plan of ac-
complishing some-
thing that is im-
possible.

Hypocrisy.

When the last hyp-
ocrite dies the Devil
will not have a
faithful servant left
on earth.

Not One in Ten.

Not one man in
ten who has his price
is worth buying.

Wouldn't It?

Wouldn't this be
a satisfactory old
world if we were all
paid what we think
we are worth—and
actually earned the
money?

Doing Well.

There are men who
do well by doing
their best friends.

Never.

A widow never
asks for help when a
man attempts to kiss
her; it is the man
who needs help if he
knew it.

Beware.

Beware of a look-
ing glass and a
quadrant.

No Hope.

There is no hope for a lumberman who
works at a loss. A lumberman who
works at a loss is a failure. A lumberman
who works at a loss is a failure. A lumberman
who works at a loss is a failure.

Comes Too Late.

It is too late to regret what has
been done. It is too late to regret what
has been done. It is too late to regret what
has been done. It is too late to regret what
has been done.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

SIXTEENTH PAPER.

Black Cherry.

Prunus serotina.—Ehrh.

This widely distributed wild cherry, or wild black cherry, supplies the cherry wood of commerce. Its range of growth is from Nova Scotia westward through the Canadian provinces to the Kaministiquia river; south to Tampa bay in Florida and west to North Dakota, eastern Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory and eastern Texas.

The tree is known as wild black cherry in Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota and Ontario; wild cherry in Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin; black cherry in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Mississippi, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana and Nebraska; rum cherry in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Mississippi, Nebraska; whiskey cherry in Minnesota, and choke cherry in Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan and Illinois.

The wild cherry is of the plum family. In shape the head is narrow and the branches horizontal; in height it runs from fifty to one hundred or more feet. The bark is a dark reddish brown, rough and broken into plates, becoming smoother toward the top. The branchlets are a rich reddish brown, and are marked with tiny orange-colored dots; aromatic; bitter. The leaves are small; alternate; oblong or oval lanceolate; taper-pointed at the apex and pointed or rounded at the base; finely serrate with small teeth; at maturity glabrous; firm; glossy; the light colored mid-rib being very distinct. The flowers are white and grow on pedicels in long slender racemes, which terminate leafy shoots; the calyx is bell-shaped and five-lobed; the corolla is made up of five small petals; the stamens are numerous; but one pistil. The fruit is almost black, showing deep red coloring beneath and is a small round drupe; vineous, although not disagreeable to the taste.

Alice Lounsberry in "A Guide to the Trees," has this to say of the foliage of the black cherry: "In early spring when the bloom unfolds, it is so soft and light that its stem holds it uprightly in the surrounding

atmosphere; but as it fades away and the rich, heavy fruit matures, the slender stalk is not equal to its weight. So it supplely bends and the clusters are seen drooping all through the bright foliage of the tree. Along roadsides and in the woods and glades the tree is a familiar character. Especially towards the northern limit of its range it forms a quan-

nor smell. Its surface is lustrous, especially in radial section; the grain is fine, open and generally straight; the heart wood is a light brownish red in color and very uniform in tone; the sap wood yellowish-white and usually thin. The rings of growth are clear, showing a fine dense boundary line of autumn wood, usually accompanied by a fairly continuous row of pores in the early spring wood.

Cherry is regarded as one of the most valuable and popular of our native woods and used quite extensively for interior finish and furniture. It lends itself most readily to the finisher's art and holds a remarkable sheen—almost undimmed by years of constant use.

F. S. Mathews, in his work entitled "Familiar Trees," has this to say on the subject of black cherry: "One of our most picturesque trees, which in perfect figure is more likely found on the confines of some field or on the bank of a river, is the wild black cherry. Here it is not hampered by the crowding growth of the forest, and it spreads itself over the wide expanse of blue sky in bold and charmingly rugged outlines.

"The tree is not symmetrical, and its foliage is not luxurious—on the contrary, it is rather thin; but in spite of this, the wild black cherry, with its unconventional branches and its shining green leaves, is a beautiful tree such as an artist likes to draw. Where other trees spread plume-like against the sky, a solid mass of green, the black cherry's topmost branches are penciled in dainty silhouette. This is one of the means by which I can identify the tree at a great distance. It is always in contrast with its surroundings.

"We are so often attracted by contrast in natural landscape, that I am constrained to call attention to it as an indispensable accessory of beauty; in a word, without the thin foliage and unobstructed boughs of some of our less luxuriant trees, a landscape, especially if wooded, is heavy and monotonous.

But we might look far before we would find the wild black cherry listed as a beautiful tree in the nurserymen's catalogues. Why? Well, I may explain at once that there are those whose sense of the beautiful is narrowed down to the confines of a single fact; for instance, a regularly proportioned tree with an orderly habit is considered beautiful; that is as far as some people allow imagination to go. That ruggedness, picturesqueness,

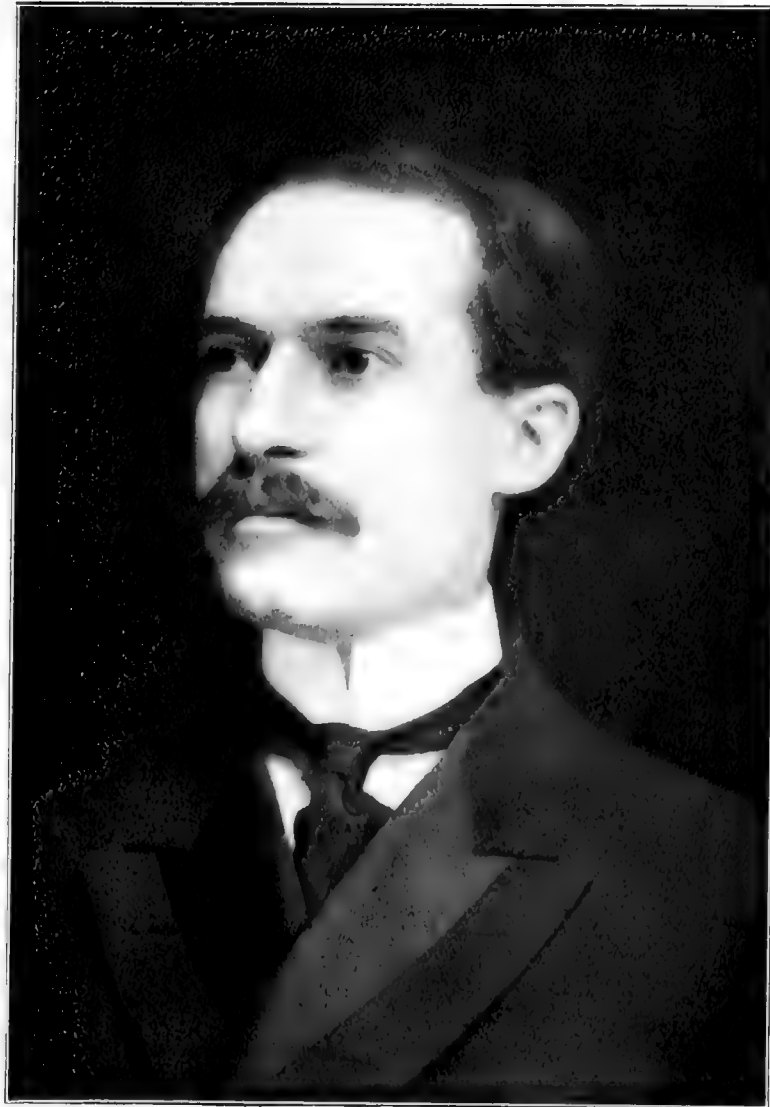


TYPICAL FOREST GROWTH OF BLACK CHERRY, BLOUNT COUNTY, TENN.

tity of shrubby growth by fences. Little boys and wayfarers enjoy eating the fruit, and in many farmhouses there is reserved for especial occasions, in the corner of some old cupboard, a bottle of cherry bounce."

The recorded dry weight of black cherry is thirty-six and a half pounds per cubic foot. It grades as a moderately hard wood, very similar in density to beech; has neither taste





HARRY C. ATKINS,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

contrastiveness and boldness are also elements of beauty, never occurs to the many who see the beauty of an American elm, but who can not see the beauty of a wild black cherry.

"But the tree is not only attractive in figure; both its leaf and fruit deserve a share of our attention. Notice the vigorous way the leaves grow on the branch of the tree; there is a bluntness to their figure notwith-



FLOWERS, FOLIAGE AND FRUIT OF BLACK CHERRY.

standing the sharp tip, and there is a certain firmness of purpose in the way each one spreads itself out from the side of the branch-let to catch the sun and rain; the very teeth are finely and firmly cut, and they are set close, as if to make a bold stand against the elements. These leaves are in sharp contrast with those of the older cherry, and their whole aspect is indicative of youthful vigor."

When cherry is nicely filled, well rubbed and not varnished, it has a soft glow not possessed by any other wood, and has none of those distortions of grain which are so unpleasant in mahogany. The facility with which cherry can be worked makes it a fa-

vorite with the cabinet maker, house joiner and wood carver. It also possesses the quality of "taking the put," which is more than is true of most hardwoods.

While good taste ordinarily dictates that cherry be finished in a tone approximating its natural color, it is quite frequent that it



PRINT OF LEAF OF BLACK CHERRY. ACTUAL SIZE.

masquerades as mahogany. A well-known and perfect method of making cherry look like mahogany is to have the wood rubbed with diluted nitric acid, which prepares it for the materials to be subsequently applied; afterwards, to a filtered mixture of an ounce and a half of dragon's blood dissolved in a pint of spirits of wine, is added one-third that quantity of carbonate of soda, the whole constituting a very thin liquid which is applied to the wood with a soft brush. This process is repeated at short intervals when the wood assumes the external appearance of mahogany. If the composition has been accurately made and properly applied, the sur-

face of the wood will resemble an artificial mahogany. The color, however, can be changed by rubbing the surface with a mixture of iron filings and oil.

The black cherry of the United States is not identical with that of the United Kingdom, and differs greatly from the British American varieties. Perhaps the



ENLARGED SECTION OF BOLE, DEPICTING BARK OF BLACK CHERRY.

highest type of black cherry is found in West Virginia, although some stock from Canada, the Adirondack region of New York, Pennsylvania, and, in fact, down the entire length of the Appalachian range to northern Georgia, is of very good physical quality. The photograph of the specimen of forest growth of wild cherry herewith shown in the larger illustration, was made in Blount county, Tennessee. This tree had a diameter of forty-eight inches and measured seventy-five feet to the first limb. In no wise is it remarkable for size, because the cherry of this region and further north, often shows a much greater size.

Makers of Machinery History.

NUMBER III.

Harry C. Atkins.

Young America today is proving the fallacy of many trite sayings.

The long-accepted idea that sons of rich men are usually worthless now gains credit only among the unthinking.

George Gould has carried his father's stupendous operations to greater honor and higher financial standing than did his sire, and the present generation of both Astors and Vanderbilts is a refutation of the oft-made statement that "what the father makes the son will spend."

"Other times, other manners."

The boy who is the heir to wealth today deserves more credit if he can keep his

father's accumulations together than did his father in making them.

Fortunes were easier made when the country was young, and the strenuous competition of today keeps the keenest minds busy planning business coups that would never have been thought of by the earlier founders of American prosperity. They only the children of the securely landed are receiving the magnificent structures their sons would raise on them.

A young man is not made a millionaire by the inheritance of a fortune. He is made a millionaire by the management of it. Harry C. Atkins, president of the American Machine Company, of Indianapolis, Ind.,

Mr. Atkins was born in 1868 near Boise, Idaho, where his father, Elias C. Atkins, had mining interests in addition to the saw industry in Idaho. From the mines of Idaho Atkins is the boy of the year, 1887, when he was graduated with honors from the University of Idaho. He spent his early life in Idaho, and his life was spent in the management of the different departments of the American Machine Company. He was the first to introduce the American machine into the United States, and he was the first to introduce the American machine into the world. He was the first to introduce the American machine into the world.

In 1892 Mr. Atkins was elected superintendent of the factory. It was then that Harry C. Atkins showed that he had inherited more than mere wealth. In an even greater degree had he inherited the business resource and forethought, as well as the mechanical ability of his gifted father, and like him he possesses the ability to anticipate improvements in machinery or in methods of manufacture which enables E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., to maintain their prestige as a leader in saw manufacture.

At the death of his father in 1901, Mr. Atkins was elected president of the institution, which was originated by the elder Atkins, and he has shown at every step his peculiar fitness for the position. When he became superintendent in 1892, there were four hundred men employed in the factory; today this great institution spills out from its doors each night at closing time twelve hundred men. The plant covers more than three city blocks, and the buildings, according to their use, are from one to five stories in height. The office occupies an entire four-story building. In this plant every conceivable saw, from the common one used in the meat shop to the magnificent band saws of modern commerce, is found.

While this article is being read E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., are installing a new addition in the great buggy works of the Parry

Manufacturing Company, which they purchased in the last year. This makes the Atkins manufactory the largest plant in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of saws, saw tools and mill specialties. The company, besides its mammoth factory at Indianapolis, has branch houses at Atlanta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; New York City; Minneapolis, Minn.; Portland, Ore.; Chicago, Ill.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Cal., and Toronto, Can. A building has been leased at New Orleans where a fine stock of goods and a large saw repair shop will be installed about Oct. 1. Wherever saws are used, Atkins saws are known.

While it is Mr. Atkins' pride to be called a thorough mechanic, yet he is first and last a man of affairs. He is public-spirited and social as well as a far-sighted business man. He is a director in the Country Club and has been its president. He is also a member of the University Club and the Columbus Club, and is president of the Manufacturers' Club.

Taken all in all, Harry C. Atkins is of the kind which furnishes the real stamina of the nation, both in its commercial standing and its higher civilization, and it is with unusual pleasure that the **HARDWOOD RECORD** presents his portrait as a supplement to this issue.

In the School of Experience.

Plan Sawing of Hardwoods.

In the interest of those engaged in the manufacture of hardwood lumber, especially the northern hardwoods, as well as for the

handling lumber from various mills that some operators still persist in cutting their hardwood timber in the quickest possible way, i. e., as indicated in figure 3, thus reducing

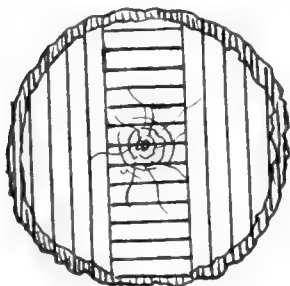


FIG. 1.

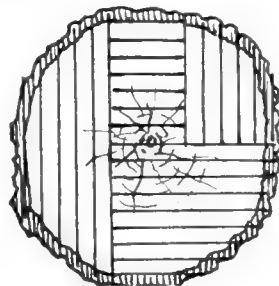


FIG. 2.

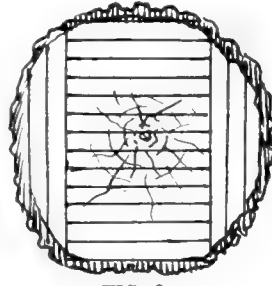


FIG. 3.

benefit of those handling this class of lumber, and those who consume it, I wish to make a few suggestions as to the best way of sawing hardwood logs.

As a rule logs such as maple, elm, birch, beech, ash and basswood should be sawed around the heart, as indicated in figures 1 and 2, to obtain the best results; but they never should be sawed in the manner indicated in figure 3. It is not right to saw every log alike. The sawyer's judgment of the quality of the log before him and its size, must tell him which of the two methods illustrated in figures 1 and 2 it is better for him to adopt to achieve the best possible results in working it up.

Many successful Michigan and Wisconsin manufacturers are following the methods outlined in figures 1 and 2, but it is found in

the quality and grade of the stock, and deteriorating its value for manufacturer, jobber and consumer.—H. SCHNEIDER.

Quarter-Sawing in Small Mills.

Since so many of the methods of quarter-sawing that have been advocated of late are from parties identified with large mills, I will give one which may interest the small mill man, who doesn't possess all sorts of money and tools and must make out with what he has.

Suppose we have a 50 or 52 inch single saw, and want to quarter-saw a log as large as, say, 33 to 35 inches. Some five-dollar-a-day men might say they would not run such a plant. I presume that is because they don't have to; others, however, do. I am not

an expert sawyer, know nothing about a band saw, and for what sawing I have to do will take the old circular, as there are not so many cracks to deal with.

Referring to the sketch, line 1 is to take off a light slab. Line 2 is run in as near the heart as practicable without striking heart defects. It will be understood that the

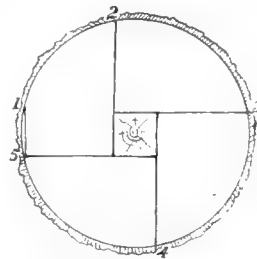


FIG. 1.

saw will cut but a few inches above center. When these two lines are run, turn log one-quarter over, toward headblocks, until first line is level or at right angles to saw. Now run line 3 near center, like line 2, and flitch will drop out. Turn log one-quarter over again, until line 1 will lie flat against knees. Now run line 4, turn, and run line 5. The log will now be in five pieces, including heart. Rip up flitch the usual way. Most of the log will be quartered. The bark corners of flitch

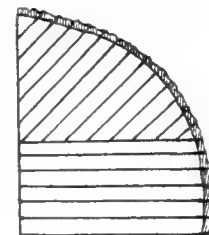


FIG. 2.

can be turned bark down and also quartered, like Fig. 2. I sometimes take off light slabs to save edging.—W. C. HANCOCK, in the Woodworker.

Cements for Stopping Flaws in Wood.

Put any quantity of fine sawdust of the same wood your work is made with into an earthen pan, and pour boiling water on it, stir it well, and let it remain for a week or ten days, occasionally stirring it. Then boil it for some time, and it will be of the consistency of pulp or paste. Put it into a coarse cloth, and squeeze all the moisture from it. Keep for use, and, when wanted, mix a sufficient quantity of thin glue to make it into a paste; rub it well into the cracks, or fill up the holes in your work with it. When quite hard and dry, clean your work off, and if carefully done, you will scarcely discern the imperfection.—PRACTICAL CARPENTER.

The Green Bay, Oshkosh, Madison & Southwestern Railway Company has been granted right of way for a line from Madison through Oshkosh, Menasha and Appleton and thence to Shawano, through the Indian reservation to North Crandon. A country rich in hardwood growth is tapped by the line at its northern extremity.

The Building of the Barn

BY ERNEST CROSBY

I.

There is a clamor of hammers striking nails into resounding wood, and of trowels clinking against stone, here where they are building the great stone barn.

It is the joyful noise of creation.

They are in haste to close it in, so that it may be launched in time to carry in its hold the ripening harvest of hay, and rye, and wheat, in another fortnight.

Though the carpenters are still at work within, and the masons finishing the east wall, yet the slaters have already half covered the long gable.

The roof-timbers stand out like the ribs of a ship, with keel turned skyward, destined, we hope, to sail down the years-to-come for a century or two, and to bear many an annual cargo of corn on its way from meadow to kitchen and manger.

Who knows but that under more brotherly skies it may become a communal barn, the centre of some better kind of great ranch-family.

The carpenters are flooring the main deck of the great farm-ship.

Half a dozen of them, on their knees, are driving long wire nails into the smooth white boards.

Their left hands are full of nails, and they thrust them into the pockets of their aprons for more.

It takes four or five strokes of the hammer to send the nail home, and each series of strokes forms a little musical motif of itself in the rising scale, with a dull thud at the end like a hand muffling the chords of an instrument.

The hollow roof, partly open to the sky, reverberates every note.

Two men are planing and sawing boards to proper dimensions on a pair of wooden horses, and the overseer is balancing himself on the bare beams and measuring the spaces with a footrule.

THE BUILDING OF THE BARN

The hoarse drone of the saw grows lower and lower, until the end of each board drops, splintered at the corner, on to the floor.

At the end of the barn we see the masons at work near the top of the narrowing wall, on a scaffold raised inside the building.

They stand in relief against the sky, like a frieze.

A cart, laden with rough stone, is backed up beneath them, and the teamster, standing on the load, lifts a stone with difficulty, and hands it up to two of the masons.

A workman brings mortar and cement by the hodful up an inclined plane.

There are two other masons engaged in laying stone:

One is a good-looking youngster just free from his apprenticeship, and evidently proud of his craft;

His cap is jauntily tipped over his curly hair, and he has stuck a geranium in the buttonhole of his waistcoat;

He looks as if he were thinking of the village girls, but not enough to interfere with his work, and he taps his trowel against the stone, harder and more frequently than is necessary, as he slashes the mortar into the crevices.

The master mason is setting a large stone at the corner, aligning it with the cord stretched along the wall above it, with blows from the handle of his tool; while he bends over and looks down the precipice outside, and then scrapes off the oozy, bulging line of mortar and deposits it on top of the stone, the back of his head nearly touching the eaves.

We must go outside to watch the slaters on the roof.

There are three of them up there, with their tools playing their own kind of music on the thin slate.

The little grey-bearded Scotchman moves up and down, sitting and kneeling, from gutter to ridge, like a kobold.



THE BUILDING OF THE BARN

*Two boys bring the slate up a long ladder from the ground,
piling it on their left shoulders, and mounting slowly
round by round.*

*The old man takes it from them, weighs each slate in his hand;
giving it a finishing touch at the edges with his slate-
hammer, and then, knocking two holes in it with the
sharp butt-end for the fastenings, he passes it on to his
companions.*

II.

*There is much more here than a stone barn a-building, and a
handful of workmen.*

*The fires are here that welded the clay into blue-stone and slate
in Palaeozoic ages.*

*The forests of yellow-pine of Georgia that furnished the timber
are here, and the great primeval trees from whose cones
those forests sprang.*

*The men are here who first deserted their mountain caverns and
built the earliest stone-cave in the open.*

*The man is here, too, who shaped the first knife of flint, and he
who laid it aside for iron, and the one who first imitated
thorns in metal and dreamed of nails, and the original
tamer of horses, and the framer of ladders and modeler
of wheels.*

*Vulcan is here and Tubal-Cain and Thor and all the great
artisans and inventors.*

*The new stone barn is indeed the workshop of gods and demi-
gods, and their very temple.*

*It is rooted, nave, transept and choir, in the inmost heart of the
first Creation.*

*Here converge all the forces of the past and the thoughts of
every epoch.*

THE BUILDING OF THE BARN

Our materials, tools, minds, bodies, instincts and aspirations are all a heritage, and heirship seems to be our chiefest function.

We are at the narrow neck to which all the sands of eternity are crowding and through which they are dropping.

And as all the past led down to our barn, so the future spreads out before it.

How many generations of horses and kine, brothers and benefactors of men, will be comfortably housed in the crypt of this temple!

How many animals of all kinds, two-legged and four-legged and with and without feathers, will it feed!

How it will sow life broadcast: life which will swell out forever widening in geometrical progression!

And when, sooner or later, its final voyage is over, what new creative forces will issue from every plank and seam!

The stones and slate, built into new buildings, or ground into busy roadways, the wood blazing in winter fireplaces, the smoke and dust absorbed again by new forests, and merged into new geological strata, and all surely saved forever in some strong-box of the world's treasure-house, and forever bearing interest!

This is no mere stone barn.

It is a link in the chain of creation, offspring and ancestor of all the ages.

We have the whole universe with us to-day: for all the past is here working for all the future.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Aug. 13, 1905. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: One would judge from northern and eastern papers that the wildest excitement prevails in Louisiana, but the fact is that the whole country except Louisiana is excited. Heretofore, when yellow fever prevailed, it has, with great rapidity, assumed the proportions of an epidemic. This is not true of the present situation, and the ease with which it has been held under control is a positive demonstration of the truth of the latter-day theory. In New Orleans and other infected districts the situation is well in hand, under United States government control and direction, and there is reason to believe that all quarantines will be raised long before frost.—Geo. E. WATSON, Sec'y Southern Cypress Mfrs. Assn.

If you were down here you would very soon appreciate the fact that this town is by no means crazy, nor is it panic-stricken, all business being transacted the same as usual, although it is fully aware of the yellow fever situation and is making every possible effort to stamp out the pest. Before we are through with this thing you will find that New Orleans will make a brilliant name for herself and that the present visitation of "Yellow Jack" will do the city much more good than harm. I am really willing to predict that the fever will be stamped out before frost, which will be positive proof that any further visitations can be handled intelligently and expeditiously.—GEO. E. WATSON.

and R. A. H. Foster, La.; Thermo Carbon
Company, La.; Rayon San, La.;
Cotton Company, Santa, La.; Kyle Lumber
Company, La.; Cotten Brothers Ex-
press Company, Morgan City, La.; Luteher &
Moore Express Company, Luteher,
La.; Lovett Lumber & Shingle Company, Pla-
quemine, La.; White & the Lumber & Shingle
Company, Whitecastle, La.; A. Wilbert's Sons
Lumber & Shingle Company, Plaquemine, La.,
showing that the yellow fever prevails at any
of these mill ports and that sawmills are
shaping its in 2012 on, as usual. Epidemic

COLUMBUS, O., AUG. 14. EDITOR HAWGWOOD RECORD: Your "Chicago dope" people are not wise to the timber proposition. The mountains of Maryland, Colorado and Idaho all have mahogany of rather minor size, but superior in quality to any that Florida produces. We have not got out dates mixed on the mahogany question. We have jammed out with it. What is the matter with the myrtle wood of Oregon? If it is not a species of mahogany, what is it? - J. W. TAYLOR.

Mr. Taylor evidently has in mind the coffee-tree (*Gynochandrus dioicus*—Linn. Koch) which has a scattering growth in New York, Pennsylvania, westward through southern Ontario, southern Michigan, eastern Nebraska and Kansas, southwestern Arkansas, Indian Territory and Tennessee. Concerning the myrtle wood of which he speaks, he may refer to the California wax myrtle (*Myrica Californica*—Cham.), which has a range in the Pacific coast region from Puget sound to California; or to the California laurel (*Umbellularia Californica*—Nutt.), which grows in Oregon and is therefore variously the myrtle tree,

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May 1911. M. C. A. 2-12. Editor: HALL.
 Dear Reader: I have just received a copy
 of your issue of June 19, and note the article
 on bird-eye maple. This analysis of Mr. Davis
 strikes me as being a little weird, but it is not
 particularly new. I have heard this theory ad-
 vanced before. I would like, however, to de-
 clare a statement of this doctrine common until after
 Mr. Davis has made his "woodpeckerized" maples
 trees. I presume he has these peckers trained
 to go around the tree regularly and sink their
 shafts in search of sap at regular distances.

As to feeling early bird, without blazing, I do not think it is possible. I thank you for your answer to my request, and assure you that if I learn anything definite in this line I shall be glad to communicate with you. E. W. McPHERSON, Land Commissioner, D. S. S. & A. Ry.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 18, 1905.—Editor HARD-
WOOD RECORD:—Can you advise us where we can
obtain ivory, ebony and mahogany veneers?
Yours truly,
LUMBER COMPANY

SAN ANTONIO, Aug. 9, 1965.—Editor **HARDWOOD** READER: The Helmut Deutsch-Jarrett Company is holding a very attractive government contract bid, with a time table for new officers beginning in 1966. The improvements at Fort Sam Houston

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NEW ORLEANS, LA, Aug. 21, 1965. Editor
 of *Journal of Research in Music Education*. I have nothing
 to add to the good opinion of our first *Journal*
 of Music Education and the photographs from
 it, since the *Journal* is a wonderful treat for
 teachers and for parents, too, which, and
 which is, the best of the music world.

When the motor is started, the speed of the motor drops from its full speed of 1740 rpm to 1600 rpm. The speed drops because of the torque required to start the motor. The speed drops to 1600 rpm because of the torque required to start the motor. The speed drops to 1600 rpm because of the torque required to start the motor.

Chicago, Aug. 20, 1905.

By Dear Son: When I went through the crates you sent in from Chicago I was surprised to find that I came near sending you a letter of congratulation. Since I have had three kicks on your four cats, I am still more inclined than ever to think that teenagers don't make fools of their loving parents. Don't you know any better than to sell a man into a basswood and guarantee that it is 30 to 60 percent fists and seconds? Promises, like chickens, come home to roast. Would suggest that you change the variety of dope you are taking, or get back under the sink with the rest of the pipes. Mill you basswood could be 60 to 80 percent fists and seconds by a not sight.

In the future don't recommend your stock too highly. Don't get pinned down to any specific percentages of firsts and seconds or mill run sales. Indulge in any persiflage. Pass such questions up as jokes and tell people that your lumber runs about as mean as anybody's. Be diplomatic; learn to be a trader. Those Canucks were not born yet.

and in making prompt shipment of whatever orders they receive. The statements contained in our circular are absolutely true, as the actual conditions are so thoroughly bright and reassuring that there was no occasion to stretch things. Geo. F. Watson, Sec'y. Southern Express Mfg. Assn.

WILLIAMSBURG, TENN., Aug. 10, 1905. Editor
HARDWOOD RECORD. We have just sold to the
Southern Hardwood Company of Nashville,
twenty-five carloads of logs. In the shipment
was one ash log scaling 2,000 feet of No. 1
stuff. Who can beat it? MAYBERRY MILL COM-
PANY.

today, and they have landed you for a sucker, and I've got to pay for the bait, sucker and bob.

One axiom I want to fully impress on you, and that is after your sale is made, stop talking.

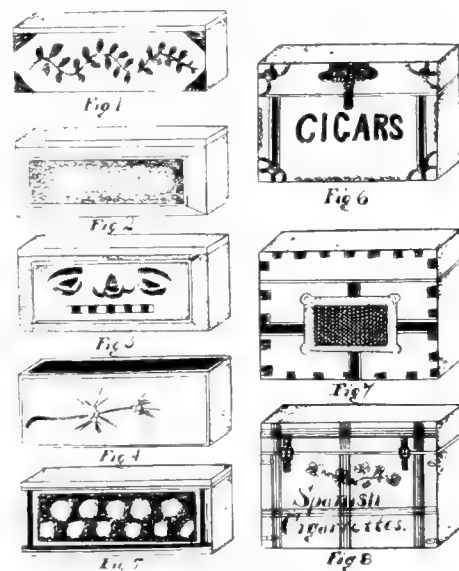
Another thing you want to avoid in Canada is Scotch whiskey. Your head isn't the right shape for it. Those Canadians tackled that sticky liquor inquiry when they graduated from the first bottle. You never encounter it with their experience.

By the way, a lawyer tells me that some young woman in Detroit is making inquiries concerning your "commercial prospects." This inquiry is probably from "Daisy." You haven't any commercial prospects; you are a red cracker, and your color has not come from looking, but just from being soaked. Don't let me have to say anything more to you on this Daisy proposition. I am still keeping the matter from your mother. Your affectionate Father.

P. S. Daisy—anyone with a knot hole of sense ought to know the kind of girl that goes with a name like that.

in his home. Boxes are often hand painted, and every other means imaginable resorted to to touch the Filipino's artistic side, but the hand-carved article is preferred to all others. "Built-up" designs on cigar boxes, in which clay figures are molded and then painted, have been attempted by Spanish manufacturers but the native is shrewd and not easily deceived. Figure 4 is an artistic box with a floral design in front. Figure 5 represents a neat design which seems to be popular from the number of boxes bearing it displayed.

Some handsome hardwood cigar boxes, made by the natives, are ornamented with brass. The brass work is thin sheet metal which is fastened to the corners and other parts of the box by means of small brass nails or screws. Sometimes, instead of us-



FLAPINO CIGAR BOXES

It is often the artistic ornamentation on the cigar box that attracts the buyer of cigars in the Philippines more than the quality of the contents; especially is this true of the traveler sojourning in the islands. The plain, strong boxes which are usually seen in most countries are there replaced by boxes of fanciful design, carved by hand at the expense of much time and labor.

The rich hardwoods in which the islands abound, are used in the manufacture of these boxes. The circular saw is unknown, and the great hardwood logs are cut into thin boards by the process of whip sawing. Four men are often required to do this work, two at each end of a large saw. By great perseverance, a considerable quantity of thin lumber is cut in a day which is remarkably true for handsawed work.

To provide a thick, firm body for the casing, the boards are cut two or three times the thickness ordinarily used in cigar box manufacture. Sometimes the box is

completed before being carved, but usually the front piece, cover and different parts are taken separately and the surface of each decorated. Floral patterns predominate, although quite a variety of other designs are used. The native worker sits flat on the floor, takes the box between his knees and proceeds to carve the design prescribed. He uses tools of crude pattern, but extremely sharp. Some of the simpler designs he may turn out in an hour, but the fancied ones tax the inherent patience of the native considerably and often days of tedious work are required for their completion.

Figure 1 shows a completed box, ornamented with a design of vine-work. Patterns of the order exhibited in Figure 2 are readily worked out by the native artisan who uses sharp-pointed tools with which he carves out the graduated pebble-like surfaces with great skill. Boxes are often seen carved with hideous features as shown in Figure 3. The Filipino is pleased with decorations of this nature, and many are seen

ing nails, the natives sink the brass trimmings into the wood, which when polished makes a more beautiful surface. Figures 6, 7 and 8 exhibit different styles of these brass trimmed boxes.

Vast quantities of cigars are consumed in the Philippines. The Spanish cigar factories in Manila are operated full running time year after year, and yet are unable to keep up with the demand. Several of the largest factories have a year's orders ahead. The great bulk of the cigars exported is sent out in ordinary boxes, but occasionally they are packed in hardwood boxes such as those represented in the sketches. The cost of these boxes is relatively low, when the time and labor of manufacture are considered. The wages received by the native wood carver is less than fifty cents a day. With such a wage scale and an abundance of hardwoods available at very low prices, manufacturers are enabled to produce boxes at low cost. Beautifully carved boxes requiring days of labor in their completion that one might suppose would be worth several dollars are sold for a trifling sum, but when the box is brass-trimmed the price takes a decided jump, owing to the high price of the metal in the Philippines.

National Reciprocity Conference.

Governor A. B. Cummins of Iowa dominated the convention from the moment of his arrival. Any lingering sentiment binding any delegate to the rigid measures of the Dingley Law were quickly dispelled by his storm of enthusiastic eloquence. He was one of the few men who was able to make changes after E. N. Foss, chairman of the resolutions committee, had reported the resolutions to the conference. His suggestions were valuable and were accepted in every case without serious objection. In his speech, he went into the subject of reciprocity exhaustively, maintaining that "dual tariff is an expedient and reciprocity the cure" for the present strained situation; he practically turned the

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The new "Rough" end of another machine was also designed for smoothing and sandblasting and bead blasting. This device is made by the H. J. Spear Company, but the machine is said to be the invention of a Californian called J. H. Spear. It has the appearance of a small steam boiler. The operator makes a rough, irregular sandline, whose surface is then smoothed with sand paper. A rough sand surface of any

The first of these is the *Journal of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation*, which was founded in 1841 and is the oldest of the Hong Kong newspapers. It was founded by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, which was the first bank to be established in Hong Kong. The *Journal* was founded by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, which was the first bank to be established in Hong Kong. The *Journal* was founded by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, which was the first bank to be established in Hong Kong.

cursonists and it goes without saying that a rich pleasure trip is in store for the members of the order. The Supreme Nine has adopted the following program for the annual meeting:

Friday, September 8. Annual business assembly of Osirian Cloister at 9:09 a. m. Afternoon Annual Osirian Cloister initiatory ceremonies at 2:30 p. m. Evening Annual Osirian Cloister banquet.

Saturday, September 9. Beginning of Hoo Hoo business sessions at 9:09 a. m., continuing to 12:30 p. m. Afternoon—Social entertainments and visiting with our hosts at Portland. Evening Annual Hoo Hoo concatenation and "session on the roof." (The concatenation will be held at the Armory, six blocks from the principal hotels).

Sunday, September 10. The entire day will be given up to such social entertainment and pleasure as will be provided by our Portland hosts, seeing the exposition, visiting points of interest about the city, etc. Evening Bolling Arthur Johnson's "Story of Hoo Hoo" (illustrated stereopticon lecture) in the Auditorium on the exposition grounds.

Monday, September 11. Hoo Hoo business sessions at 12:30 p. m. Afternoon—Entertainment features, visit to exposition grounds, etc. Evening Visitors in a body will repair to "The Oakes," the celebrated pleasure park of Portland, where all sorts of entertainment features are in full blast.

Tuesday, September 12. Business sessions all day if necessary, to reach a conclusion. Evening Moonlight excursion on river.

Wednesday, September 13. Final sightseeing visit to the fair. Evening "Hit the trail."

Reforestry in Nebraska.

The state of Nebraska has 268,000 acres of planted timber, according to the figures returned by the assessor for 1904, 248,000 of which are in the territory east of the ninety-ninth meridian. This is slightly more than one per cent of the total area of the state. This timber area east of the ninety-ninth meridian as a whole is said to be decreasing, owing to the fact that many of the old plantations are being cleared, and very little planting is being done to replace them. There has been a notable decline in forest planting since 1894, although nursery men generally agree that there is a revival of interest in tree planting at the present time.

It has been found that the most promising trees for economical planting in the region named are cottonwood and willow for fuel; and catalpa, osage orange, honey locust, green ash, European larch, and red cedar for posts. On good bottom soil cottonwood will produce three cords of wood per acre annually for the first twenty-five or thirty years. Willow does not yield quite so heavily, but its fuel value is somewhat higher. Catalpa is given first place wherever it will grow, and it succeeds admirably on a large portion of the soil of that region.

The Robinson plantation at Pawnee City is said to yield \$15 per acre annually, and it is but fourteen years old. John Heins at Ulysses, Neb., is selling \$207 worth of posts per acre from his nineteen-year-old plantation. Another catalpa plantation in Nemaha county, twenty-five years old, has done even better than the Robinson plantation. All of these growths are on upland. There has been considerable experimentation with the planting of trees for timber purposes in Nebraska, and it is conceded that the most profitable varieties are cottonwood and black walnut.

There is another point that has been made prominent by a review of the efforts that have been made in timber planting in Nebraska, and that is the value these timber areas possess as wind breaks for the protection of field crops.

Enlargement of Atkins Saw Plant.

After Sept. 1 the enormous plant of E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., at Indianapolis, will be almost doubled in size. It now covers a great

area, but by the recent acquisition of adjoining property formerly occupied by the Parry Buggy & Wagon Company, it will soon cover over four blocks, and will be the largest plant in the world devoted to saw making.

This enlargement of the plant is impelled by the growing demand for the famous Silver Steel saws. During the past year the call for the Atkins brand of goods has been increasing so rapidly that an enlargement of the plant became necessary, and the new property was therefore purchased. After being thoroughly remodeled and repaired, these buildings will be occupied by the hand saw, filing and shipping departments, which at present are badly handicapped for want of room. A general reorganization of the departments will be effected. The large machine shop will be divided into two sections, one for repair work and the other for general manufacture. Another important change will be in the shipping department, which will occupy the entire ground floor, thus relieving the congested condition of the filing room in the cross-cut section by nearly doubling its present allotted space.

"Store room?" said Nelson A. Gladding, vice president and sales manager, who was acting as guide to a *HARDWOOD RECORD* man through the plant and over the new property. "Why, that is a word we don't know the meaning of, for we ship just as fast as we can manufacture, and then have trouble in keeping up with orders. I wish we could maintain a store room, but business is too good for that."

Information Sought by Department of Commerce and Labor.

John M. Carson, chief of the bureau of manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in accordance with the arrangement made with the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, is sending out to lumber manufacturers throughout the United States the following list of questions on a blank, which they are asked to answer and return to this bureau at Washington. These replies will be arranged in a comprehensive and accurate card index, which will enable the department to furnish upon application information desired by manufacturers or intending purchasers, and it is contemplated to extend the system to the principal consulates, if necessary authority shall be granted by Congress. It is thought that the system will materially assist in the expansion of our foreign trade.

The various questions involved in the blank are as follows:

1. Name and address (main office).
2. Location of branch establishments.
3. Description of product.
4. Capital.
5. Capacity per day, month or year.
6. Where product is sold (if abroad, give countries and ports to which shipped).
7. Any other information.

Government Experiment in the Plains Country.

To a vast region, such as that in which Nebraska and South Dakota are located, where the growing of trees has been a problem for years with but meager results, it is not to be wondered at that the people are enthused at experiments being made by the government along this line.

In the early days of the settlement of these states great difficulty was experienced in finding trees which would thrive under the unfavorable climatic conditions at that time. Now, however, under the more equable climate and the gradually increasing rainfall due largely to the extensive cultivation of the soil, trees have attained quite generous proportions.

The government has located an experiment station for trees adaptable for growth in the

plains country in the north central part of Nebraska and has experts in various parts of the northern tier of counties in Nebraska and in South Dakota. They planted, this spring, varieties of seedlings and are watching their growth with great interest. Ash, cottonwood and maple are the favorites, although it has been demonstrated that the evergreens, with care, will thrive. The railroads, too, are interested in the movement, and many lines have planted rows of trees along their right of way and have them cared for by section men. Farmers of the locality are planting small groves, mostly of the soft woods, with good success.

Ottawa Outing.

The midsummer meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, held at Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 16, 17 and 18, was carried out according to the program previously published in the *HARDWOOD RECORD*. The Ottawa lumber dealers proved to be great hosts, and the affair was one of the most delightful ever participated in by a body of lumbermen.

The sail on the Ottawa river on Aug. 16, the drive about the city of Ottawa on the 17th, and the sail on Lake Deschambes on the 18th, all proved tours of particular delight. The banquet at the Russell House on the evening of the 17th was a function that will not soon be forgotten by the American guests.

While considerable business was transacted, the affair was essentially an outing, as was intended by Gordon C. Edwards, the chairman of the committee which invited the association at its Philadelphia meeting last March to join the Ottawa dealers at this time. It is felt that the meeting will result in much good to both the American and Canadian members of the association in drawing them closer together in commercial and social relations.

Characteristics of Various Woods.

An exchange is authority for the following resumé of the commercial value and properties of the following woods:

Elasticity. Ash, hickory, hazel, lancewood, chestnut (small), yew, snakewood.

Elasticity and toughness. Oak, beech, elm, lignum vitae, walnut, hornbeam.

Even grain (for carving or engraving). Pear, pine, box, lime tree.

Durability (in dry works).—Cedar, oak, poplar, yellow pine, chestnut.

Building (ship building).—Cedar, pine (deal), fir, larch, elm, oak, locust, teak. Wet construction, as piles, foundations, flumes, etc.—Elm, alder, beech, oak, plane tree, white cedar. House building. Pine, oak, whitewood, chestnut, ash, spruce, sycamore.

Machinery and millwork (frames).—Ash, beech, birch, pine, elm, oak. Rollers, etc.—Boxwood, lignum vitae, mahogany. Teeth of wheels. Crabtree, hornbeam, locust. Foundry patterns. Alder, pine, mahogany.

Furniture (common).—Beech, birch, cedar, cherry, pine, whitewood. Best furniture.—Amboyna, black ebony, mahogany, cherry, maple, walnut, oak, rosewood, satinwood, sandalwood, chestnut, cedar, tulip wood, zebra wood, ebony.

Of these varieties, those that enter chiefly into commerce in this country are oak, hickory, ash, elm, cedar, black walnut, maple, cherry and butternut.

National Forest Service.

A circular of the Bureau of Forestry states that work upon the forest reserves offers good and increasing opportunity for men of the right sort. The future organization will include forest supervisors at \$1,800 to \$2,000 a year, deputy forest supervisors at \$1,500 to \$1,700, forest rangers at \$1,200 to \$1,400, deputy forest rangers at \$1,000 to \$1,100 and assistant forest rangers at \$800 to \$900. The law requires that

every applicant for a position in the forest service pass a civil service examination. Legal residence in the state or territory in which employment is desired is generally necessary.

Model Northern Michigan Village.

A model sawmill village is Simmons, built and owned by the Simmons Lumber Company, thirty miles east of Manistique, Mich. Three mills are operated, the largest with a capacity of 35,000 feet of hard or 60,000 feet of soft wood lumber daily. A pony mill is turning out 10,000 pieces of dimension material daily. A new drying plant, which will hold 100,000 feet of lumber and is guaranteed to dry lumber free of check or warp in seven or eight days, was recently erected. All the mill buildings are being perfected for the extension of the service to the village. A railroad, owned and operated by the company, connects with the Soo Line at Bovee. Several logging camps are operated year in and year out, and the mill plant has not closed down since the start, three years ago, prior to which time the site of the town was a virgin forest.

No saloon is allowed in Simmons, and the men are encouraged in various ways to save their money. A building, 50x60 feet in ground dimensions, is being erected for use for social gatherings, indoor baseball and other amusements. Attached to this will be reading, gymnasium, bath and smoking rooms, free to all employees.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The New Union Lumber Company of Linton, Ind., is building a large planing mill, which will be equipped with modern wood-working machinery, and will manufacture sash, doors, counters, store fronts, stairways, mantels and other building materials.

Milledgeville, Ga., will soon have a new industry. Deals have been closed for the purchase of hardwood timber lands on the Oconee river, below that city, and plans have been made for the erection of a factory to turn out all kinds of wood handles.

Hoyt & Woodin Manufacturing Company, the well-known hardwood and cypress lumber manufacturer of Memphis, Tenn., has temporarily removed its general office to 1 Broadway, New York City.

A new company for Palmyra, Mich., is Ehinger & Vogt, who will engage in the manufacture of mallets and hardwood novelties.

Work has been started on a big sash and door factory by the Portland Sash & Door Company of Portland, Ore., which will cover half a block of ground and cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

Albert Bailey of Evansville, Ind., who lost an arm by falling against a saw while in the employ of the Evansville Hoop & Stave Company, has filed suit against the firm for \$10,000.

The Wisconsin Pail Company of Oconto, Wis., has enlarged its factory to accommodate a new stave machine, jointer, knot saw and gluer. Improvements have also been made in the dry kiln, but it is even yet hardly sufficient to dry material as fast as it is needed. The company's daily output of pails, all of which are used in the candy trade, runs from 1,900 to 2,000.

The Charles Derleth Company was recently incorporated in New York by Jacob Froelich and Charles Dirlam of New York City, and Wm. C. Allan of Brooklyn, to manufacture cabinet work. The company is capitalized at \$10,000.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Great Lakes Veneer & Panel Company held recently, the report of the secretary-treasurer showed that the company had made material advancement since its reorganization a year ago. Encouraged by this progress, the

directors decided to build a new storage warehouse and a small steam engine house, and to make other minor improvements. These the company will endeavor to finance the coming season.

J. L. Bennett of Waukegan, Ill., will open a sawmill at Manitowish, Wis. Then a sawmill will be used in the vicinity for potatoes and Mr. Bennett will undoubtedly meet with success.

After a year and a half the big hardwood mill of the Dierks Lumber & Coal Company of De Soto, Ark., has started. The entire plant is now being run on full time.

About \$12,000 worth of property belonging to T. F. Russell & Co., barrel manufacturers, and Thomas Male, manufacturer of wooden boxes, both of Boston, was recently destroyed by fire.

A long-felt want will be realized when the Rockford Chair & Furniture Company completes the contemplated addition to its machine shop. The building will be four stories in height, 128 feet long by 16 feet wide. The plant will continue operation while the work is being done.

It is announced that the tangled affairs of the Andrews Cabinet Factory, Andrews, Ind., have at last been satisfactorily settled, and business will be resumed in a short time. A brother of the former proprietor purchased the property and plant for \$5,850, thus settling the greater part of the claims against the company.

The Acme Handle Company was recently established at Green Spring Depot, Tenn. S. T. Pyle and D. D. Pyle are the principals.

A quantity of ninety-foot oak logs from the headwaters of the Kentucky river were re-

ceived and forwarded by a fast steamer. It was found to be an excellent specimen of the best quality of oak, and will be used for the manufacture of high quality of lumber. The logs were obtained by Williams Brothers, who are the type of the best logging firm.

J. A. & L. H. of Pocomoke City, Md., have purchased the title, basket and barrel factory, and are joined forces with the Gauley Company, at Camden-on-Gauley, W. Va.

A well-known advertisement on the Pittsburg page of this issue, the old and well-known lumber house of Flint, Erving & Storer, has been reorganized as the Flint, Erving & Storer Company, with J. B. Flint as president, R. H. Erving as vice president, and E. H. Storer as secretary and treasurer.

D. A. Stratton has almost completed a large plant at Tower, Mich., for the manufacture of dimension stuff, broom handles and other hardwood specialties. The plant represents an expenditure of \$20,000 and includes a factory, office building, machine shop, blacksmith shop, a barn and several houses for employees.

W. B. Bennett is installing new machinery in his broom factory at Crandon, Wis., which will largely increase the capacity of his plant.

The Ontonagon Stave & Veneer Company of Ontonagon, Mich., recently purchased 350,000 feet of fine birch logs on Modeline Island from the Wachsmuth Lumber Company, which will be manufactured into staves. The work of remodeling the Ontonagon company's plant is almost completed and operations will begin in a short time.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

Earl Palmer of Paducah, president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, was in Chicago, August 14. He had a conference here with Frank F. Fish, secretary of the association, who came up from Indianapolis to meet him.

W. S. Darnell of I. M. Darnell & Son Company, Memphis, was in Chicago, August 12.

George C. Ehemann of Bennett & Witte, Memphis, made the Record a pleasant call on August 12.

J. H. Garrison of Paducah, buyer for W. A. Davis, the well-known wholesaler of this city, was in town several days week before last.

S. H. Nigh of S. H. Nigh & Brother, the well-known poplar manufacturers of Ironton, O., was in Chicago August 17.

J. N. Woodbury, manager of the lumber department of the Ozark Cooperage Company of St. Louis, paid the Record a call, August 14.

Harry A. Gorsuch, secretary of the Southwestern Lumbermen's Association, called on the Record on August 18. Mr. Gorsuch, accompanied by his wife, was en route to Ottawa Beach, Mich., for a few days' outing.

The Hardwood Record was favored with a call, August 16, from Walter Müller of I. F. Müller & Sohn of Hamburg. Mr. Müller is making a general tour of the United States and is interesting himself particularly in the natural wonders of this country, as well as timber growth and forest products.

G. K. Estes, the new Milwaukee Inspector of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, has an office with the South Arm Lumber Company at 214 Grand Avenue. He can be reached by those desiring his services, either at this number or at his home, 290 Park Street, Milwaukee.

A knowledge of the growth made of the re-

ceipt in pamphlet form of the official proceedings of the third annual convention of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, which was held at Chicago, May 9 and 10, 1905.

N. A. Gladding of Indianapolis, vice president and sales manager of E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., was in Chicago on the 22d, in consultation with the heads of the local house of that company. Incidentally, Mr. Gladding met several of his traveling emissaries on this occasion. He reports the business of his great saw house as being excellent, and that the works are running to full capacity.

The Hardwood Record had a call on Tuesday from Ira B. Bennett, the well-known lumberman formerly of Detroit, but now located at San Francisco. It is in the realm of possibility that very soon Mr. Bennett will launch an important lumber enterprise in California.

W. A. Smith, president of the Kenova Poplar Manufacturing Company, Kenova, W. Va., was a Chicago visitor last week, and honored the Hardwood Record with a call.

A welcome caller at this office Aug. 22 was F. W. Becker, sales manager of the American Lumber Company of Albuquerque, N. M.

Also, who is part of a welcome call at this office on Tuesday from that domain of the trade, Harvey Saws Agency, New Orleans, was Mr. E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc. Mr. Atkins is on his way to the Grand Traverse region for a particular summer vacation.

William B. Lester, editor of the St. Louis Express, who has been a frequent visitor of the Record, was in the city the last of the week, returning on the boat that he had money.

The work of the Chicago woodwork is was sent to A. J. Lester, who had been in the city for the last few days, returned to their

work in the twelve plants involved. The settlement is in the nature of a compromise. The woodworkers have an increase in pay of two cents an hour, and by the three-year contract which was entered into, they are to continue at the old wages of twenty-eight cents an hour for a period of two years. At the beginning of the third year the cabinet makers and machine hands are to receive an increase of one cent an hour, and the finishers one and a half cents an hour. The closed shop agreement will be maintained and the contract will expire July 1, 1908. Both the employers and the workmen involved are to be congratulated over the settlement.

At a specially called meeting of the Chicago Hardwood Exchange, held Aug. 1, 1905, resolutions of condolence to George W. Stoneman over the death of his wife were unanimously adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That it is with extreme sorrow we learn of the death of the wife of our esteemed brother lumberman and fellow member, George W. Stoneman.

Resolved, That the members of this Exchange tender to the bereaved husband and children their condolence and warmest sympathy in this hour of their great affliction.

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to Mr. Stoneman, in the hope that it may comfort him to know that we, his friends, appreciate his sorrow and sympathize with him.

W. L. Wallace, the expert timber man of Chicago, is just back from an eleven months' cruise of timber properties in Mexico.

Boston.

The midsummer meet of lumber dealers at Ottawa, Canada, was attended by a number of New England lumbermen, prominent among whom were Nelson Walcott of the L. H. Gage Lumber Company, Providence, R. I.; Fred S. Morse of Springfield and Frank C. Rice, president of the Rice & Lockwood Lumber Company of Springfield, Mass. The Lumber Trade Club of Boston was represented by two of its most prominent members, William O. Curtis of the Wm. Curtis' Sons Company, and George W. Gale of the Geo. W. Gale Lumber Company.

Frank Schumaker died at Rockville, Conn., last week, at the age of 64. Mr. Schumaker was for many years manager of Marston's lumber yards in Hartford, Conn., and afterwards had charge of the yards at East Hartford, Conn. For several years past he has been prominent in the management of the yards of the Malden City Lumber Company of Maplewood, Mass. He leaves five sons, four of whom are identified with the lumber business—Albert S. Schumaker of the Waterbury Lumber & Coal Company, Waterbury, Conn.; Leonard Schumaker, traveling salesman for the A. C. Dutton Lumber Company of Springfield, Mass.; Frank Schumaker, who travels for the Stone Lumber Company of Boston; and Charles S. Schumaker, now manager of the Malden City Lumber Company, the latter one of the ablest and best known retail lumber dealers in the Bay State.

The removal of the Novelty Wood Turning Company from Fitchburg, Mass., to Norway, Me., was brought about by the purchase of the Fitchburg shop, which the Novelty Company had had under lease for the last thirty-five years. This company will be another consumer of Maine hardwoods, principally birch.

The New Hampshire Lumbermen's Association held a short session in Manchester, N. H., on Tuesday last; took no action on business matters, but, instead, voted to have the first annual outing on Sept. 5, the same to consist of a trip through the White Mountains, including a stay at North Woodstock and Bethlehem, N. H.

H. D. Wiggin, the Boston wholesale hard-

wood dealer, who is having a seasonable volume of business, states that judging from the outlook it is a practical certainty that the lumber business will be of a large and satisfactory volume throughout this year and well into 1906.

Harry B. Clark of Sweet, Clark & Co., of Boston, is enjoying his vacation at East Jaffrey, N. H., in the shadow of Mount Monadnock.

There is an attempt in some of our New England cities to revive the roller skating rinks once so popular. The most recent revival is advertised in Taunton, Mass., where the old roller skating rink, formerly owned by Andrew F. Leathbridge, the Boston retailer, and later used as a lumber shed, after having passed successively through the hands of the Taunton Lumber Company of Taunton, Mass., Prouty & Miller of Newport, Vt., and recently transferred to C. V. Saunders & Co., has just been bought by a strong syndicate which will renovate the building and restore it to its original use as a roller skating rink. Bowling alleys are on the increase, and between the alleys and the attempted revival of the rinks much additional clear hardwood lumber will probably be required during the fall season.

At Templeton, Mass., on the line of the Fitchburg Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, Geo. W. and Robert Bourne and L. N. Hadley have established the Bourne-Hadley Company, which will take over and operate the lumber manufacturing business now conducted by Bourne, Hadley & Co. The corporation will also manufacture furniture and is capitalized at \$15,000.

The Orient Manufacturing Company of Boston is installing a plant at Pittsfield, Me., for the extraction of oil from cedar brush. The plant will employ ten men.

New York.

Quite a number of the local wholesale contingency went to Ottawa on the fifteenth to attend the midsummer meeting of the National Wholesalers.

In addition to the changes in the free lighterage limits of New York harbor, as noted in the last issue, the following charges for towage to points outside the limits have been added to the list of special towing charges to the other points in nearby territory which are not within the free territory:

To or from Arlington, S. I., \$10.

To or from Lawrence Point, \$15.

To or from any point on the New Jersey shore, south of Avenue C, Bayonne City, to and including neck at Bergen Point, \$7.

To or from any point on the east shore of Newark Bay beyond neck at Bergen Point to the Central Railroad of New Jersey Maine Line Bridge, \$10.

Walter D. Starr, receiver for Dannat & Pell, Broome street, this city, will liquidate the concern and the creditors will be paid in full. A dividend of twenty per cent is expected the latter part of this month.

Reports from the local office of the Emporium Lumber Company, 1 Madison avenue, are to the effect that in all probability the company will install a modern hardwood flooring plant at one of its mills for the manufacture of beech, birch and maple flooring. President W. S. Sykes is considering a trip to western flooring factories to get ideas on the methods in use in that branch of trade.

Waldron Williams of I. T. Williams & Sons, prominent Eleventh avenue hardwood house, has just returned from a European trip, having been gone since May.

Clem E. Lloyd, Jr., of the Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company, Philadelphia, was a recent New York visitor and expressed himself most optimistically as to current and prospective busi-

ness conditions. His company have a large amount of business on hand.

H. S. Dewey of Dixon & Dewey, Flatiron Building, spent several days visiting the trade last week with E. Nelson of Detroit, president of the Waccamaw Land & Lumber Company, Wilmington, N. C., for which company he has been made selling agent for the Metropolitan District and the East. The Waccamaw Company is a million dollar concern and one of the latest in the Atlantic Coast trade. Its mill has now been running about two months.

The Blanchard Lumber Company, Boston, Mass., has opened a local office at 11 Broadway in charge of E. S. Loomis.

R. H. Jenks of the R. H. Jenks Lumber Company, Cleveland, O., spent several days in town during the fortnight.

John B. Ransom, a distinguished Nashville lumberman and head of the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company and J. B. Ransom & Co., sailed for Europe week before last for a brief rest.

W. D. Young of W. D. Young & Co., flooring manufacturers of Bay City, Mich., has been touring the East on business and pleasure and was in this city last week.

R. H. Downman, prominent Louisiana cypress manufacturer, with headquarters at New Orleans, came down from Loon Lake in the Adirondacks last week for a day or two, preparatory to starting for Ottawa to attend the meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association as a delegate from the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, of which he is president.

Charles F. Fischer, 1928 Park avenue, Manhattan, left on the 19th in company with Nelson H. Walcott of the L. H. Gage Lumber Company, Providence, for a three weeks' stay at Quonahontang, R. I.

W. E. Uptegrove & Bro., Brooklyn, are making some improvements in their mill plant together with rearranging their hardwood stocks, which changes when completed will greatly facilitate the conduct of their business. They report trade as very active for the past fortnight.

Stephen Mills, who looks after the western interests of the Barr & Mills Company, with headquarters at Zanesville, O., is here this week visiting Sam E. Barr, who is in charge of the eastern business of the firm, with offices in the Flat Iron Building.

Among the other visitors was W. H. Martz of the Hoyt & Woodin Manufacturing Company, Memphis, who is visiting the local office of the company at 1 Broadway. Mr. Martz came north to escape the yellow fever quarantine at Memphis and only just got out of the city before the guards were placed. He reports the cypress trade as excellent along with hardwoods, and looks for a continuously strong market for some time to come.

L. L. Ashley of the Rice & Lockwood Lumber Company, Springfield, Mass., has taken up the management of the local office at 210 West Ninety-fourth street, Manhattan, in the absence of Mr. Lockwood, who is west on a vacation trip.

It is announced at the offices of Lucas E. Moore & Co., 11 Broadway, that the stave and hardwood department of their business at New Orleans, La., has been taken over by the Lucas E. Moore Stave Company, a corporation with a capital of \$110,000. No other changes are contemplated.

Charles A. Chrisman, well-known hardwood retailer of Eleventh avenue and Twenty-second street, has just purchased ten city lots on Fifty-sixth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and running through to Fifty-seventh street, to which he will remove his business in the early winter, maintaining the present site as a branch house.

Horace F. Taylor, Taylor & Crate, Buffalo, sailed for Europe on the 12th with Mrs. Taylor for a seven weeks' tour abroad. They will visit London and other points of interest.

The saw, planing mill and dry kiln mill of

[illegible]

Westmoreland, Greene and Fayette counties with oak and other woods that are known to thrive well in this section where formerly there were prosperous coal mines. This timber will be used for pit posts and ties and it is estimated that within fifty years the saving to the company will be enormous. No company in the United States is a closer observer of economies and no concern is better able to carry out such a gigantic experiment which will be watched with the keenest interest by lumbermen all over the country. The coal and coke companies of the Pittsburgh district have been greatly worried for years over the rapid depletion of the timber which they use most, and if this experiment proves successful other companies are sure to follow.

Buffalo.

A very enjoyable Hoo-Hoo concatenation was held here by Viegoren Snark A. J. Chestnut on the 15th, followed next day by a river party. The following new members were admitted: Charles C. Slaght, J. Leo Throm, Jarvis S. McCrea, Lee A. Gelintian, Frank M. Jobson, Ned H. Walcott, all of Buffalo, Frederick H. Loud of Au Sable, Mich.; George H. Hufford of Philadelphia. About a hundred members and their wives attended. The pine of I. N. Stewart beat that of M. M. Wall in the ball game.

A. W. Kreinheder of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company made a short trip to the company's Tennessee mills lately, as he has options on timber tracts there, but came home to wait until the yellow fever scare is over.

F. W. Vetter is anxious to get back to the Arkansas mills of the Empire Lumber Company. He finds sufficient work for him here until the quarantine is raised.

Scatcherd & Son have one mill running in Memphis, on some new timber recently bought. This is by no means all that is wanted, as the oak demand is so active that it is impossible to keep much of it on hand.

The Hugh McLean Lumber Company will begin the building of the new sawmill in Memphis as soon as travel is unrestricted. Meanwhile the senior member of the firm is taking a much needed vacation in Canada.

G. Elias & Bro. are just starting up their new gas engine in the all-round mill at headquarters, when they will be much better equipped for handling their house-supply business.

H. A. Stewart has been southward lately, mainly in Pennsylvania, shipping in a lot of cherry for his firm, which is keeping up its former good stock and excellent reputation for that special sort of lumber.

Southern hardwoods, oak, poplar and chestnut, are coming up by rail to take the place of stock sold lately by A. Miller, who is looking for a good fall trade in all departments of his business.

J. B. Wall has not returned from the Ottawa meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, but is taking a short outing in the vicinity of Montreal.

H. F. Taylor of Taylor & Cate has gone to Europe for two or three months. The office reports a good run of oak from Mississippi, the fever scare not having reached the company's mill there.

O. E. Yeager finds this month better than last in practically all his hardwood sales and will expect still better business as the fall advances.

Saginaw Valley.

I. W. Snyder, manager of the New River Lumber Company, New River, Tenn., which is to build a sawmill and logging operations about fifteen miles from New River, was in Bay City last week, and from here went on to the Pacific coast for the purpose of inspecting a new log-handling device. It is expected that

the company will begin active operations at New River this season. Mr. Snyder was formerly with the McGraws in Bay City.

Edward Germain, the Saginaw piano builder, says business is good. He imports quantities of mahogany from South Africa and has it sawed at Bay City. Michigan hardwoods also enter largely into the construction of his instruments. It is only a few years ago that he embarked in the manufacture of pianos. Recognizing the fact that the pine of the Northwest was rapidly being exhausted, he felt that with the ample supply of hardwoods available he could make money in the manufacture of pianos, and he says that he was not mistaken.

Walter D. Young, W. D. Young & Co., Bay City, is on the road much of the time. He has just returned from Cleveland, and is more than pleased with conditions in the maple flooring business. His concern is manufacturing 70,000 feet of flooring a day, running two shifts, and puts out a large quantity of hardwood lumber besides. This year they are cutting up considerable oak, for which there is an active demand. There is a good demand for flooring, both for the domestic and the foreign trade. W. D. Young & Co. will supply the flooring for the factory to be erected by Myers & Co., at Albany, N. Y., which will replace the building that recently collapsed, causing the death and injury of a number of persons.

Sidney L. Eastman, of the S. L. Eastman Flooring Company, Saginaw, says that the demand for flooring continues good and prices satisfactory. This concern will handle about 800,000 feet of hardwood this year.

The report work on the plant of the Kneeland-Englewood Company at Bay City is progressing rapidly and the mill will resume operations about the beginning of next month.

Frank Bull, of the Wythe & Bull Lumber Company, Bay City, recently purchased of the Clyde Iron Works of Duluth a McGifford steam log loader, which has been put in operation in the woods near Wolverine, where he is operating camps. The company receives two and three train loads of logs every day.

It is expected that the usual quantity of hardwood log will be cut during the fall and winter months. Chas. Woods, a veteran logger, will cut about 6,000,000 feet in Gladwin and Ogemaw counties for Bay City parties. The Gale Lumber Company at West Branch will clean up its lumber operations in that vicinity in another year.

Stephen F. Derry & Co. of Millersburg have been operating three sawmills in that vicinity. They have manufactured 1,500,000 feet of hardwood this season and have finished the cut. Mr. Derry says the firm has enough hardwood in Alpena, Chibougan, Presque Isle, and other northern counties to keep the mills busy the next twenty years. They have sold their output of hardwood with the exception of basswood, which is rather slow for log run.

Grand Rapids.

Eight young farmers of Salem township, Allegan county, are interested in growing hardwood timber on waste pine lands in that section. The Locust Forestry Company has been formed, with Norman Bond as president and Silas Lowe as secretary and manager. Forty acres of pine land has been secured, from which the timber was removed about forty years ago. It has since been burned over, but in places oak, hickory, cherry and other varieties of trees have sprung up and are growing rapidly. In the deeply charred places black locust will be planted for post timber. Three thousand locust seedlings were planted last spring and the majority of them have made over eight inches growth already. Black cherry and other varieties will be planted.

The new maple flooring mill of Ward Bros. at Big Rapids started operations Aug. 22. The buildings cover an acre of land, and are so arranged that the log enters at one end of the plant, makes a circuit, and comes out on the same side, finished flooring. The capacity is 25,000 feet every ten hours, and the warehouses will store 2,000,000 feet. Dixon & Dewey of New York have contracted for a portion of the output.

Mrs. Julia E. Hackley, widow of the late Chas. H. Hackley, Muskegon's great philanthropist, died Aug. 21 at her home in that city, after a long illness. Through the provisions of her husband's will Mrs. Hackley was left about one-half an estate valued at \$7,000,000, though only about one-half this sum, \$1,500,000, was left her absolutely to will or dispose of as she saw fit. Mr. and Mrs. Hackley were married in 1864 and an adopted son and daughter survive them.

The plant of the Linderman Manufacturing Company at Muskegon is being enlarged and improved. The company turns out dovetailing machines.

Minneapolis.

An addition has been made to the ranks of the hardwood dealers here in the person of A. S. Bliss, who for some years has been located at Indianapolis as representative of the Advance Lumber Company of Cleveland, O. Mr. Bliss becomes associated with E. Payson Smith, local wholesaler of southern pine and hardwoods. The two were boyhood comrades. Mr. Bliss' father, G. W. Bliss, was the partner of E. Payson Smith, Sr., in the Southern Pump Company at Nashville, Tenn., for some years and the younger generation were thrown together much, and have always kept up the acquaintance. Mr. Bliss shares Mr. Smith's office at 417 Andrus Building, and will handle a line of Wisconsin hardwoods, Tennessee red cedar, white pine, Idaho and Montana pine.

As far as names are concerned, there are now two Promios in the hardwood trade at Minneapolis. For two years past A. S. Bliss has been located here as representative of the R. Connor Company of Marshfield, Wis., and the arrival of another A. S. Bliss has rather complicated things. The two have been exchanging mail for several days and getting on a working basis, and it will be easier when the correspondents of A. S. Bliss, No. 2, have secured his office address.

C. F. Osborne of Osborne & Clark, Minneapolis wholesalers, reports an improvement in demand. The retail yards are taking considerable hardwood, especially maple flooring, which is moving well. The local factories are in the market since new oak has been offered, and are buying it freely. The supply of northern oak is light, however, and at the present rate will not last many months. The factories are taking considerable birch, as the time has come when city building is demanding delivery of interior finish contracted for.

I. P. Lennan of I. P. Lennan & Co. reports an improved demand, but a scarcity of stock, which hampers operations in northern woods. Oak and birch are selling readily, but basswood is not as much wanted here as in the past and is rather weak.

W. H. Sill of the Minneapolis Lumber Company is absent on an extended business trip through Illinois, Indiana and Iowa and will visit St. Louis before his return. P. R. Hamilton of the same company has just returned from Wisconsin, where he found the general condition one of light stocks, especially with regard to oak. In fact, northern oak stocks do not amount to anything and will soon go, as there is a good demand from the factories. The general demand for hardwood is somewhat better than it has been for some weeks, and the inquiry indicates that it is going to continue to improve.

A. H. Barnard and P. W. Strickland of Bar-

Indianapolis.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

E. P. Lewis of Grand Rapids, Mich., a member of the Morton-Lewis & Willey Lumber Company, is in Bristol on business of the company. He will remain here until the return of C. Morton, who is spending his vacation in the East. Mr Lewis states that the

Cincinnati.

H. J. Johnson, M. B. F. Graham Company has gone to the Pacific coast on a tour, being gone about a month.

Memphis.

The yellow fever situation in the south has not been as serious as feared at first, but there has been not a little delay in shipments on account of the quarantines enforced in Mississippi and Arkansas. It was believed a few days ago that there was prospect of removing the quarantine of New Orleans, but with the appearance of a few cases at Mississippi City, Mississippi, the quarantine of the opposite shore has not only been continued with more vigor, but it has been extended since the epidemic has been so near. It is impossible for cotton to leave the Memphis without first obtaining a health certificate from local authorities. It is also impossible for infected districts and can show a health certificate, there is no outlet for cotton into Memphis, producing a loss of \$1,000,000. This certificate was prepared by the Memphis Board of Health, which is now being sent through the quarantine at New Orleans. It is believed that the epidemic will be confined to Memphis, and that the cotton will be able to move freely to the north and west.

nificent section of hardwood and yellow pine timber lands in Mississippi, and will prove an important factor in their development.

Following the recent announcement that the Fouché River Lumber Company and the Bryant Lumber Company, which were at daggers' points for about a year and a half, had decided to arbitrate, comes the approval of the charter of the Fouché River Valley & Indian Territory Railroad, which is to be constructed in Perry county, Arkansas. The trouble between the two companies originated over the right for a charter for a railroad over practically the same route. Among the terms of the agreement it was decided that one-fifth of this road should be constructed each year until completion by the Fouché River Lumber Company. The latter company, in return for certain rights of way, has agreed to handle the timber and lumber of the Bryant Lumber Company over this road at a stipulated price. The most important feature in the settlement is the certainty that the road will be built.

The E. Sondheimer Company, which has offices in the Randolph Building, has under consideration the establishment of lumber yards in Memphis. No decision has yet been reached, though a member of the firm says this matter will be settled within the next thirty days. The yards of the company are located at Cairo, Ill., and the closeness of Cairo to Memphis is the stumbling block in the way of establishing yards at Memphis. Max Sondheimer, president of the company, spent part of last week looking after the mills and other interests of the company in the South.

George C. Ehemann of Bennett & Witte has returned from a trip to Chicago. He was impressed with the bright outlook for a large fall trade in that city. He expresses the view that there will be a demand sufficient to take up all the lumber in the South available for shipment this fall, and that prices will be well maintained, with the possibility of improvement.

The Lee Lumber Company has filed a bill in chancery here against Olson & Lesh, contractors, to secure the payment of a bill of \$172.95. The complainant sets forth that payment has been demanded and refused, and therefore a decree for this amount, together with interest and costs, is prayed.

A meeting of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis has been called to consider the advisability of taking action in connection with the stationary engineers employed in this city. The union having control of this class of labor desires to have none but licensed engineers employed. The Business Men's Club has held a meeting in connection with the proposition and the lumbermen feel that something should be done by them one way or the other.

The local offices of the Hoyt & Woodin Manufacturing Company, the Hoyt & Woodin Cypress Company and the Goodland Cypress Company, which are located in the Randolph Building, will be removed temporarily to New York City.

J. W. Thompson, president of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, has returned from a recent trip to Indiana, where he went to visit his father.

Mr. McClure, of Thompson & McClure, is in New Mexico visiting a brother, who has gone to that country for his health. The two will go from there to Deming, N. M., and thence to Phoenix, Ariz.

St. Louis.

Members of the hardwood fraternity are still returning from summer resorts and taking up the threads of business where they left off. There is considerable stir in many offices,

where preparations for the fall activity are being made.

Thos. W. Fry of the Chas. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company has returned from a pleasant sojourn at Charlevoix, Mich., and has entered upon his duties with his customary vim and energy.

Geo. E. Rathel of the Geo. E. Rathel Manufacturing Company is at Sturgeon Bay, Mich., with Mrs. Rathel, enjoying a short respite from the cares of business.

Another busy man who has gone away to spend a few days far from the madding crowd is J. S. Garetson of the Garetson-Greason Lumber Company. He went to Virginia Beach with his family for a short visit, and from there he will make a round of the principal business centers and places of pleasure before coming back to this city. Mr. Garetson has been a very busy man the past year, and his vacation is certainly a well-earned one.

Among the visitors to this market the past few days was James Buford, of James Buford & Son, Mandeville, Ark., who handles considerable oak lumber in addition to the yellow pine he cuts at his own mill. He was on his way southward, and reported business quite brisk down his way.

The Bonsack Lumber Company is sending out some unique advertising matter these days the latest being a finely lithographed blotter and a strange looking sheet, covered with mysterious hieroglyphics, which also bears the following legend: "This is Mr. Meyer's laundry bill (the Chinaman wants his money). Give this to him when he calls on you tomorrow or day after." There are few more popular representatives on the road than Otto Meyer, who has long been identified with the Bonsack Company, and he will undoubtedly have a good time out of this advance circular.

Wausau.

W. A. Engel, who has been acting as station agent at Marshfield for the Wisconsin Central Railway Company, has decided to quit railroading and go into the hardwood business. He is interested in yards at Split Rock, Wis., and as soon as he closes up his business at Marshfield will take an active part in the affairs of the concern.

In order to accommodate the demand for space, incident to the rapid growth of its business, the Roddis Lumber & Veneer Company of Marshfield has broken ground for a large addition to its factory. The addition will be three stories high, 32x108 feet in dimensions. The second floor will be used exclusively for finishing quarter-sawn oak veneer and other fancy wood. Improved machinery will be installed and more attention given to finer lines of work in the future.

A cut of two cents on the tariff rate for lumber from inland towns of Wisconsin to lake shore ports has been made by the state railway commission as its first accomplishment in the work for which it was created. The new rate becomes effective September 1. A great deal of complaint has been heard in past years from lumbermen regarding railway tariff rates, and they hope that the two-cent cut is but one of several steps in the right direction. Officers of the railway lines who have conferred with the railway commission declare that there is indication that the commission is dealing fairly with the companies and will thoroughly investigate complaints that are made. A number of other changes that will affect lumber shippers are under consideration.

Louis Salzman of the firm of Brehmer & Salzman, Wausau, died recently, after several months' illness. He served on the city council at different times and at the time of death was a member of the board of education. In

company with Mr. Brehmer he three years ago built a hardwood mill west of the city on Big Rib river and met with success in the enterprise.

The Wisconsin & Michigan Railway Company is proving a good customer for a number of the hardwood dealers of the north-eastern part of the state. Besides many new depots along its lines, the company is building a large hotel, dancing pavilion and power house at the Holmes Island resort. The finishing used in the hotel shows a wide variety of woods, the different rooms being finished in different woods. Curly maple, oak, ash, cherry and several other finishing woods are used, giving a very handsome effect.

Caleb Williams, one of Marinette's pioneer residents, has offered the chamber of commerce of that city two five-acre tracts of land for factory sites, free of any cost. The conditions he imposes are that two factories, employing one hundred men each, must be secured to locate on the sites. He also agrees to give an additional five acres, providing nine other men will give an equal amount. The people of Marinette and Menomonee are making an extra effort to get woodworking institutions into their cities to take the place of the pine cutting mills, which are yearly becoming fewer in number and moving to other points, taking with them a great many workmen.

Hardwood men of the lake ports who have eastern orders to fill are complaining at present because of a scarcity of lake freighters to transport their stocks.

Superintendent T. C. Eldridge of the Prairie du Chien division of the C. M. & St. P. Ry. is in possession of a curiosity as a reminder of early day railroading in Wisconsin. While in Lone Rock a few days ago, a hotel man presented the superintendent with a piece of white oak which was once part of one of the rails used on the first Richland Center railroad, before iron or steel rails were a possibility in that part of the state. The oak rails were used forty years ago on the line from Lone Rock to Richland Center, and locomotives and cars passed regularly over them for ten years. The piece presented to Mr. Eldridge is as sound and perfect today as when laid forty years ago, and, if anything, appears to have hardened with age. It is five inches wide and three inches high, and will be hung in the new owner's office with the group picture of the first railway conductors of Wisconsin.

The new office building of the Robbins Lumber Company of Rhineland is completed and is a model structure. The interior is cut up into different sections and compartments and no two are finished alike. The finishing woods used are bird's-eye maple, oak and tamarack and different effects are produced by the various paints used. The private office is finished in natural wood, bird's-eye maple, every piece perfect and without blemish, being used. The stenographer's room is finished in maple; steel colored paint has been used, which produces a marble-like effect. The main rooms show how well tamarack can be utilized for interior work. It can be made to so closely resemble oak that it takes an expert to tell the difference. Every room in the office is an advertisement in itself, all of the woods used in the construction of the building being carried in stock by the company. The company is constructing a concrete power house, 32x46 feet in size. When completed another engine will be added, giving an increase of fifty per cent in power, which will be transmitted to the mill by wire cable.

The Janke & Weise Manufacturing Company, Wausau, has purchased an additional factory site and will proceed to erect new factory buildings thereon. The company

the work class, and the work class is the only class that has a surplus of labor power. The surplus of labor power is the surplus of labor power that is not needed for the reproduction of the work class. The surplus of labor power is the surplus of labor power that is not needed for the reproduction of the work class. The surplus of labor power is the surplus of labor power that is not needed for the reproduction of the work class.

ket the output of plants having been arranged for months in advance. This is due in part to the active inquiry, which has been unusually spirited during the entire year, but more to the scarcity of labor in the lumbering regions. Railroad building and other enterprises that pay nominally higher wages, though they offer but temporary employment, have diverted thousands of men, especially in the southern states, from the lumbering regions, and some of the mills have been idle a part of the time for this reason. In addition heavy rains have greatly interfered with operations. The quantity of lumber reaching this market is perhaps smaller than in former years, which has increased prices, which are high for the good grades, though culls can be obtained at low figures. Ash is hardly less active than oak, being eagerly sought by the local woodworking establishments. Large quantities of the wood are used for interior finishing, and the factories that turn out this class of work are very busy. Chestnut, walnut and other hardwoods are in good demand, with the exception of poplar, the inquiry for which seems to lag, though quotations at present are not markedly high. The sluggishness in the demand is attributed by some dealers to the action of the manufacturers in putting up prices beyond the level justified by the law of supply and demand, which caused consumers to look around for other woods to take the place of poplar. It is likely that in a short time the demand for poplar will become more pronounced, the future being determined solely by the matter of values. For the present neither the domestic nor export trade is a heavy caller for poplar, though prices are fairly well kept up. Oak is going forward to foreign countries in moderately large quantities. Stock abroad are liberal, and the advanced level of values in this country restricts the distribution abroad, bringing the oak supply from other sources into more successful competition with the American wood.

Philadelphia.

The usual August let-down has not struck this market up to present writing and the demand keeps up equal practically to earlier in the season. Oak is firmer than previously as stocks have been increased with no larger call for use. No shading is noted in spite of the filling up of stocks. Poplar is on the mend and should improve. Common of good color is quoted at \$30 to \$32. Ash is steady and prices are stiffening a little owing to inquiry for figures on some large orders to be placed, but no sales at higher figures are reported. Basswood is moving more freely and supply is in good shape with fair demand. Chestnut stocks have grown somewhat and prices are still stiff as demand is strong. Birch is receiving more attention in this market than heretofore and is likely to work into a good position. Log run is quoted at \$23 to \$25 with likelihood of a little better figures soon. Maple flooring is moving well with good steady demand, No. 1 bringing \$35.50 to \$36. Cypress is strong and in good demand at previous figures. There is a good opening for cypress for house trim if the manufacturers will make some effort in that direction.

Pittsburg.

In the midst of the vacation season there is still maintained a remarkably good trade in hardwood lumber. No sensations are reported, and they are not expected in August. So much of the unexpected has already occurred this summer that Pittsburg wholesalers are content to "lay by" for a few weeks and await the coming of the fall trade which the majority predict will be heavy. At present many of the heads of

firms as well as their employees are out of the city. The forces that are left are kept busy answering inquiries, something that rarely occurs at this season. Little improvement is expected in the lumber market before September. Trade in general has fallen off a little during the past two weeks, but it is still above expectations.

Stocks are just fair. Hemlock is very hard to get and prices are firmly maintained. Oak is selling at prices full up to quotations, with the market well in the hands of the wholesaler. Other hardwoods are selling in fair quantities, poplar being a decided leader. Maple, especially for flooring and for furniture stocks, is going well for the season. There is a steady list of small orders reported but few sales of importance have been noted since August 1.

Buffalo.

The cry among the hardwood dealers is still for oak, some of them saying that really good quartered oak is about as scarce as plain. A number of small mills are trying to turn out quartered oak, with about the result that might be expected. Much of it is from logs unfit for quartering and not a little is badly sawed, so that really good quartered oak is about as hard to get as plain. Both are very scarce and the production is small, with the prospect of remaining so until the Mississippi valley fever scare is over. This means no surplus stock this year and consequent stiff prices. Birch is a strong second to oak with respect to demand, and it will grow in demand and scarcity as long as oak is in its present condition. Some dealers say that chestnut is not very active, but others are of the opinion that it will take the place of oak more and more and are holding it firm. It is not popular in all markets, but ought to grow stronger everywhere. Ash is firm, and black ash hard to get. There is some slackness in maple, but it sells in small quantities at some profit, and there is promise of an increased need, especially for flooring, so long as southern pine is so scarce and high. Cypress is firm. About the only hardwood that is not active is basswood. Dealers still find it too plentiful, and there is small indication of a stir at present. Elm is as scarce and firm as ever, and cherry is much more active than early in the season. Poplar is rather quiet, though stocks are light, with assortments good. Hemlock finds a good market.

Saginaw Valley.

This is the dull month in the hardwood lumber trade, yet few complaints are heard. Some manufacturers say that log run maple and basswood are not working off as readily as could be desired, but ash, beech and oak are particularly firm. A number of local dealers handle large quantities of oak and other southern hardwoods, sending representatives south, visiting the mills, buying stock and then shipping direct to the retailer or eastern jobber. Two Saginaw firms handle a number of million feet annually in this way, in addition to their local business in native hardwoods. While log run maple has been slow, owing to the large production, it is doing better now, due to the active demand for maple flooring.

Basswood has been a little slow in demand, and prices not particularly strong. There is more of it handled here than generally known, one firm alone handling 5,000,000 feet annually, while there are a dozen firms handling large quantities. Ash has been active, but the local supply is not large and dealers go South for supplies to fill orders. Oak is brought here from the South, and considerable oak in small lots is picked up in the state. There is

a moderate demand for birch. A good seasonable stock of most woods is to be found in the hands of most dealers, and mills are cutting out stock steadily. Next month a decided improvement in trade is looked for.

St. Louis.

There is but little if any change to note in the condition of the hardwood market at this time. Trade seems to be still holding off to some extent, though some buying and quite a little inquiry has developed in the past few days. Dry stocks of almost everything in the hardwood line are low, and this is getting to be the case with oak, which has been in such active request for a long time past. Conditions at the mills have militated against securing new supplies to a great extent, and the quantities now coming in are not fully adequate to satisfy the demand there is in prospect for the fall and winter trade. Green oak has been taken more or less as necessities compelled, and the prices paid for it were firm in nearly every instance reported. Quartered oak has been in only fair movement, but dealers are looking forward to a better demand for it later on. Cypress continues in good call, and cottonwood and gum are in better demand than they have been for the past two or three weeks.

Memphis.

There has been no material change in the demand for hardwood lumber here during the past two weeks. The volume of business being transacted is quite up to the average for this season of the year.

It is almost impossible to secure all the stock in plain oak firsts and seconds that is needed and prices are firm. Offerings are below requirements, and there is every indication, in the opinion of both manufacturing and wholesale interests, that there will be an outlet for every foot of plain sawed oak produced within the next six months. Common oak is rather slow, with prices hardly as firm as they were a few weeks ago, though the amount available is not large.

Quarter-sawed oak is rather slow of sale. Manufacturers have so much faith in its ultimate movement at good prices that they are not pressing sales at the current level. The lower grades of quarter-sawed oak, both red and white, are not in strong demand.

Ash is in excellent call in all grades, and the movement of this wood is very satisfactory. Offerings are not large in any direction and no accumulation of stock is possible under existing conditions. There is also some export inquiry for this wood. The advancing price of plain oak is undoubtedly causing the increased demand for ash.

Cypress is another excellent seller in all grades, with the possible exception of shops. The higher grades and selects are moving at a rapid rate and prices are satisfactory. There has been a large production of cypress this season and yet there is no accumulation to speak of, and conditions in this wood are exceptionally healthy.

Gum is holding its own. There is a fairly large movement in firsts and seconds red and clear saps in thin stock, most of it going into export channels. There is some domestic demand for inch red and thicker, and the same statement applies to clear saps. The lower grades are in fair request, with the offerings only moderately large. Prices on low-grade gum show slight tendency toward improvement, though no actual advances are reported so far.

Cottonwood is one of the dullest items on the list. The demand for it is small and prices are somewhat unsteady, especially on the lower grades. Poplar in the higher grades

moves moderately well, but the lower grades are slow.

The heavy rains in this district during the past fortnight have further interfered with logging and the operation of mills, as well as with getting lumber away from the interior mills where it is ready for the market. Production is estimated to have been fully forty percent below normal for the past two weeks, which is also true of the entire Memphis territory for the past two months or more. Many of the mills are still shut down, and the outlook for supplies for the fall trade is regarded as rather discouraging. As a consequence every member of the trade is holding on to his stock, indicating that he is a firm believer in present if not even better values. The export situation does not show any improvement as yet, but if there is anything approaching a normal demand for lumber this fall, there will be no trouble in doing a good business at very satisfactory prices.

Minneapolis.

Now that the famine in oak stock has been relieved by the appearance of new dry lumber from Wisconsin, the factories that are wedded to northern oak are in the market for it actively. Dealers are not pushing it, because the supply is much lighter than in former years and they know it will not last long. It is commanding fancy prices, and may rise even higher. Dealers are pushing southern oak as a substitute, and consumers are beginning to use it already. It is a certainty that the greater part of the oak used here the coming season will have to be brought from the South.

Some factories are substituting rock elm for oak for various uses with good success, and there is a good demand for that stock. Soft elm is also moving well. Birch is enjoying about the largest sales of any stock, and is being chiefly used for interior finish. One thing in its favor is that large stocks are in sight and it does not seem likely to grow scarce for a while. Basswood is not having the sale that it enjoyed in past years, and on this market is decidedly weak. The factory trade as a whole, however, is more active than for some time and better than usual at this time of year.

The retail yards are sending in a good many mixed car orders. While shipments are not heavy yet, a good many wise buyers are getting their orders in to insure seasonable delivery. They are taking mixed cars of lumber, doors, flooring and wagon stock, and just now flooring is especially popular, indicating that the building boom is not confined to Minneapolis, but that the smaller cities are getting some high-class residences and business buildings finished in hardwood. The value of building permits issued in Minneapolis during July was \$881,975, compared with \$476,630 for the corresponding month of last year, an increase of 89 per cent, and the increase has been distinctly felt in the local demand for hardwood.

While the coopeage market here is now practically dead, the trade shows good signs of a resurrection following the receipt of new wheat, and it is expected that a demand for staves and heading will develop again within a few weeks.

Louisville.

During the past fortnight there has been a considerable increase in the number of inquiries for furniture wood, and especially for special dimensions in oak. This forecasts a good demand this fall from the furniture trade, which seems to be flourishing unusually well this season. There has been some complaint that, while oak can be sold readily, it has not been commanding as high a price as it should, and many manufacturers have held on to their stocks in anticipation of better prices. As a result, there is a decided shortage of stiffer prices, and the trade this fall probably will realize better values than have de-

...the demand for black and white oak are not so well liked as the coming to market of the white oak has been. The market is being held up by them, so that the price of pine is not as high as it was a few months ago.

The market for white oak is not so good this spring that no one found time to stop and give due thought to values. Now that business is quiet and manufacturers are looking over the field with a view to sizing up the requirements, it is beginning to come home to the trade that plain oak is selling too low compared to the cost of logs. Oak has been growing in value so rapidly the past few years that some manufacturers have not kept step with it, and they only realize the full meaning of this advance when they start out hunting fresh raw material, and then it comes to them suddenly. It is coming home to the Louisville trade now and on every hand there is a call for better prices on plain oak and it appears to be getting strong enough to force a rise pretty soon.

London.

The feature of this market at the present moment, when most of the buyers are out of town, is the increased quantity of lumber of all kinds and grades which is arriving on consignment, but which, owing to the aforesaid cause, is difficult of sale at a price remunerative to shippers. It really seems a great pity that these reckless consignments cannot be controlled, as with these stocks to contend with it is difficult to place orders before shippers for goods to arrive. It is a fact that goods can be bought cheaper on this side of the Atlantic than on the other. This matter should be seriously reflected upon by shippers, as the result to them must mean heavy losses.

Trade with us is usually dull during the month of August, but we are hopeful for better things next month.

Leary & Co. report concerning American black walnut log that only logs of superior quality and dimensions are required. Values are from 3s to 4d per cubic foot. Medium and cull grades of walnut lumber continue steady, but first quality is in poor demand. Quotations range from 5s to 7s per cubic foot for first quality, 3s to 4s for medium, 2s to 2s 6d for culls.

The inventory of American quartered oak is exceedingly short, with prices ranging from 2s 6d to 4s 9d per cubic foot. The stock of plain oak planks is large and values are low. Boards are in poor demand. Logs are not required. First quality American whitewood is fairly steady, but the market is doing badly. The supply of medium quality culls is far in excess of demand, and is not being shipped. There is a shortage of white pine with quotations at 1s 9d to 2s 6d per cubic foot.

Liverpool.

A large quantity of that round section of white oak is being sold in quantities, and the prices are low. The market for white oak is not so good this spring that no one found time to stop and give due thought to values. Now that business is quiet and manufacturers are looking over the field with a view to sizing up the requirements, it is beginning to come home to the trade that plain oak is selling too low compared to the cost of logs. Oak has been growing in value so rapidly the past few years that some manufacturers have not kept step with it, and they only realize the full meaning of this advance when they start out hunting fresh raw material, and then it comes to them suddenly. It is coming home to the Louisville trade now and on every hand there is a call for better prices on plain oak and it appears to be getting strong enough to force a rise pretty soon.

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Thompson & McClure	4
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Brown, W. P., & Sons Lbr. Co.	2
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Crane, C., & Co.	50
Davidson-Benedict Company	1
Dawkins, W. H., Lumber Co.	5
Hayden & Lombard	49
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Thompson & McClure	4
Three States Lumber Co.	1

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Bliss-Cook Oak Company	36
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Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc.	3
Cummer, Diggins & Co.	3
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BATTLE CHICKAMAUGA**

Chattanooga, September 17-21, 1905

On September 18, 1905, will occur the forty-second anniversary of the Battle of Chickamauga. It is proposed to celebrate this memorable event with a reunion of the various regiments that participated in this memorable battle, and, in addition, to hold at the same time, a grand reunion of all the regiments that participated in the various battles fought around Chattanooga. This reunion will be held at Chickamauga National Park, September 18, 19 and 20, and the present indications are that it will be the largest and most notable gathering ever held in the South. On the above dates, the remnants from the armies of twelve states comprising the following: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Kentucky will assemble, many for the first time since they marched from its blood-stained fields, forty-two years ago.

Grand and glorious will be the meeting and all who attend will have cause to rejoice. The lowest rate ever secured has been given the entire public for this occasion, one cent per mile, short line distance.

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It will be many years, if ever again, that such an opportunity will present itself. See that your tickets read via the Louisville & Nashville R. R., the Battle-field Route. Call on your nearest railroad agent for rates and a traveling matter pertaining to the reunion, or write nearest representative of the Louisville & Nashville R. R.

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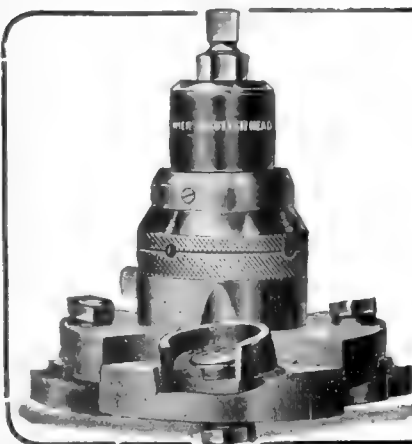
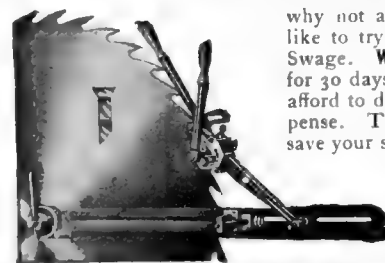
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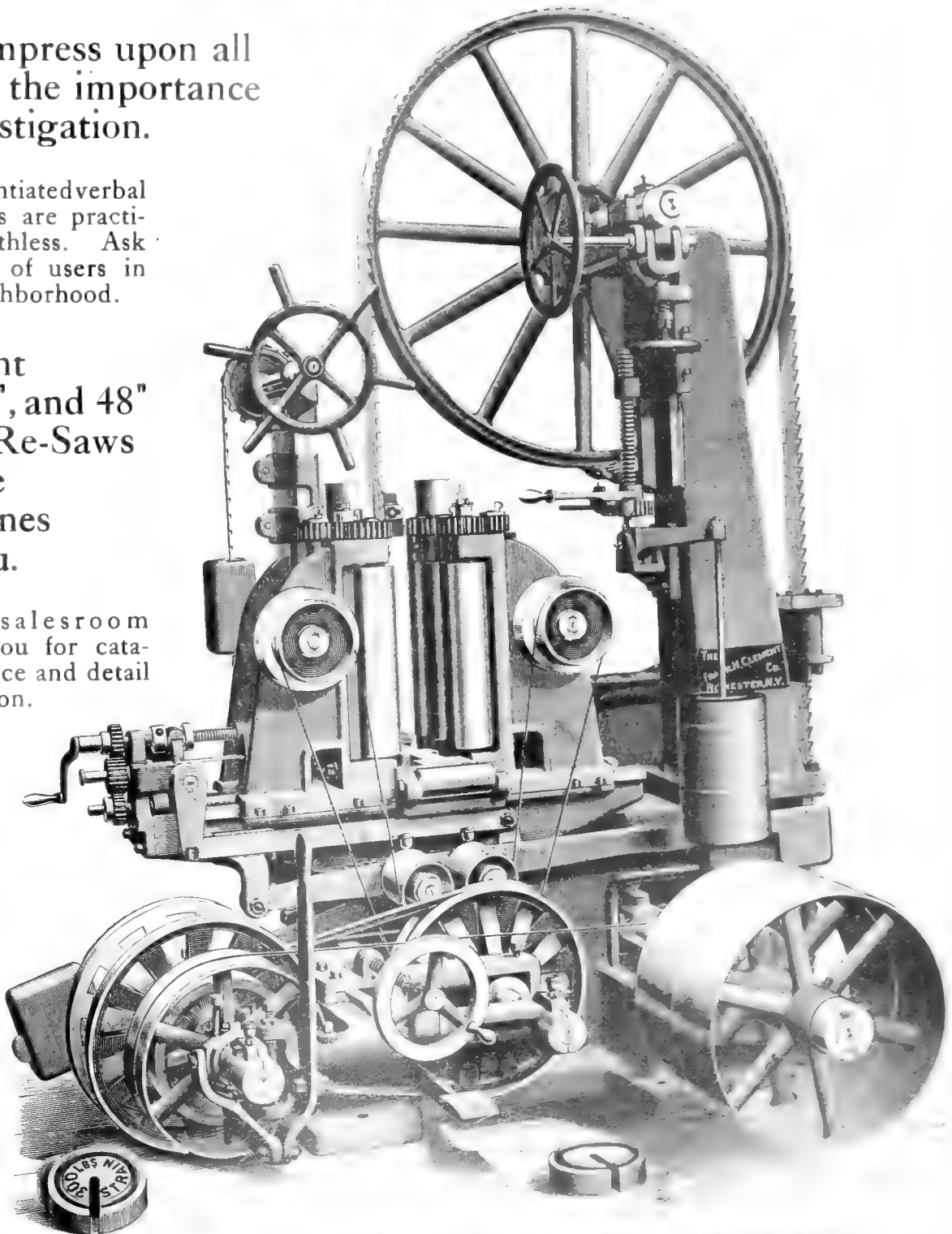
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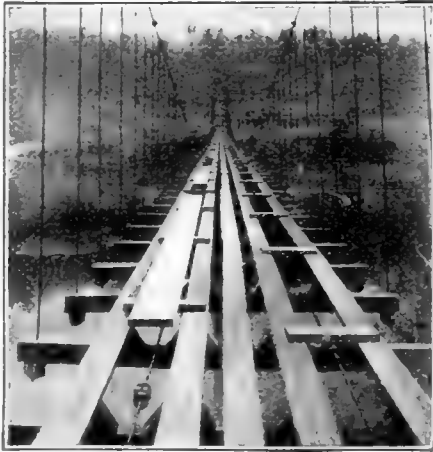
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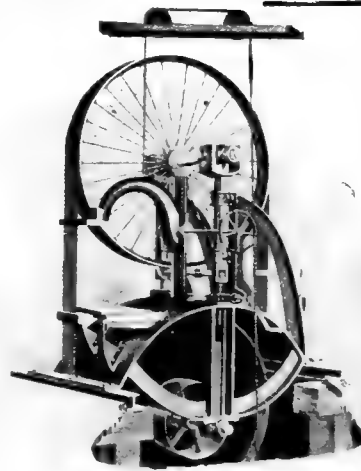
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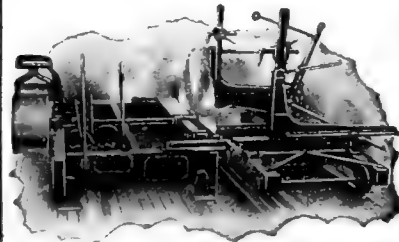


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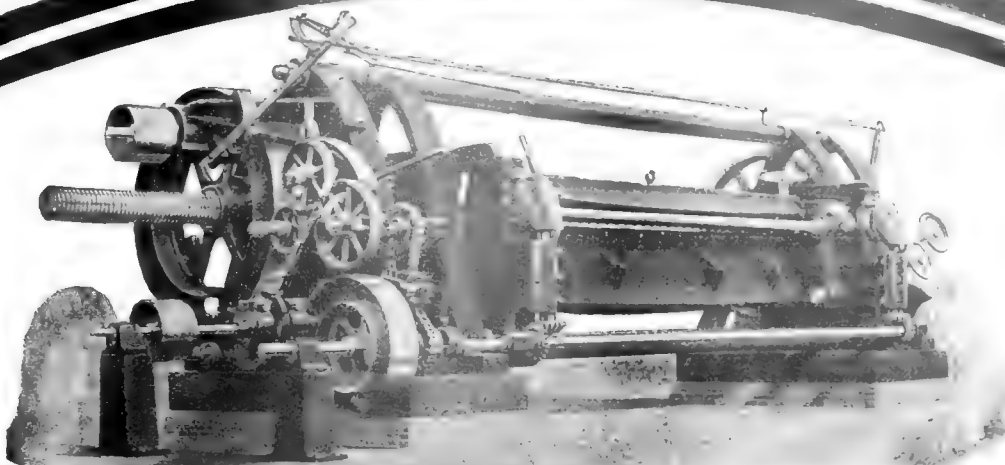
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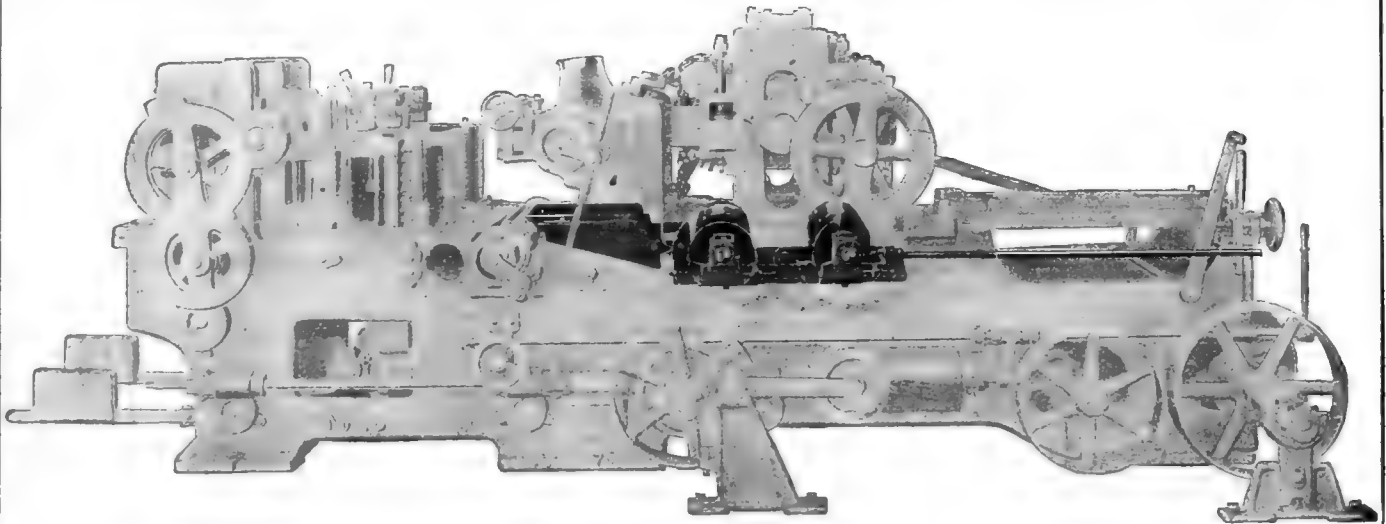
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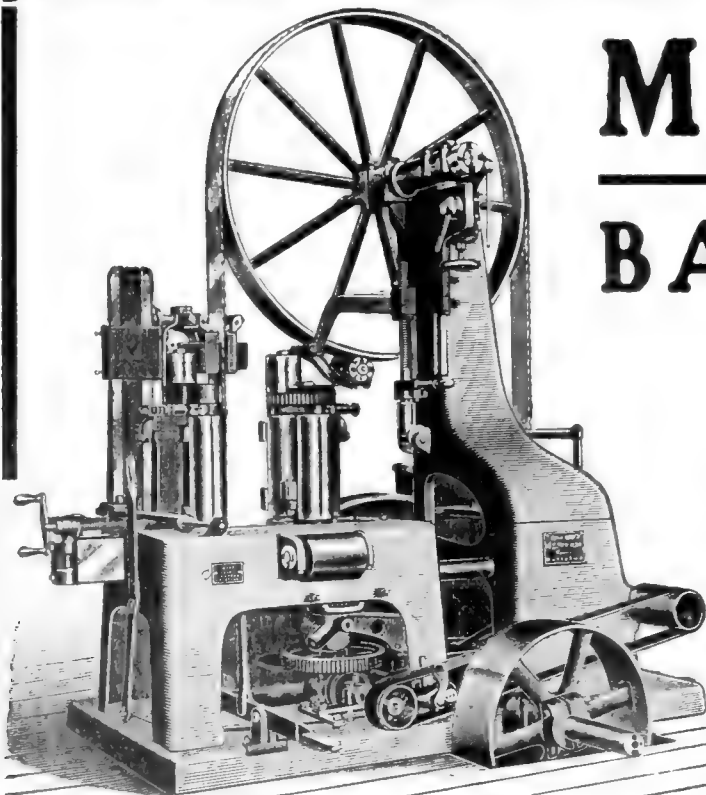


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Indiana Hardwoods

If you want to buy or sell, write us.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

D'HEUR & SWAIN LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

Our Specialty Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

LONG-KNIGHT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Quarter Sawed White and Red Oak a Specialty

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD
DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF
PENNSYLVANIA

The Nicola Brothers Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run, or sold
on grade. Bone dry; band
sawed. Send your inquiries.

Flint, Erving & Stoner Co.

WHOLESALE

LUMBER

Northern and Southern Hardwoods

A. M. Turner Lumber Company

Everything in lumber. We buy hardwoods
as well as sell them. If you have anything
to offer, please submit same to us. : :

LINEHAN LUMBER COMPANY

Hardwoods

SPECIALTIES--OAK
POPLAR AND CHESTNUT

D. L. GILLESPIE AND COMPANY

STRUCTURAL

O A K

OAK POPLAR CHESTNUT

Our
Specialties

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURG, PA.

TENNESSEE STOCK National Hardwood Grading Rules Used

Hardwood Board Rules

FOR
HARDWOOD
LUMBERMEN

Best Goods—Prompt Shipment.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO THE

HARDWOOD RECORD, 355 Dearborn Street.

Babcock Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PENNSYLVANIA
HARDWOODS
19,000,000 FEET ANNUALLY

LONG ON 6-4
HARD MAPLE

MILLS AND OFFICE
ASHTON, PA



MICHIGAN



McCLURE LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office and Yards: 520 to 530 FRANKLIN STREET
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Saw Mills: EUTAW, ALA.

Correspondence invited on all hardwoods.

J. S. GOLDIE MICHIGAN LUMBER

SPECIAL OFFERINGS FOR AUGUST

250 M feet Birch and Basswood, 450 M feet Maple, 50 M feet Cherry,
250 M feet Ash and Elm, and 25 M feet 4x5 green Maple for rail ship-
ment. 120 M feet 1" to 3" Maple, largely thick, on dock at Cheboygan.

Cadillac, : : : : : Michigan.

SOFT ELM AND ROCK ELM

FOR SALE BY

The R. G. Peters Salt & Lumber Co.

EASTLAKE, - - - - - MICHIGAN

Wm. H. WHITE AND COMPANY

BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN

MANUFACTURERS OF

HARDWOODS

MAPLE, SOFT AND ROCK ELM, BASSWOOD, BIRCH, BEECH AND HEMLOCK, CEDAR POSTS AND TIES

ANNUAL CAPACITY

30,000,000 FEET OF LUMBER :: 10,000,000 CEDAR SHINGLES

RAIL OR WATER SHIPMENTS CARGO SHIPMENTS A SPECIALTY

DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
DETROIT, MICH.

MILLS AT: Heaters, W. Va. Valley Bend, W. Va. Diana, W. Va. Parkersburg,
W. Va. McNutt Siding, W. Va.

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MANUFACTURER OF

Michigan Hardwood

And Hemlock Lumber—Cedar Products.

Following Stock Offered for Prompt Shipment:

750 M 4/4, 250 M 5/4 and 60 M 8/4 No. 2 C. & B. Maple.
350 M 4/4, 60 M 5/4 and 60 M 8/4 No. 3 Maple.
150 M 4/4, 50 M 5/4 and 40 M 8/4 select C. & B. end-piled White Maple.
160 M 4/4 and 75 M 8/4 No. 2 C. & B. Birch.
50 M 4/4, 100 M 5/4 No. 2 C. & B. Basswood.
75 M 4/4, 60 M 8/4 No. 2 C. & B. Soft Gray Elm.
160 M 4/4 No. 2 C. & B. Beech.
50 M 4/4 No. 3 Common Birch.
40 M 4/4 No. 3 Common Gray Elm.
25 M 4/4 and 10 M 5/4 No. 3 Common Basswood.
1 small cargo White and Norway Pine, 4/4 and 8/4.
1 cargo 4/4 and 8/4 Hemlock.

Car and Cargo Shipments. THOMPSON, MICH.

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

BOYNE CITY

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE
and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY PROMPT SHIPMENTS RAIL OR CARGO

The Mud Lake Lumber Co.

RABER, MICH.

Manufacturers of Hardwoods and Hemlock
Birch Our Specialty.

A. F. ANDERSON

Manufacturer and Wholesaler of

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Thick Maple (lengths piled separately), and White Maple, end-piled under
sheds, our specialties.

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THE SICKLESTEEL LUMBER COMPANY

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OUR SPECIALTIES—OAK TABLE TOPS Plain and Quartered, BIRCH LUMBER All
Thickness and Grades, CHESTNUT, ELM, BASSWOOD and GUM.

Write us for prices.

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LEADING HARDWOOD LUMBER MARKET
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REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURERS OF
WHOLESALEERS OF

HARDWOODS

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern **Hardwood Lumber**

MAIN OFFICE:

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DENNIS BROS.

Manufacturers of

**Hardwood Lumber and
Perfect Maple Flooring**

We Wish to Move at
Once of 1904 Stock:

35,000	ft. 4-4	Cherry No. 2 Com. and Better
365,000	" "	Birch " " "
40,000	" 5-4	" " "
221,500	" 4-4	Basswood " " "
70,000	" "	Red Birch. No. 1 and 2 Com.
30,000	" 8-4	Basswood. No. 1 Com. and Better

Main Office: 205-209 Michigan Trust Co. Bldg.

Thompson Lumber Co.

LIMITED

WE WANT PLAIN RED OAK

AND QUARTERED WHITE OAK

FOR SALE

Complete Stocks of

Michigan Elm, Birch, Ash and Basswood

VAN KEULEN & WILKINSON LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of
HARDWOOD LUMBER and CRATING STOCK
FOR SALE

Complete Stocks of Michigan Hardwoods—Maple, Beech, Birch,
Elm, Ash and Basswood.

Beech --- Birch --- Maple

WE HAVE ALL THICKNESSES

LONGFELLOW & SKILLMAN LUMBER CO.

Correspondence Solicited. Our Motto: "Prompt Shipments."

GIBBS & HALL, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Hardwood Lumber

WE DESIRE TO MOVE THIS DRY STOCK AT ONCE

200 M ft. 4-4 H. Maple 1st and 2nd 100 M ft. 4-4 S. Maple No. 2 C & B
200 M ft. 8-4 H. Maple No. 2 C & B. 1904 cut 300 M ft. 4-4 to 8-4 Beech, No. 2 C & B.
Choice cut 4-4 to 16-4 Birch all grades. 200 M ft. 4-4 to 8-4 S. Elm, No. 2 C & B.

QUOTATIONS MADE PROMPTLY.

J. F. Quigley Lumber and Land Co.

We carry Complete Stock, all Kinds, Grades
and Thicknesses in our Grand Rapids yards.

MIXED CARS AND PROMPT SHIPMENTS SPECIALTIES

WAGNER & ANGELL

WANTED

Oak, Elm, Ash, Birch, Bass, Hemlock and Pine Lumber and Lath.

FOR SALE

All of the above items and Red Cedar, Redwood and White Cedar, Shingles
and Posts

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If You Are Seeking a Location for a Sawmill or Wood
Working Factory, or for Timber or Coal Lands.

The line of the Tennessee Central R. R. offers the finest
opportunities in the South for the investor or manufacturer.
It is a new line, running through a rich and undeveloped
country, accessible by rail to all parts of the United States.
The section is especially rich in hardwoods.
For further information address

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RUSSEL WHEEL & FOUNDRY COMPANY

Builders of

Logging Cars

And **Logging**

Machinery



ARE ALWAYS PLEASED TO
GIVE OPPORTUNITY OF
SEEING OUR ADVAN-
CED EQUIPMENT.

Detroit, Mich.

ST. LOUIS, MO. HARDWOOD DEALERS

THE LARGEST HARDWOOD LUMBER MARKET IN THE WORLD.

Eighty Million Feet
Dry Stock Piled
in St. Louis yards
ready for immediate
shipment.

Ash,
Birch, Red and White
Cherry
Cottonwood
Cypress
Gum, Red and Tupelo
Hickory
Mahogany
Poplar
Red Oak, Plain and Quartered
White Oak Plain and Quartered
Walnut

The St. Louis whole-
sale dealers invite
correspondence with
manufacturers and
consumers of all
varieties of Hard-
wood Lumber.

LOTHMAN CYPRESS COMPANY

Foot of Angelica Street
LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS. Air-dried

MOSSBERGER-O'REILLY LUMBER CO.

Office: Main and Chambers Streets
HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

Chas. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lbr. Co.

Largest Manufacturers and Buyers of all Kinds of Lumber.
RED GUM OUR SPECIALTY. Office and Yards: 148 Carroll Street

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Hall Street between Branch and Dock
POPLAR, CYPRESS AND ASH

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Wholesale Yard Dealers
HARDWOOD LUMBER

MASSENGALE LUMBER COMPANY

Office and Yards, 2500 N. Main Street
Specialties: QUARTERED RED and WHITE OAK and POPLAR

THE F. H. SMITH COMPANY

Commercial Building
MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWOOD LUMBER

WALDSTEIN LUMBER COMPANY

Seventh and Victor Streets
HARDWOOD LUMBER DEALERS

THE BONSACK LUMBER COMPANY

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

A. J. LANG

Hardwoods Only
Specialty: WAGON STOCK

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET
IN THE WORLD

REPRESENTATIVE

HARDWOOD DEALERS

NATIONAL LUMBER MFG. CO.

1019 ASHLAND BLOCK

Manufacturers
of**Southern Hardwoods**

Oak, Poplar, Hickory, Ash, Cottonwood, Gum, Etc.

BAND MILLS } Smithfield, W. Va.
 } Jackson, Ala.CIRCULAR MILLS } Kentucky
 } Tennessee**W. O. KING & COMPANY**

: : : WHOLESALE : : :

HARDWOOD LUMBER

LOOMIS STREET BRIDGE

I AM IN THE MARKET TO BUY HARDWOOD LUMBERCan handle the cut of one or two good mills
on a cash basis. Send me your stock list.**CHAS. DARLING**

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HARDWOOD LUMBER

We are Buyers of both Northern and Southern Hardwoods

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FRANK R. CRANE

FRED D. SMITH

F. R. CRANE & COMPANY

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWOOD LUMBER

OFFICE AND YARDS: 440-462 N. BRANCH ST.

Will pay cash for all kinds of Hardwood Lumber and dry stock, and make inspection
at point of shipment if desired. Send Us Your Stock List.**R. A. WELLS LUMBER CO.**

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR

HARDWOOD LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

WRITE US BEFORE SELLING.

CLARK AND 22nd STREETS

HAYDEN & LOMBARD**WANT TO BUY FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT:**175 M ft. 1x13 to 17-12 to 16' Cottonwood box boards
1 carload 1x15 to 18-12 to 16' Poplar
1 " 12 1/4 x 17 -9 & 14' Sound square edged White Oak
16 M ft. 1x8" and up No. 1 Common & Better Basswood.
100 M ft. 1x8 & 10"**FOR AUGUST DELIVERY:**150 M ft. 1x8-14'
100 M ft. 1x8-16'
100 M ft. 1x8-9 or 18' No. 1 Common Yellow Pine or
150 M ft. 1x8-14' No. 1 Common Norway-K. D.
3300 pcs. 2x10-4' or multiples, hard Maple No. 2 and Better**CRANDALL & BROWN**

WHOLESALE

HARDWOOD LUMBER

YELLOW PINE AND CYPRESS

THIRTY-THIRD STREET AND CENTRE AVENUE

F. S. HENDRICKSON LUMBER COMPANY

1509 Masonic Temple,

Wholesale Southern Hardwoods,
Cottonwood, Gum, Oak, and Ash,

Always ready to contract for cuts of Southern Mills.

FRANK M. CREELMAN, RAILWAY EXCHANGE.

WHOLESALE

Northern and Southern LumberCAR LOTS, BARGE LOTS, CARGO LOTS OR MILL CUTS FOR FUTURE SHIPMENTS,
ANNUAL CONTRACTS OR IMMEDIATE REQUIREMENTS.**W. A. DAVIS****Hardwood Lumber**

1612 Marquette Bldg.

In the market for Plain and Quartered Sawed White and Red Oak. Make no
prices F. O. B. your shipping points. Will send inspector to receive lumber.**Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.**

1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH,
etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK,
POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.**RYAN & McPARLAND**

ALL KINDS OF

HARDWOOD AND WAGON STOCK

Write us before selling. If in the market to buy we can interest you.

Office and Yards: Corner Robey Street and Blue Island Avenue

Park Richmond

J. Slimmer

F. R. Slimmer

RICHMOND, SLIMMER & COMPANY

Manufacturers and Dealers in

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office and Yards

65 West Twenty-Second Street

511 RAILWAY EXCHANGE

CHICAGO

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE
SOUTH

IN THE MARKET FOR

OAK—ASH—POPLAR

ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

Office:
1219 West Sixth Street

Yards:
Sixth Street, below Harriet



BENNETT & WITTE

OFFER

Sap and Red Gum, Plain and Quartered
White and Red Oak, Plain and Quartered
Cottonwood, Ash, Elm, Cypress, Poplar,
Chestnut, Cherry, Walnut : : :

National Hardwood Lumber Association Inspection Used Only
Main Office: 224 West Fourth Street
Branch: Memphis, Tenn.

Timber Opportunities

INVESTIGATE the Hardwood Lumber opportunities in Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina. The territory tributary to the



offers exceptional openings for the manufacturer of Pine, Gum, Oak, Poplar and other soft and hardwood timber, excellent shipping facilities and markets for these and for Wooden Ware, Crates, Baskets, Box Shooks and other material. Write to-day for further information to

F. H. LaBAUME, Agr'l and Ind'l Agent
Dept. L, ROANOKE, VA.

Poplar, Oak,
Ash, Chestnut,
Sycamore,
W. Va. Spruce,
Pine and Elm

C. Crane & Co.
Hardwood Lumber

MILLS AND YARDS
CINCINNATI, O.
YEARLY CAPACITY
100,000,000 FT.
LONG BILL STUFF
A SPECIALTY

PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD

Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

DUHLMEIER BROS.,

CINCINNATI, O.

WM. H. & G. S. STEWART

Buy and Sell

OAK, ASH, POPLAR, BASSWOOD, CHESTNUT, WALNUT AND YELLOW PINE.

Can furnish stock cut to special order. We invite correspondence.

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At Highest Market Prices

Liberal terms to shippers desiring to utilize our distributing yards, planing mills and warehouses. Send for handsome illustrated folder setting forth the superior advantages of Cincinnati as a wholesale lumber market. We turn your mill products quickly into cash at a minimum cost.

Bring your lumber to Cincinnati to obtain best results. If you can't come, write

THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER COMPANY

Branch Office, Randolph Bldg., Memphis.

WESTERN LUMBER CO.

WILL PAY CASH FOR DESIRABLE LOTS OF

WALNUT, PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, ASH, MAPLE, SYCAMORE, ETC.

MILL MEN ARE INVITED TO SEND STOCK LIST.

Office and Yards: Richmond Street and McLean Avenue.

L. W. RADINA & COMPANY

Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of

HARDWOODS

Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, especially 1 1/2-inch stock, for immediate shipment.

CLARK STREET AND DALTON AVENUE

WANTED OAK, ASH, CHERRY and other HARDWOODS

PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES AND
SEND THE INSPECTOR TO RECEIVE

LELAND G. BANNING

OFFICE: 5th and Main
CINCINNATI

HARDWOOD TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

In tracts of from five hundred to fifty thousand acres, also pine and cypress. All original growth, convenient to transportation facilities. Sold either in fee or on stumpage basis, at from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per acre, depending upon cut, etc. Write for list of specific tracts, stating acreage and kind of timber preferred.

J. W. WHITE

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL AGENT, PORTSMOUTH, VA.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., HARDWOOD DEALERS

THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Ash, White and Brown

Basswood

Birch, Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm, Soft and Rock

Gum, Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple, Hard and Soft

Red Oak, Plain and
Quartered

White Oak, Plain and
Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood, Poplar

G. ELIAS & BRO.

955 to 1015 Elk Street,

Buy and Carry Large Quantities of All Kinds of Hardwoods.

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

1075 Clinton Street,

OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT.

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

940 Seneca Street,

Specialty: PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK.

EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY,

OUR QUARTERED OAK IS WIDE, LONG AND OF EVEN COLOR

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR.

ORSON E. YEAGER,

932 Elk Street,

Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR.

I. N. STEWART & BRO.

892 Elk Street,

Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK.

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER CO.

940 Elk Street,

Specialty: INDIANA WHITE OAK.

ANTHONY MILLER,

893 Eagle Street,

HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS.

TAYLOR & CRATE,

Prudential Building,

EVERYTHING IN HARDWOODS.

SCATCHERD & SON,

Yard, 1055 Seneca Street

Office, 886 Ellicott Square

HARDWOODS ONLY

W. M. RITTER LUMBER CO.

Main Office: COLUMBUS, OHIO

YELLOW POPLAR

White Oak, Basswood, Chestnut, Ash, White Pine and Hemlock

Stock All Band Sawed,
Square Edged,
Equalized.

We Want Your Business

Dry Kilns, Planing Mills,
Dressed Stock, Bevel
Siding, Drop Siding.

VAN SANT, KITCHEN & CO.

=====Old Fashioned=====

YELLOW POPLAR

Old Firm=====New Mill=====Correct Grades

5-8 and Wide Stock Specialties.

ASHLAND, KY.

Eastern Office: John L. Cochran, 33 East Twenty-Second St., New York City

YELLOW POPLAR

Manufacturers

**BAND SAWED
POPLAR LUMBER**

ALL GRADES

DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath and Squares

Specialty, Wide Stock.

LUMBER CO.

COAL GROVE, OHIO, U. S. A.

Hardwood Record

Tenth Year.
Semi-monthly.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 10, 1905.

Subscription \$2.
Single Copies, 10 Cents.

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CHERRY RIVER LUMBER?
BETTER ASK**

**CHERRY RIVER BOOM & LUMBER CO.
PHILADELPHIA**

BROWNLEE & COMPANY
DETROIT MICHIGAN

"The Thick Maple Folks"

Michigan Hard Maple, ANY THICKNESS OR
GRADE. Manufacture and price RIGHT.

RUMBARGER LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Ash, Basswood, Black Walnut, Butternut, Beech, Birch, Cherry, Chestnut,
Cottonwood, Cypress, Gum, Hickory, Maple, Poplar, Quartered Poplar,
Poplar Squares, Red Cedar, Plain Red Oak, Quartered Red Oak,
Plain White Oak, Quartered White Oak, White Oak Bill Stuff.

802 Harrison Building, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1 Madison Avenue, NEW YORK

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SAVE MONEY

Write for Our Tenth Annual Report

921-924 DREXEL BUILDING,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

LUMBER INSURERS GENERAL AGENCY

Offering the combined facilities of the Lumber Underwriters and the Lumber Insurance
Company of New York. Aggregate cash assets, \$500,000. Best facilities for handling
lumber insurance in all parts of the country. Right rates.

66 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

Wm. Whitmer & Sons

(INCORPORATED)

BRANCH OFFICES:

NEW YORK BOSTON PITTSBURG BUFFALO

General Offices, Girard Building
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE OF

HARDWOODS

Spruce, White Pine, Yellow Pine and Hemlock

FOR SALE—SPECIAL.

20 cars very dry 5-8 No. 2 Poplar.
(Runs well to 14 and 16 feet.)
1 car 5-8 clear Sap Poplar.
2 cars 5-8 No. 1 Common Poplar.

IN THE MARKET FOR

4-4 and 6-4 Common and Better Chestnut.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Common and Better
Red Oak.
Would be glad to receive your stock lists and prices.

The Keith Lumber Company

Office and Yard: Fourteenth and Wood Sts., Chicago

MAHOGANY

REDWOOD

RED CEDAR



CYPRESS

CHESTNUT

SPRUCE

HARDWOOD, POPLAR AND
SOUTHERN PINE LUMBER
Maple Flooring, Oak Timbers and Wagon Stock

PLAIN RED OAK

IS SOARING.

We have 1,000,000 ft. of It in Dry Stock

AT OLD PRICES

We can also fill any order for QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, CHESTNUT, HICKORY, ASH OR TENNESSEE RED CEDAR. TRY US.

Love, Boyd & Co. NASHVILLE,
TENNESSEE.

DRY LUMBER

At Our

Louisville Yards

Prompt Delivery

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.
75,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
18,000 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
15,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.
9,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
30,000 ft. 2 1/2 and 3 in. firsts & seconds.
150,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
80,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
40,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
22,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.
20,000 ft. 2 1/2 and 3 in. No. 1 common.
12,000 ft. 4/4 cull.
QUARTERED RED OAK.
14,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
18,000 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
8,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.
6,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.

38,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
12,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
7,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
3,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.
PLAIN WHITE OAK.
80,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
7,500 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
9,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.
22,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
8,000 ft. 10/4 firsts & seconds.
16,000 ft. 12/4 firsts & seconds.
127,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
20,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
30,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
50,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.
8,500 ft. 10/4 No. 1 common.
12,000 ft. 12/4 No. 1 common.

1 car Log Run.

ALL THICKNESSES IN CULL POPLAR, ASH, CHESTNUT.

PLAIN RED OAK.
47,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
5,000 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
9,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.
17,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
31,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
24,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
14,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
9,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.
WALNUT.
16,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
8,000 ft. No. 1 common.
10,000 ft. 5/4 to 14/4 common.
16,000 ft. 4/4 cull.
8,000 ft. 5/4 to 14/4 cull.

ASH.

1 car 4/4 firsts & seconds.
3,000 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
15,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.

20,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
50,000 ft. 4/4 common.
2,000 ft. 5/4 common.
20,000 ft. 6/4 common.
15,000 ft. 8/4 common.
POPLAR.
80,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
42,000 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
17,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.
58,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
3,000 ft. 10/4 firsts & seconds.
17,000 ft. 12/4 firsts & seconds.
6,000 ft. 16/4 firsts & seconds.
80,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
28,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
18,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
31,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.
12,000 ft. 10/4 No. 1 common.
8,000 ft. 12/4 No. 1 common.

Your Inquiries Would Be
Appreciated.

W. P. BROWN & SONS LUMBER CO.

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS
LOUISVILLE, KY.

CADILLAC

CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD
OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK.

Southern Michigan Hardwoods

BEST IN THE WORLD

We have in stock dry, for immediate shipment

4 1 1st and 2nd Clear Basswood
1 1 No. 1 Common Basswood
1 1 No. 2 Common Basswood

4 4 1st and 2nd Gray Elm
1 4 No. 1 Common Gray Elm
1 1 No. 2 Common Gray Elm
4 4 No. 3 Common Gray Elm
6 1 1st and 2nd Clear Gray Elm
6 4 No. 1 Common Gray Elm
8 4 1st and 2nd Clear Gray Elm
12 4 1st and 2nd Clear Gray Elm

4 4, 5 1, 6 1, 8 4, 10 4, 12 4, 16 4 1st and 2nd Clear Maple
4 4, 5 4, 6 4, 8 4 Selected End Dried Clear White Maple
5 4 6 4 and 8 1 No. 2 Common and Better Beech

SPECIAL

1/2 x 4, 5 and 6 Clear Basswood Beveled Siding

WE SOLICIT CORRESPONDENCE

Mitchell Brothers Company

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock for September:

MAPLE 5 4, 6 4, 8 4, 10 4, 12 4, 14 4, 16 4
GRAY ELM 4 4, 12 4
BASSWOOD 1 4
BIRCH 5 1, 6 4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

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Michigan Hardwoods

40,000 4/4 No. 2, common and better Basswood.

16,000 1 1/8" Maple, 42" long, runs largely 1st and 2nd.

25,000 8/4 Soft Elm—fine stock—largely 1st and 2nd.

3 cars 4 4 No. 3 Maple dry.

Cummer, Diggins & Co.

MANUFACTURERS

"CUMMER" MAPLE
AND BEECH FLOORING

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready
for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech,
Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

BUY DIRECT

Michigan Hardwoods

A young salesman, knowing what he understood
to be an established custom, changed a suit of
clothes to the expense account of his first trip,
but the Old Man disapproved the item and it was
stricken out. More wiser by this experience, the
items of his next account were more judiciously
prepared.

Ha! said the Old Man. These expenses are all
right. No suit of clothes this time.

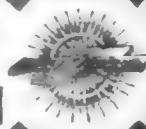
Ha! Ha! said the young man. It's there all
right but you can't see it.

Buy Direct if you do not want to pay
for the suit.

We Sell Only What We Manufacture



COBBS & MITCHELL
(INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN



MEMPHIS

THE HUB
OF THE
HARDWOOD WORLD

WE PLEASE PARTICULAR PEOPLE

OUR SPECIALTY IS

Quartered Oak, Both White and Red

WE ALSO HANDLE

Plain White and Red Oak, Ash and Gum

SPECIAL ITEMS

12000 ft. 1 1/4 x 10 in. and Wider Choice Quartered White Oak

11000 ft. 1 x 10 in. and Wider Choice Quartered Red Oak

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Hoyt & Woodin Cypress Co.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

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BLANTON-THURMAN CO

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F. R. GILCHRIST, Vice President
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W. E. SMITH LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of
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**Hardwood Lumber
Cottonwood and Gum**

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GET OUR PRICES TRY OUR LUMBER
WE SHIP ROUGH, DRESSED, RESAWED

COTTONWOOD GUM

WE have in all thicknesses and sizes the following kinds and amounts of lumber at places designated. Kindly send us your inquiries.

MEMPHIS YARD

Ash	1,036,300 feet
Quartered White Oak...	48,500 "
Plain White Oak.....	111,000 "
Quartered Red Oak.....	183,200 "
Plain Red Oak.....	82,500 "
Cypress	498,000 "
Cottonwood.....	240,000 "
Poplar	359,500 "

SELMA YARD

Poplar	598,500 feet
Bay Poplar.....	545,500 "
Red Gum	38,200 "
Cypress	420,500 "

BERCLAIR YARD

Cypress	350,000 feet
---------------	--------------

DELL YARD

Plain Red Oak	350,000 feet
---------------------	--------------

J. W. Thompson Lumber Co.

Office and Yards: Randolph Road and I. C. R. R.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

"DEFIANCE" WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS OF
HIGH GRADE TOOLS

✱ FOR MAKING ✱

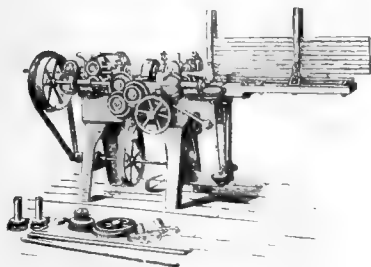
Hubs, Spokes, Wheels,
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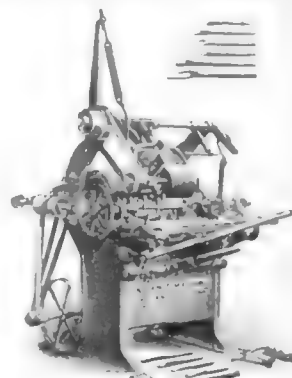
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HAMMER AND HATCHET HANDLE LATHE

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Perfect Manufacture. Special Treatment.
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Rough, Dressed, Resawed and Worked.

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MOREHOUSE, MISSOURI

THE

KENTUCKY LUMBER & VENEER CO. HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS

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SPECIALTIES:

PLAIN WHITE OAK
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OAK PLANKING
RAILROAD TIES

We manufacture all the lumber we sell from original forest timber. Therefore the lengths and widths are good. All logs are manufactured in ten to thirty days after being felled insuring bright, new stock, free of sap worms and rot.

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HARDWOOD LUMBER

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A SPECIALTY

WE BUY MILL CUTS

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The Leavitt Lumber Co.

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HARDWOODS**

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Yards and Office:
Center Avenue, near 35th Street **CHICAGO****THE "FINEST" MAPLE FLOORING****W. D. YOUNG & CO.**
BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.

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NORTHERN HARDWOODS
AND "IDEAL" STEEL-BURNISHED
ROCK MAPLE FLOORING
WELLS, DELTA COUNTY, MICHIGAN

We own an extensive hardwood forest area, railroads, sawmills and the largest and best equipped flooring factory in the world. Let us make you quotations

Wolverine Brand Maple Flooring
="THERE IS NONE BETTER"=

It is the same old story, but we want you to know what WOLVERINE BRAND will do for you, and what it will cost you. We want to do this before you place your next order. If we make you quotations, we expect the quality and prices will get your order. TRY US.

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Kiln Dried

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and

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COMPANY**

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INCORPORATED 1902.

The Michigan Maple Company

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SEPTEMBER STOCK LIST

MAPLE		BIRCH		BASSWOOD	
1 in.	2,000,000 ft.	1 in.	500,000 ft.	1 in.	300,000 ft.
1 1/2 "	100,000 "	1 1/2 "	100,000 "	1 1/2 "	30,000 "
2 "	400,000 "	2 "	100,000 "	2 "	50,000 "
2 1/2 "	1,000,000 "	2 1/2 "	50,000 "	3 "	75,000 "
3 "	200,000 "	3 "	75,000 "		4,000 "
3 1/2 "	500,000 "	ROCK ELM		GRAY ELM	
4 "	500,000 "	2 in.	25,000 ft.	1 in.	300,000 ft.
	400,000 "	2 1/4 "	50,000 "	1 1/2 "	200,000 "
BEECH		WHITE MAPLE		3 "	200,000 "
1 in.	500,000 ft.	End Piled		ASH	
1 1/4 "	250,000 "	1 in.	100,000 ft.	1 in.	500,000 ft.
1 1/2 "	300,000 "	1 1/2 "	20,000 "		
2 "	100,000 "	2 "	50,000 "		
2 1/2 "	200,000 "				

KELLEY LUMBER & SHINGLE CO., Traverse City, Mich.

Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring,
Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

Vol. XX.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 10, 1905.

No. 10.

Hardwood Record

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month

By The **HARDWOOD COMPANY**

HENRY H. GIBSON
FRANK W. TUTTLE

President
Sec-Treas.

OFFICES:

Sixth Floor Ellsworth Bldg., 355 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Telephones: Harrison 4960. Automatic 5659.

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General Market Conditions.

The hardwood market throughout the country on the whole is strong. However, there are local features that are militating seriously against certain sections. The yellow fever scare has gone far beyond the limits of yellow fever infection, with the result that the actual production and shipping of lumber in a large portion of the oak, gum, cypress and cottonwood sections of the country is very much interfered with and largely reduced. Thus, the prevailing condition is interfering materially with loading out stock to supply the needs of the consuming trade. Quarter sawed oak is improving, inasmuch as the dearth of plain sawed is such that people who must have oak for their products are obliged in many instances to supplement their stocks with quartered, where naturally they would employ plain sawed.

The poplar situation is very good, and prices of the better qualities are strong, while the demand for lower grades is improving. In sympathy with poplar, cottonwood is doing better than it has at any time during the season. The demand for cypress exceeds shipping possibilities and prices rule strong and high. Of the minor southern woods, all are in excellent shape, generally speaking.

Not quite so good a tone ordinarily prevails in the northern hardwood producing sections as in the middle South. For some strange reason, those sterling northern products, red birch and basswood, are far from active. Prices are still here very good strength in Michigan, but quite a number of Wisconsin operators have recently shaded prices on both these woods in an attempt to move large blocks. Gray elm is in very fair shape and the demand for rock elm and black ash is far in excess of supply.

All the good inch maple in the north country is pretty well sold, up to medium dry stock. The Michigan Maple Company, which controls a large portion of the output of the region, has recently advanced the price on all thicknesses of No. 1 and 2

common \$1. This action really shows little advance in general maple values, but the change was made to equate the manifest discrepancy between the price of No. 1, which under National rules is only required to cut twenty five per cent, and which has found a ready sale at \$8 for some time, and No. 2, which needs must show fifty per cent cutting, and which heretofore has been listed at \$9 at common Michigan producing points. The present Michigan list on hard maple is \$22 for firsts and seconds, \$16 for No. 1 common and \$10 for No. 2 common. There is not very much thick maple in first hands, the larger portion of it having met an advance sale mainly with Chicago jobbing houses. The trade in this stock running in five, six, eight, ten, twelve, fourteen and sixteen quarter has been a little slow during the past sixty days, but now there is every indication of a marked improvement in the demand. The holders of this class of stock will unquestionably reap a very handsome profit from their spring purchases. The immense sale of inch maple during the season is largely traceable to the extraordinary demand that has prevailed for maple flooring.

Generally speaking, the export trade is "lullish," which an unfortunate result is principally due to the tool consignment methods practiced by not a few would be exporters.

The veneer business is still in very good shape. The demand for all lines of veneers, from the most furniture stock to basket material, is keeping all the plants fully occupied, and many of them are running double shift.

The maple, oak and beech flooring trade is good in all parts of the country. The demand in all cases is fully up to the capacity of the factories, and in many instances is in excess of the possibilities of getting stock through the machines.

Forestry in Michigan.

In this issue of the Hardwood Record considerable space is devoted to the proceedings incident to the organization of the Michigan Forestry Association at Grand Rapids last week. The association was fortunate in having its deliberations presided over by Hon. Arthur Hill of Saginaw, a lumberman whose reputation is not confined to his own state, but is practically the country wide.

The gathering very readily developed into a steady forestry youngster, and the citizens of Michigan may be congratulated that earnest, energetic, practical men have put their shoulders to the wheel for this much needed movement in the Wolverine state, so that they are going to make a most determined effort to convert that commonwealth into a work that will mean the eventual redemption of vast areas of land which is now a waste. The time and conditions are particularly opportune for this work, and it is no surprise that the forest has an immense deal of work to do in the future. The work is already being rewarded with

Michigan's strong forestry movement is now getting millions of acres of land to be planted with trees. The state has a vast area of land which is now a waste. The time and conditions are particularly opportune for this work, and it is no surprise that the forest has an immense deal of work to do in the future. The work is already being rewarded with

chief work that lies before the Michigan Forestry Association. Although not at all pessimistic with regard to the outcome, the *HARDWOOD RECORD* believes that only harmonious and united effort on the part of the many influential people already interested can carry the aims of the association forward to ultimate fulfillment.

Primarily, any movement in this direction will be resented by the many political henchmen of the auditor general's office, who in the aggregate, receive an immense sum for handling the clerical work incidental to Michigan tax title lands. The association will also be opposed by the average Michigan country newspaper, a large source of whose revenue lies in the annual publication of tax sale advertising. Again, the average Michigan lumberman is chary of any forestry legislation, as he fears it may mean a serious expense to him in requiring that he rid his forest of debris as he proceeds with his work, and also that he may be required to provide against fire incident to the operation of his logging railroads. Furthermore, the majority of northern Michigan railways will fight shy of the movement, as thus far their education in the development of that section has been chiefly in inducing settlers to locate in the vicinity of their lines. They claim that timber growth is too slow a proposition for a railroad to wait for; a settler on a "new forty" will deliver them three earloads of potatoes to haul the first year he establishes his farm, besides spending more or less money with them for travel. Nor is the southern Michigan farmer interested in a forestry proposition, as it does not appeal to, nor affect him directly at all. His opinion pertains to a remote country.

So there is work ahead of this association. It must needs interest the southern Michigan farmer in forestry by securing legislation that shall relieve him from taxation if he wishes to propagate a wood lot on his farm. It must interest the railroad man in the remote future of his railway property. It must educate the lumberman to the belief that from a commercial standpoint the proposition is a good one. It must impress upon the country newspaper editor that the upbuilding of his country means more to him financially than the little revenue from tax sales advertising, and it doubtless will have to coax the jobs away from the auditor general's force by promising them better ones in the forestry service.

Here's good luck and hard work to the Michigan Forestry Association!

Small Towns as Manufacturing Sites.

In a recent interview, T. J. Wilcox, vice president and general manager of the Linderman Box & Veneer Company of Eau Claire, Wis., talked frankly concerning the advantages which manufacturers enjoy in being located in cities of the size and type of his Wisconsin town. He declares that he is provided with a class of help which, for intelligence and energy, cannot be duplicated in any of the larger cities; that his business is never disturbed by labor troubles; and that the cost of his labor is below that of larger places. He says nearly all his men own their own homes in the vicinity of the plant, and that generally they are of high character, industrious and thoroughly reliable.

The industrial situation prevailing in Eau Claire is typical of that in the majority of towns of corresponding size in all parts of the country, and is in marked counterdistinction to the conditions obtaining in practically all the large cities of the United States. The constant recrudescence of labor troubles in cities of the type of Chicago is becoming such a menace to manufacturing enterprises that if a halt is not called very soon on the iniquitous methods pursued by the leaders of labor unions, many important industries will be lost to the big cities, and will seek locations remote from such disturbances.

Announcement.

It is with pleasure that the *HARDWOOD RECORD* announces that it will soon issue as supplements two handsome photogravure reproductions of wash drawings from the pen and brush of the artist-lumberman, Robert L. Stearns of Ladington, Mich., and Stearns, Ky. The subjects of these two works of art are *The Axeman* and *The Cant Hook Man*. Both are forceful and lifelike character sketches of stalwart lumber jacks, and aside from their intrinsic merit as works of

art, should appeal to the average lumberman. They are to be executed on fine Japanese paper and plate marked. From the proofs submitted by the photogravure artist, the *HARDWOOD RECORD* can assure its readers that the supplements will be of a higher type than any which have heretofore accompanied this publication, and both will be well worthy a place on the walls of the finest office.

For the privilege of reproducing these pictures, acknowledgment is made to the owner, W. L. Wallace, the expert timber man of Chicago.

Decadence of the Lumber Industry.

It is estimated that the visible supply of lumber in the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan on Aug. 1 was 200,000,000 feet short of the stocks in the corresponding period of last year. The reason for this decline in the quantity of lumber in first hands is manifestly occasioned by the cutting out of many of the old plants, and an inability to secure additional stumpage lands for new operations in the sections named.

The South and the Northwest have supplanted the upper Mississippi valley and the lake regions as large producers of lumber. The output in Oregon and Washington is showing a remarkable increase and the supply on hand awaiting shipment is larger than is to be found in all other states of the Union. The building and industrial activities of the North, middle West and East require the importing of a very large quantity of lumber. It is not infrequent in a modern lumber yard to see fir from Washington, sugar pine and redwood from California, cypress from Louisiana, yellow pine from Texas, oak from Arkansas, maple from Michigan and hemlock from Pennsylvania.

Thus freight rates are an important feature in the lumber business of today, and materially tend to increase the cost to the consumer. There is no immediate promise of lower prices while freight rates are maintained at their present standard, and it is doubtful if freight rates can consistently be lowered to any considerable extent and leave the hauling of lumber a profitable portion of railroad earnings. Rates now in many instances are within the recognized just standard of half a cent a ton per mile, and on an ordinary haul of 500 to 1,000 miles, there cannot be very much fault with rates as low as these.

Expert Opinion.

Robert Mitchell Floyd, the eminent editor of the *Trade Press List*, of Boston, pays his compliments to *The Great Central Market*, a new trade publication, fathered and edited by the Chicago Commercial Association. He says that the enterprise will be a tremendous absorbent in two ways; first, its pages will be open for sale to the manufacturing concerns of the whole of the United States who sell any of their manufactures or merchandise in that city; second, it will force the trade press of Chicago to be financially subservient, and make them, too, advertisers in its pages. To him *The Great Central Market* is but a new form of the "house organ" horror. Mr. Floyd continues by saying that "it has been stated by eminent authority that the trade press of Chicago is already receiving its most substantial support outside of Chicago."

Timber in Brazil.

Very few people have an adequate idea of the vast timber resources of Brazil. That country is rich in mahogany, oak and many other varieties of the highest type of timber growth. It is alleged that the timber region of South America contains more standing mahogany than there ever was white pine in the United States. Brazil is only waiting for American energy to make it one of the greatest and most profitable lumber producing areas of the world. Reciprocity will eventually prevail between the South American countries and the United States, and then will be seen an impetus of the lumber business that will provide a source of future supply for this country—a most extravagant user of lumber—entirely independent of our own forests.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

A Mean Man.

A maiden named Josephine King
Dropped dead while attempting to sing,
Then a neighbor next door,
Whom her songs had made sore,
Bowed his head and said: "Death, where's thy
sting?"
KANSAS CITY TIMES.

Misunderstood.

A Toast.

The Difference.

Some men are poor
because they are honest;
others are honest
because they are rich
and can afford to be.

A Good Thing.

It is a good idea to
speak well of your
self; your friends will
attend to the other
side of it.

An Honest Man.

An honest man
neither sells himself
nor buys others.

Will Admit It.

Even a bad lum-
berman will admit
that honesty is the
best policy—for oth-
ers.

The Reason.

A good many men
sign their communica-
tions to a newspaper
for publication and
not as an evidence of
good faith.

Just the Name.

The name "soda-
water" is what kills
the stuff in the ap-
preciation of most
men.

There Are Some.

You wouldn't know
some people had ever
been on earth if you
didn't accidentally
stumble onto their
tombstones.

Life.

Life is a burden
only to those who
have nothing to do.

Quite True.

It's a blessed day when a man discovers
that he is a fool, for then he begins to ac-
quire wisdom.

The Best Way.

By ignoring an enemy it often happens
that you hit him the hardest blow.

GROWTH OF THE HARDWOOD INDUSTRY.



Son: Papa, look at that tree! It's the biggest in the forest!
Father: Right you are, my son!

Hard Indeed.

It's hard to re-
sist temptation and
get the girls from the
average man's eyes.

Only Bachelors.

It is only bachelors
who speak contempt-
uously of marriage.
You don't hear mar-
ried men mention it.

Sticks to It.

Woman is a com-
mon term, but what man
is willing to give her
a divorce.

It Pays.

It pays to be good,
for if you get into
the penitentiary it
shortens your term.

An Advantage.

When it comes to
shopping mixed
grades, a lumberman
takes fewer chances
than a burglar.

Traded It.

At one time Death
had the reputation of
owning a "pale
horse"; he now pos-
sesses an automobile.

One Better.

A very smart man
invariably bumps up
against another who
is just a little smart-
er.

Quite a Number.

For many men
spend their time hop-
ing to be the best in
some way, working for
nothing.

Objectionable.

It is objectionable to buy
a horse that is not a horse,
and to sell a horse that is not a horse.

A Motto.

It is a motto to say
that you are a fool, for then
you are a fool.

The Tax Man.

The tax man is a man
who takes a lot of money
from a lot of people.

Rare.

Rare is a word
that is used to describe
something that is not
common.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

SEVENTEENTH PAPER.

American Holly.

Ilex opaca Ait.

Holly is of the *Aquifolaceae* family and grows in America and Europe, where the brilliant evergreen foliage and red berries have long been associated with the Christmas season. The name holly is probably a corruption of "holly," this opinion being confirmed by the fact that the German name is *Christdorn*, the Danish name *Christdorn*, and the Swedish name *Christdorn*. Holly wood is noted for its fine, even grain, but chiefly for its smooth, ivory white color, fitting it for the white of inlaid work, for carvings and other decorations where white colored and fine qualities of wood are required. The woods afforded by this growth are demanded in small and very perfect pieces to be used for purposes for which no other appears to be equally fitted. The principal European holly is *Ilex aquifolium*, while in this country it is *Ilex opaca*. The wood is classed as boxwood, and the name applies to several woods noted for their fine, compact structure, rendering them suitable for fine carvings, such as are required in wood engraving. The eastern product, as cut from the true box, is so highly prized as to be sold by the pound, while American boxwood is chiefly derived from the flowering dog wood, Mexican persimmon and rose bay.

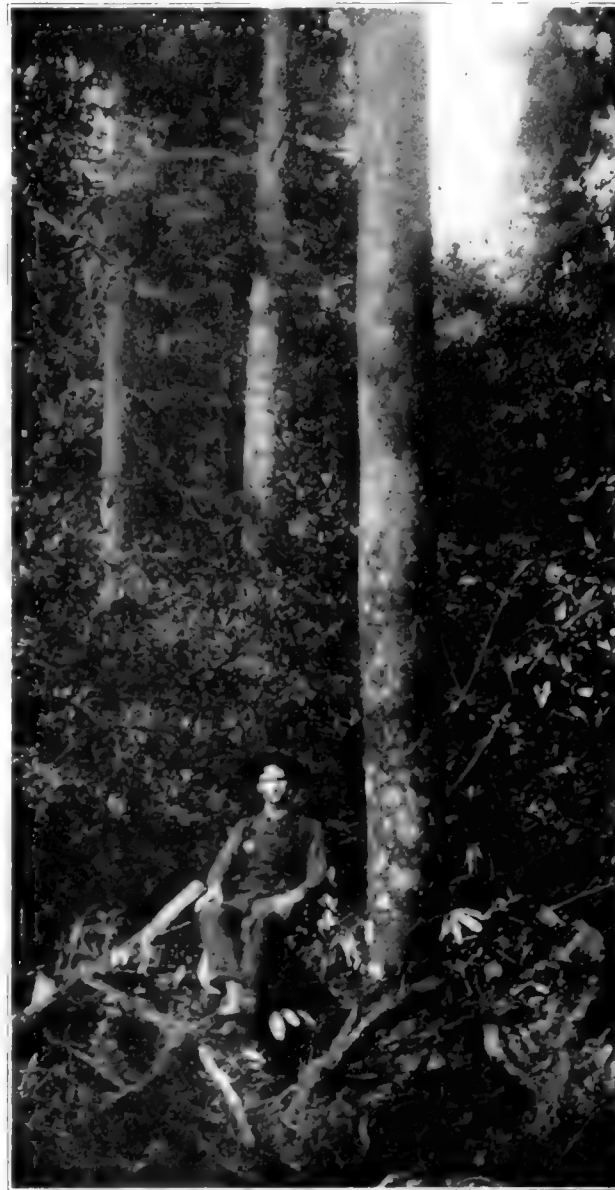
A feature peculiar to all varieties of holly wood growth is that the layers of fibers alternately cross one another, so that the wood may be said to crumble rather than split. It has no superior for implements that must be fine, true and strong, such as the sheaves of small pulleys and the handles of tools.

The range of growth of American holly, according to the Check List of Forest Trees of the United States and Sargent's Forests of North America, is from the coast region of Massachusetts to the Mosquito Inlet and Charlotte Harbor in Florida, and from southern Indiana through the Mississippi valley to the Gulf, and through Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and eastern Texas; sparsely, as far west as the valley of the Colorado river. Sargent avers that the tree reaches its greatest development in the rich bottoms of southern Arkansas and eastern Texas.

The shrub or tree is known as holly in Rhode Island, Delaware, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana

and Arkansas; American holly in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and as white holly in Virginia.

In shape the head of the holly tree is compact, with spreading branches. In height it ranges from the veriest bush to fifty feet or



TYPICAL AMERICAN HOLLY FOREST GROWTH, LOWER APPALACHIAN RANGE.

more. Its time of bloom is April to June, and it fruits in September. While generally recognized authorities specify its northern range of growth to be that of Massachusetts Bay, R. P. Raymond, of the veteran veneer manufacturing house of Adams & Raymond, Indianapolis, avers that the finest quality of holly that he ever cut into veneers grew in Maine.

The bark of the white holly is light gray in color, fine and very smooth. As will be noted in the illustration of the bole of a typical holly tree herewith pictured, the bark has a somewhat mottled and almost lustrous appearance. The specimen of the tree shown was photographed by the editor of the *HARDWOOD RECORD* in Blount county, Tennessee, and was

sixteen inches in diameter, and growing as it did among tall and heavy timber, had attained the unusual length of body of forty feet.

The leaves of white holly are small, alternate, elliptical or oval, with pointed apex, the teeth sharp and spine-like, far apart; sinuses rounded; feather veined, with veins indistinct on the lower surface; in color the leaves are evergreen, dark green and glossy above, lighter and tinged with yellow below; very thick and stiff; glabrous. The flowers are white, both staminate and pistillate; axillary, and having their parts in fours. The fruit is a bright-red drupe, growing in clusters which frequently remain on the tree well into the winter.

The popular associations of holly are all with the season of merry-making and the blazing log of the Yuletide. In the north country, mingled with the white berry and green leaves of the mistletoe, it is the chief Christmas decoration. In the southland it constitutes the Christmas tree of both young and grown-up children. In its wild state, in midwinter, the tree is a glorious sight, with its beautiful bright berries and thick brilliant green leaves, with the glistening white of the snow-covered earth as a background, and the bare, gaunt branches of other trees outlining the landscape.

The wood of white holly is light, soft, not strong, but tough rather than hard, close grained, very compact and easily worked. The medullary rays are numerous but inconspicuous. The color is nearly white, turning to a yellowish white with exposure. The sapwood is still lighter. The wood lends itself readily to staining and ebonying, and is one of the very highest

classed veneer materials produced in this country. The specific gravity is 0.5818, as compared with ash, 0.76. It is admirably adapted for fine cabinet work, interior finish and turnery of the highest class. The recorded dry weight is from forty five to fifty five pounds per cubic foot.

From a commercial standpoint one of the best authorities on American holly is Thomas

W. Childs, of Sumter, S. C. At the request of the HARDWOOD RECORD, he has supplied the following information on the subject. In reading Mr. Child's analysis, however, it must be borne in mind that he speaks of holly from his local environment, and not from a specific knowledge of its growth in all sections of the United States. The fact that he drops into humor in connection with the valuable facts he presents concerning the tree



PRINT OF AMERICAN HOLLY LEAF, ACTUAL SIZE.

against the statements being authoritative.

"Holly is the name by which a number of small trees or shrubs, chiefly of the genus *Ilex* and family *Aquifoliaceæ* are commonly known. There are twelve or fourteen species of *Ilex* in the United States but most of these and its growth does not in any way militate are small shrubs and therefore unsuitable for the purposes for which the larger species are

used. When, however, the name indicates, as when properly capitalized in manufacture, a perfectly white wood. It is of fine texture and when seasoned is quite hard. It is elastic and capable of taking on such a beautiful polish as to resemble ivory. Probably ninety-percent of all the holly heretofore used in the United States was employed in the inside work of pianos. It is suitable for many other purposes, however, and it undoubtedly will come more into demand as time passes.

"The writer has been furnishing white holly to firms who manufacture it into lumber and veneers for eighteen years, and he knows a great deal more about where it grows best and how to get it out of the swamps than he does about other matters in connection with it. He has been informed, however, that the finest American species is the *Ilex opaca*, whatever that may mean, but he is inclined to believe that a better name than this would be *hollybusque thatibus growsibus inibus boggybus swampsibus andibus isibus costin' tobust outibus ofibus thosibus swampsonbust*.

"The white holly grows to perfection as regards size and clearness of timber only in those river swamps of the southern states that are subject to overflow by freshets which bring down from the hill country a clay sediment and deposit it on the lowlands below the Piedmont section and adjacent to the rivers. This is quite evident, for white holly growing on the poorer soils of uplands, is nothing more than a shrub or very small and knotty tree, but on the rich alluvial soil of the river swamp, develops into trees ranging in size from ten to thirty inches across the stump and producing a stick of clear timber six to sixteen feet long. The largest holly-tree ever cut by the writer measured thirty-three inches in diameter at the 'blossom-end,' but this must have been the grand-daddy of 'em all, as no other tree of this diameter has been since discovered. Holly, as is well known, is an evergreen, and a rather singular fact regarding it is that it sheds the old leaves in the spring, while putting out the young leaves and blossoms.

"The flowers are white, 'smellish,' and rather like those of the holly that bees could have been seen to visit. They are not so everlastingly fragrant as some flowers, as never to know what tired means, or when they have accomplished the duty of life's luxuries.

"Holly-wood contains more or less sap at all times; consequently, in order that the lumber may turn out bright and perfectly white, it is necessary to fell the trees and saw up the timber in the fall and winter months. The colder and clearer the weather at the time the wood is manufactured, the



FLOWERS, LEAVES AND FRUIT, AMERICAN HOLLY.

more satisfactory the product as regards color. If manufactured during a warm moist period, the wood is apt to mildew and turn blue in drying. The berries, which are green at first, ripen in midwinter, and turn red. All birds are fond of them. Robins especially devour them greedily, and gather in large numbers in the trees where the berries are ripest. Farmers have sometimes hesitated to sell holly-trees because their destruction might diminish the robin crop.

"Great quantities of bushes and branches, with the ripe red berries on them, are annually shipped north about Christmas time for decorative purposes."

Planning a Veneer Factory.

Volumes have been printed in the various trade journals about the veneer industry, but little has been said about planning and equipping a veneer plant. A new catalogue recently published by the Coe Manufacturing Company of Painesville, Ohio, gives some good advice on this subject, shows a number of ground plans to work from, and attempts to show the value of uniformity in planning and equipping veneer plants. Heretofore individual concerns entering the business gathered pointers here and there, and then planned their plants to suit their own needs. Of course, considering the great variety in the work to be done, as well as local conditions, this is to some extent necessary. However, it simplifies matters materially to have a general basic plan to work on, and as a step to

this end the efforts of the Coe Manufacturing Company deserve commendation. The ground is well covered in a general way in the statement made in the Coe catalogue that, "The mill site and other local conditions govern to a large extent the economical placing of the machinery in a veneer plant. It is not wise to build your mill unless you have a definite plan of the arrangement of your machinery in mind. To produce veneer economically and to realize the greatest profit in your business you must exercise too much care in the arrangement. There is only one general rule to follow, and that is, to so place your machines that the stock in process of manufacture shall pass directly from one machine to another in the exact order of operation required, and at all stages moving toward the

packing room or warehouse." To aid veneer manufacturers in attaining these points a few simple mill plans are shown. For instance, an examination of the simplest plan, which is herewith reproduced, makes it evident that it was designed to impress this idea, for the machinery arrangement is drag saw, boiling vats, veneer cutter, clipper and squeezer arranged in the order of their use, with a drier on the side and a knife grinder between. The plan serves, further, to illustrate the point of economy admirably, but when all the working details are included there are other things to be considered that may greatly alter these plans. However, this does not affect the main object, which is illustrating the order of continuity.

The following is a list of the points in locating

either a sawmill or a veneer plant is the log yard or pond, and the plant should so be laid out as to give the best facilities possible for handling logs as they come into the yard and for getting them from the log yard into the factory with the least trouble. Beginning with the log track or haul-up, which, instead of connecting directly with the mill, must reach it usually via boiling vats, logs usually go on to the floor or deck for peeling, then into the veneer machine, and on to the clipper table. This is not always the case, and it is usually advisable to stop at the rotary veneer machine and make a study of the work and of the machines with which it is to be done.

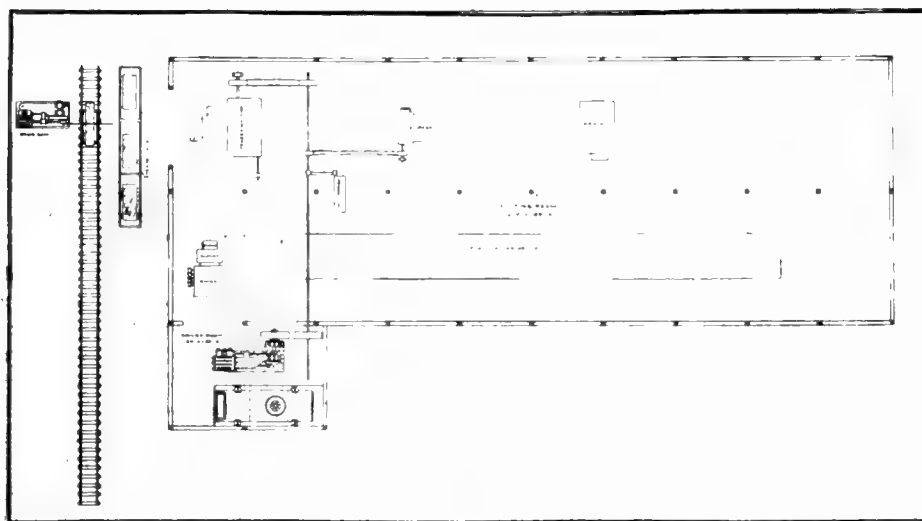
The first and most important thing is the laying out of the track for handling the logs from the yard to the mill. In some cases logs are pulled out of the pond with the regulation bull chain, with a log deck and drag saw at the top, where they are cut into block lengths and then go direct to the dock of the boiling vats, but more frequently, even though logs are brought in by water, they

is in the center of the yard the drag saw should, of course, be near the boiling vats, the exact position being governed by the details of local conditions. It is usually better to have it at either end of the vats, but not directly in the center, for reasons that will appear later.

The next question is the location of the vats, and on this point the writer holds a different opinion from that evidenced by the plan referred to, even though it may seem in violence to the rule of continuity. If all stock from the drag saw goes directly into the boiling vats there is no serious objection to be offered to the plan referred to, except that the heat and steam from the tanks, being in such close proximity to the veneer machines, will make it disagreeable to the workmen, especially in warm weather. But, in the average veneer factory, the stock is not all subjected to the boiling process; some of it goes direct to the machines and is cut cold. Where this plan is followed, if the boiling vats are located between the track and the

track, other factors must be taken into consideration. One of the most important of these is the proper distribution and transmission of power. In the sawmill, as is well known, we plan to get the main saw as near directly connected with the engine as possible, belting directly off of the fly wheel in the small mills and reaching the saw with as little intermediate shafting as possible in the equipping of the large mills. No man, for example, would think of putting his engine and boiler room down by his dry kiln, or at the back end of his mill, and driving his big saw from the tail end of his line shaft. The idea of placing the heaviest machine closest to the driving power is a wise one, no matter what class of machinery is under consideration, and in the equipment of a veneer factory it is usually conceded that the rotary veneer machine is the heaviest cutting machine to be installed, and while circumstances may create a necessity for driving it at some distance from the engine, that distance should be as short as is logical, considering local surroundings and the other equipment of the plant. Take the mill plan referred to above, for example, and with the one idea of getting the veneer machine as near the engine as possible, the tendency would be to just change position with the veneer cutting department of this plan and the drying department, putting the veneer cutter next to the engine and the dryer beyond. However, local conditions may frequently be such as to make the plan as represented more desirable. It is desirable to place the dryer as close to the heat and power end of the plant as possible, and, where there are no other factors to be considered, it is merely a question of giving the preference to either the dryer or the veneer cutter. But, generally, there are other considerations, a cutting up or stock room, and frequently both, and, possibly, a gluing department also. Assuming that the stock will pass from the dryer to another department for cutting up and putting in shape for shipment, the question to be considered is the location of this department. If it is to be located on the side of the main building next to the boiler house and to extend along the main building, then the general setting, as it stands in this plan, is correct. Should it be on the other side of the building, however, or in a separate building on the other side, it is plain that the plan should be reversed.

All this is getting a little ahead of the game, though it has been done to show that there are other elements to be considered besides the straight rule of continuity, and in analyzing the plan proper, progress can only be made as far as the veneer machine. It is not easy to make plans beyond this point without knowing something of the nature of the stock to be cut. If the making of basket stock is to be a part of the work of the veneer machine, the general rule is to have a clipper so set that the endless bed table comes near enough to the cutting-out side of the veneer machine for the operators to lay the stock as it comes out on the clipper table,



FLOOR PLAN FOR A VENEER FACTORY.

are pulled out and yarded before being taken to the veneer factory, so, for general planning, it is best to work on the assumption that logs are to be yarded. The log track should pass as near through the center of the yard as possible, so that the logs may be skidded on each side of it, and the track may extend along the side of the veneer factory, so that the logs may be put in vats and taken thence to the veneer machine with the least trouble and expense possible. It will be observed that in the foregoing plans the log track passes along the side of the building, but there is nothing to indicate which side of the building the main log yard is on. It is immaterial, except that it may have some bearing on the location of the drag saw. Suppose, for example, that the main log yard is on the boiler room side of the factory, then it would probably be better to have the drag saw located near the boiler room, as it would not only shorten the length of steam pipe required to reach it, but would also leave the waste product from this saw within convenient reach of the firemen. If the factory

cutting machine, they are in the way, for these cold blocks must either be passed over or around the vats, and it is advisable to put the log track near the building, with the vats across the track from the veneer machine. This leaves the way free for dumping cold blocks right on to the deck in front of the machine, and it does not interfere materially with the handling of blocks from the vats to the machines. It also frees the workman of the disagreeable steam and heat by removing the vats farther away. Since a crane, an overhead trolley, or something of the sort, must be used to take logs out of the vats, and they must be dumped on to the deck for peeling before going into the veneer machine, it really does not lessen the convenience in handling to have the tanks on the opposite side of the track. Although this does not adhere strictly to the rule of continuity, it is a plan that is preferred by many good veneer manufacturers.

In planning from the log deck on, still observing the rule of continuity and seeking to prevent stock from doubling back on its

But this does not hold in all classes of work by any means, as the stock is frequently taken from the veneer machine on trucks to a separate room for treatment. The only chance, therefore, to make definite plans, beyond the veneer machine itself, is to assume that con-

ditions will be as they are to-day, and that the purpose of the treatment is to improve the appearance of the wood. The purpose of the treatment is to improve the appearance of the wood. The purpose of the treatment is to improve the appearance of the wood.

value fully. It is not a question of the value of the wood, but of the value of the treatment. The value of the treatment is to improve the appearance of the wood.

English Complaints Against American Hardwood Grading.

The following article is reproduced from our esteemed English contemporary, the Timber Trades Journal of London, of Aug. 19, 1905:

The HARDWOOD RECORD of Chicago has, with acknowledgment, reproduced certain paragraphs of our article of the 21th June, but omitted to give what we regard as the most salient features.

Their criticism of our remarks is not altogether unfriendly, but they ignore the importance of British requirements, and the charge that the Americans too often play their domestic market against ours.

We repeat that it is considered peculiar "that there should be so many American firms who are represented on this side, one-half of the year spending their energies in selling on an inert market, if the conditions at home (America) are so brilliant."

We are glad that our contemporary supports us in our desire for the elimination of salted grades, but adhere to our opinion that association inspection will not meet the difficulty; especially when we remember the fiasco attending the brief life of a certain branding of oak, which so utterly discredited association inspection a few years ago.

From what rank of life does the association appoint inspectors, upon whose judgment the English buyer is to be bound? Are they men who have had any experience on this side? We think not. Whilst we hesitate to deprecate an unknown personage, even though he is dignified by the title of inspector to the American Hardwood Exporters' Association, importers will decline to be compelled to accept and pay for special scantlings which fail to fulfill contract conditions even though they show the talisman of the association. If the association is really in earnest in catering for the British trade it might look out for a few expert railway inspectors on this side.

Another disadvantage of association inspection lies in the fact as to what the point of inspection is. Is it to be at the ship's side, or up the country at the mills? If the former, there is a serious menace to the contract business here; as rejections accumulate they must be disposed of, and naturally if they have incurred railroad charges to the seaboard, the owners will say, "Oh, consign them to England for what they will fetch!"

It is the enormous consignments of rubbishy oak which is the bane of the whole business. Many consignments do not bring out freight and charges, and yet importers have such stocks pitted against them.

In our article of the 21th June we spoke of poplar being shipped as prime, which was of a "birchy texture." We used this term because it is familiar to English users, yet the HARDWOOD RECORD says our remarks are without moment, "as the rules on poplar grading authorized by every association in this country call for yellow poplar; hickory poplar, or swamp-growth poplar, has no license to be inspected under this poplar classification, save in width, length, thickness and method of manufacture." These are our points. Far too frequently the buyer on this side gets

what he does not want, and is forced to pay for it. The purpose of the treatment is to improve the appearance of the wood. The purpose of the treatment is to improve the appearance of the wood.

We do not consider that a grade of poplar, which is not a poplar, is a good thing. From our knowledge of American grading we have the distinct impression that our contemporary's "low poplar" and "hickory poplar" are two distinct grades, yet the latter is shipped largely as the former. It would be interesting to learn what is understood in the States by the term "low poplar."

It is a pity that in view of the two meanings of the word "poplar" it would be a guide to the shipping of the lower article.

The HARDWOOD RECORD also says: "All poplar rules in use for domestic or foreign trade specify nothing on the subject of parallel width, even sawing, and proper trimming." This being so, is a further justification for our protest against the badly manufactured lumber so frequently shipped from the States, which compares so unfavorably with the manufacture of European lumber.

Stumpage is said to be increasing in value; which is admitted; hence all the more reason for manufacturing the lumber nicely. A board 1 inch on one edge and 1 1/4 inch on the other is worth less to the buyer than one which is accurately cut to 1 inch throughout, yet the irregularly cut one takes more timber to produce, and incurs a large percentage of dead weight.

It is an error to be told that this species of low lumber should be cut, but if the rules are ignored, they might as well be non-existent. No doubt the mill superintendent flatters himself on cutting his 15,000 to 20,000 feet of lumber a day; but we might with advantage suggest that he spent that quantity when we find it simply torn into boards varying in thickness from 3/4 inch in some parts to 1 1/2 inch in others.

The original article published by the Timber Trades Journal, the salient features of which are reproduced in the HARDWOOD RECORD of July 25, consisted first of deprecating the symbols indicative of grades, which had been adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States. Secondly, it was a general onslaught on the way in which lumber is graded and shipped to England from this country.

There is a legend to the effect that the British buyer is rightly slow of comprehension, and that he is easily deceived by the English seller. It is a pity that the English seller will be a pleasure.

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While it would be foolish to say that the American lumber manufacturer has much larger and more important interests at stake than to attempt to satisfy every whim of the English market. The word "whim" is used advisedly, because the English timber merchant is dominated by whimsical. Strictly high-class yellow poplar has been turned down in the Liverpool market simply because it was not seven foot water-soaked logs. On the other hand, certain shipments of oak cut from logs grown in Arkansas have for years passed muster in the English market simply because they have a solid and well-known French trade mark.

While it is manifestly true that there are quite a number of American exporters who are so ignorant of the requirements of the English market that they should either go abroad and learn their business, or remove home their consignments, yet the other three-fourths of the British buyers were not so well educated in their knowledge of wood products. Perhaps, lastly, they have become suspicious of the majority of American exporters because the average American exporter is unwilling to take charge of his consignments, and leave them in the hands of a foreign agent. This is a pity, because a foreign agent is often a very good one, and he is often a very good one.

It is a pity that the English seller will be a pleasure. It is a pity that the English seller will be a pleasure. It is a pity that the English seller will be a pleasure. It is a pity that the English seller will be a pleasure. It is a pity that the English seller will be a pleasure.

right, honorable men, who disparage any attempt at chicanery of any sort in their calling, and if having an association guarantee a grade mark will assist to that end, the *HARDWOOD RECORD* is strongly in favor of having every piece of lumber that goes into the English market so branded. In this connection, good advice to both American shippers and to English buyers would be to know your men before you deal with them. The *RECORD* is entirely in sympathy with the efforts that have been made by the *Timber Trades Journal* in depreciating the miscellaneous consignments of American hardwoods to the other side, that in no wise meet the requirements of the English market. Such rash business methods can result only in financial loss to the participants, and also preclude the possibility of legitimate exporters and importers receiving their just dues.

To tell our foreign contemporary about the varying qualities of poplar growth in this country, it is only necessary to state that the standard manufactured commodity known as yellow poplar is the only one recognized as being a legitimate wood for export purposes. Before being denuded it grew in large quantities in Ohio, Indiana and parts of Illinois, but at the present time its range of growth lies very largely in West Virginia, eastern Kentucky, western North Carolina and Tennessee. In poor soil along ridges at an altitude of about 1,500 feet, in parts of Kentucky and Tennessee, there is a scattering growth of white poplar of inferior size, which, in the trade, is usually known as hickory poplar. This lumber ordinarily does not show the yellow tinge, is comparatively hard and flinty and partakes of what our English contemporary

calls a "birehy" texture. Such of this wood as is free from knots is not worth more than twenty-five per cent as much as yellow poplar, and for many uses not that much. Again, abounding in the tide level fringe of country about the lower Atlantic coast and running clear over to the north of the Gulf of Mexico, is a growth of poplar that is hypermature in its character. In place of possessing the handsome yellow tone of yellow poplar, the heart wood is brown in color. This wood lacks in many essentials the splendid physics possessed by yellow poplar, and like hickory poplar, is sold for approximately twenty-five per cent less than yellow poplar.

The *HARDWOOD RECORD* will venture the assertion that no such lumber as is cited by the *Timber Trades Journal*, varying in thickness in a single piece from three-fourths in some parts to one and a quarter in others, has ever passed the official inspection of either the American Hardwood Exporters' Association, the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association or the National Hardwood Lumber Association, as it lacks one of the first essentials of correct manufacture, and an inspector of any of these associations would promptly relegate the lot to saw culls, where it justly belongs.

To reiterate the advice contained in the foregoing the *HARDWOOD RECORD* would counsel the American lumberman, before entering into the export business, to thoroughly learn the requirements of the English trade; and the English merchant before buying to acquaint himself more thoroughly with the facts regarding American wood growth and physics and of the possibility of the lumber manufactured from such timber meeting his requirements.

Mr. Hill returned to the university and remained the rest of the year studying law. He then went to Saginaw and engaged in the employment of landlooker, in both the upper and lower peninsulas of Michigan. He carried on this work for seven years for the usual one-fourth interest in the lands when they were purchased. Later he formed a partnership with his brother in the firm of Hill Brothers, manufacturing lumber. This firm was later changed to J. H. Hill & Sons, the father taking an interest in the business.

During this time, and when twenty-two years old, he was commissioned to go to Wisconsin and look up trespass cases on government lands. He spent a hundred days at this work, which was not only entirely satisfactory to the authorities, but gave him an excellent insight into the forest riches of the Badger state.

About 1890 Mr. Hill organized the Saginaw Steel Steamship Company, building two boats at the Wheeler yards at Bay City and sending them to the Pacific coast. This company is now known as the Michigan Steamship Company, with headquarters at New York, and a fleet of freighters on both the Atlantic and Pacific. Mr. Hill's lumber interests have also grown with time, and today they are conducted on a large scale in California, Oregon and Canada.

This dual interest of ship owner and lumberman has not absorbed all Mr. Hill's busy life. He has been a student of many subjects, involving political and commercial economics, from the time he first engaged in achieving an education. For the past fifteen years he has devoted particular attention to forestry from a practical standpoint. He has studied the forests of this country and of Europe, and has noted every means employed toward their rehabilitation. Thus, it happens that a few days ago he interrupted his busy and strenuous life to assume the chairmanship and assist in the successful organization of the Michigan Forestry Association at Grand Rapids. Mr. Hill is a writer of note on forestry laws and methods and has delivered valuable addresses on this subject before the Michigan Political Science Association, of which he was president in 1902.

In politics Mr. Hill has found time to serve only his community. For three terms he was mayor of the city of Saginaw, five years president of the local school board, and is now serving his second term as regent of the University of Michigan. It was largely through his instrumentality that a chair of forestry was established there. He recently purchased and donated to this great school of learning a farm near Ann Arbor, for the use of the forestry department. It was thus peculiarly appropriate that he should preside at the first meeting of the Michigan Forestry Association.

Perhaps Hon. Arthur Hill is less known by the general public than any lumberman possessing even a modicum of his talent, attainments and wealth, within the state of Michigan. He is an exceptionally retiring man,

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER XV.

Hon. Arthur Hill.

It is with no ordinary degree of pleasure that the *HARDWOOD RECORD* presents as its duotone gravure supplement to this issue a counterfeit presentment which has rarely been seen by readers of either the lumber or the secular press. The portrait is that of Hon. Arthur Hill of Saginaw, Mich., who, in many respects, is the foremost lumberman of the Wolverine state.

Mr. Hill was born fifty-eight years ago at St. Clair, Mich., in sight of the great rafts of white pine logs which were floated down the historic river of that name. His father was engaged in the vessel and lumber business, the former occupying the summers and the latter the winter period. Early in life Mr. Hill acquired a taste for these lines of business, and he has made them his principal vocations.

The Hill family moved to Saginaw in 1858, and the young man, Arthur, there gained a preliminary education that enabled him to enter the University of Michigan in the sophomore class of 1862. He chose a scientific

course, and was graduated in engineering in 1865. Such was young Hill's desire to engage promptly upon his life work that without waiting for a visit home he started for Chicago, where he hoped to obtain a position as engineer with some one of the railroad lines then being built out of that city. In this endeavor he was unsuccessful, and learning of a road being pushed from St. Paul to Duluth, he went to the former city, only to again fail in securing the coveted position. However, he did get a place as chainman with the Duluth railroad engineering corps. Within thirty days he was advanced to the charge of a transit. When work ceased in the fall he was advised by the chief engineer to take up some line of business which offered more advantages for a young man. Although he has lost his diploma from the great university, Mr. Hill has carefully preserved as one of his proudest possessions a letter from this engineer, saying that his work was in every way satisfactory, and that he could have a position at any time he chose to apply for it.



HON. ARTHUR HILL,
SAGINAW MICHIGAN



and a man of almost numerous and extensive travels, he is well-versed and acknowledged that he has never made a mistake. He knows the forest, he knows the streets of his home city.

There is nothing independent in the business of the circles of the Wisconsin state to make Mr. Hill its next United States senator. Hill is a big, broad-gauged, thoroughly competent and entirely safe man, and the people of Michigan will honor themselves in bestowing upon him the greatest gift of their disposal.

“We have 100,000 feet of A and B in the mine. Every year, we are ready to sell 10,000 feet. These amounts if the market is good. This price should be about \$100. Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, London, Moscow, and he deduct for freight and interest. We pay cash, 20% down and the rest on delivery. We would thank you for forwarding our address to the person you wish to manipulate the stock.”

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

taken and multiplied by the inches and fractions of inches of thickness.

Superficial measure, which is applied to lumber less than 1" in thickness, is face or surface measure. It is used in measuring lumber $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch or less in thickness. However, when inch lumber is dressed or made into flooring that shows finished a thickness of 13-16 of $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch, for example, it is counted as 1" thick and is measured under board measurement, as above described.

Again, flooring which may be, say, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ " or 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ " face measurement, is measured on the base of the original strip from which it was produced, i. e., 1"x4".—EDITOR.

Referring to the illustrated article on black cherry appearing in the HARDWOOD RECORD of August 25, I. N. Stewart & Bro., among the largest handlers of the wood in the United States, write as follows:

The HARDWOOD RICOPE has had several inquiries concerning the most approved method of dyeing oak and chestnut the beautiful rich brown tone that is now so popular for both house finish and furniture. An inquiry on this subject addressed to Gustav Stieckley of Syracuse, N. Y., editor of *The Craftsman*, who is an authority on artistic wood finishing, received the following reply:

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 24. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Oak and chestnut may be dyed by confining the wood in a tightly closed room and subjecting it to the fumes of ammonia, twenty-six per cent grade. If this method is not convenient, the ammonia may be poured directly upon the wood, although it will not produce as desirable an effect.—GUSTAV STICKLEY.

The best state in the Union for cherry production is Pennsylvania. Notwithstanding the enormous quantities that have been cut, it is remarkable how much is still being picked up in that section. West Virginia, however, is putting out more cherry at present than any other state, though of not as good quality as the Pennsylvania wood, gum defects being much more frequent.

The following letter is from a stationer at Belgium, who says his address will be supplied to any American book-dimension producer who may be interested. He writes:

ANSWER: A = 27, 467. Editor: HARDWOOD.
 Reader, In your last issue you say that you would like to know someone who can assist all financial men. We can, buy this stock in the following sizes:

BREMEN, GERMANY, AUG. 14.—EDITOR HARDWOOD RECORD: How am I to understand the terms "board measure" and "superficial feet measure"? When is a board measured by the first named process and when by the last named? A clear explanation of this point will be greatly appreciated. Thanking you for giving this your early attention.—HENRY BRENNING

The basis of lumber measurement in the United States is 12"x12"—1" in thickness. This system of measurement applies to all lumber and timber 1" or more in thickness. The face measure of all lumber is therefore

Q. I do not think a point is made that you contacted the fact that a certain man from London is on his way to your side buying red gum for the purpose of paving London street. Is that so, and that he was buying some millions of feet? He may be, but I hope that this will not cause American shippers to do as they did about two years ago, and consign to this market old planks. Planks of such dimensions are not wanted, either for this purpose or for any other. Shippers can well understand that wood of this thickness is very difficult to sell, as it does not readily lend itself to being sawn into squares or thin stock. The result about two years ago was that some of parcels were disposed of by way of public auction, at about \$45 per thousand feet, after paying freight and dock charges here. This result must have been most disastrous to shippers, and should serve them as a guide in the present instance. R.

The Country Calendar says that the railroads of the United States require 620,000,000 **wooden** cross ties, and every year 100,000,000 **new** ties must be cut. This strips annually 200,000 acres of perfectly wooded ground, it actually scars many times that area. With the tremendous demands of the paper millers, the mining engineers, the builders and a thousand other users of wood, it is no wonder that the railroads are forced to go farther and farther away from their lines to get to it. In vain have they tried to substitute metal. Today the great Pennsylvania system is forced to go to Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky for white oak, and the southern supply of yellow pine is within halting distance of practical exhaustion.

As a consequence of these conditions, which promise to become worse rather than better, many vine growers are experimenting with the planting of trees to supply their own ties. Sometimes the trees are cut out along the right of way, but in the more important instances, on other land owned by the railroad or purchased especially for the purpose,

Some roads in Pennsylvania, for instance, are getting less than they need when careful application of the right kind of methods of road management is not made. In the Middle West and South roads like the Pennsylvania one for Michigan Central and the Chicago, Elkhart and Toledo and other catfish lines, are getting a very good thing in the right road. The Pennsylvania road is a good thing, has found yet to be a good thing, and it is a good thing, and it is a good thing.

A wide range of factors have contributed to the decline in rail use. The main cause is the competition from the car and the airplane. The lack of integration between the rail and the highway system has also contributed to the decline. The rail system is not integrated with the highway system, and this has led to a lack of coordination between the two modes of transport. A coordinated system would allow for a more efficient use of resources and a more integrated approach to transportation. The rail system is also facing a decline in passenger numbers, which is a result of the increasing use of the car and the airplane. The rail system is not integrated with the highway system, and this has led to a lack of coordination between the two modes of transport. A coordinated system would allow for a more efficient use of resources and a more integrated approach to transportation. The rail system is also facing a decline in passenger numbers, which is a result of the increasing use of the car and the airplane.

Michigan Forestry Association.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., August 29 and 30, the Michigan Forestry Association was organized. The officers chosen were as follows: John H. Bissell, Detroit, president; Thornton A. Green, Ontonagon, vice president; T. M. Sawyer, Ludington, secretary, and John J. Hubbell, Manistee, treasurer. The Board of Directors for one year includes: Mrs. Louisa A. King, Alma; Hon. C. J. Monroe, South Haven; Dr. L. L. Hubbard, Houghton; Walter C. Winchester, Grand Rapids; H. N. Loud, Au Sable; Hon. Geo. B. Horton, Fruit Ridge. With the election of these able officers and directors, the Michigan Forestry Association becomes a fact and not a theory.

Probably no movement in the state has brought out a more generous response than this project. Arthur Hill, a member of the commission, has visited Europe for the purpose of studying forestry conditions there, and refuses to use any of the state appro-

"Next to the earth itself, the forest is the most useful servant of man."—Pinchot.

On the back of the program appeared the following paragraphs, giving the facts concerning Michigan's denuded lands and stating the plans and purposes of this much-needed association:

The original forest of Michigan was among the finest in the world. It suggested the motto upon our shield.

Part of this destruction was necessary in the interest of settlement. Much of it was inexcusable waste, for scarcely one-half the state is settled and a scant one-third of the land is improved.

About one-third of the state is cut and burned over—an unproductive waste area. Every acre of this might and should bear a forest cover, growing a dollar's worth of timber every year.

More than six million acres of this area is state tax title lands.

This enormous loss appeals to our people. They demand that something shall be done.

Fair in the light of mem'ry shines,
Michigan, my Michigan.

While not numerically imposing, the high character of the men and women in attendance at the convention dignified the gathering to a rare degree. The National Bureau of Forestry at Washington was represented by Alfred Gaskill, while T. F. Borst, consulting forest engineer of Massachusetts, was on hand to tell of the work in that state. The University of Michigan sent Prof. Filibert Roth, head of its forestry department, also state forest warden, and regents L. T. Barbour of Detroit and Loyal E. Knappen of Grand Rapids. President J. L. Snyder and Professors Beal, Bogue, Smith and Taft of the Michigan Agricultural College were present, as well as some of the leading educators from other state institutions. Geo. G. Whitworth of the Berkey & Gay Furniture Company and Chas. R. Sligh of the Sligh Fur-



GROUP OF MEMBERS OF MICHIGAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION ON STEPS OF RYERSON LIBRARY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

priation for his expenses. More time and thought has been given to this work than the promoters will ever admit.

The convention was presided over by the Hon. Arthur Hill of Saginaw. Thornton A. Green, the prominent lumberman of Ontonagon, another of the so-called "butchers," was secretary, while Prof. Roth of Ann Arbor, state forest warden, and Hon. Chas. W. Garfield of Grand Rapids, president of the Michigan Forestry Commission, were hustlers at every session who kept things moving.

The convention was held at the Park church, the entrance and interior of which were appropriately decorated by the liberal use of the state forestry exhibit used at the St. Louis fair, now a part of the Kent museum at Grand Rapids. The room was hung with placards bearing pertinent inscriptions, among which were:

"It takes thirty years to grow a tree, and thirty minutes to cut it down and destroy it."

A country without wood is a house without a roof.

The farmer, the business man, the press, all join in this demand.

The state has felt the pressure of this demand and made a start. It has improved the law, it has set aside a small portion of these lands as a permanent forest reserve.

To increase this reserve; to gather and spread information in the interest of a permanent forest policy; to awaken an abiding interest in reforestation, is the message, as well as the duty of the Michigan Forestry Association.

Morning Session.

The convention was called to order by Mr. Garfield promptly Tuesday morning. The session was opened with prayer by the pastor of the Park church, after which Michigan's well-known musical classic was sung in concert:

Home of my heart, I sing of thee,
Michigan, my Michigan.
Thy lake-bound shores I long to see,
Michigan, my Michigan.
From Saginaw's tall whispering pines,
To Lake Superior's farthest mines,
Fair in the light of mem'ry shines,
Michigan, my Michigan.

niture Company, two of the largest manufacturing concerns of Grand Rapids, and some of the leading bankers and business men of the Furniture City, were in attendance. The roster also included nearly every member of the state board of agriculture, the president and secretary of the Michigan Horticultural Society, Land Commissioner Rose and a number of prominent ex-state officials.

Mr. Hill was selected as chairman and he handled the meeting with the grace and skill of the born parliamentarian. It was the feeling of the earnest men and women present that there had been too much talk and that it was time to do something toward perpetuating the forests of Michigan. There were no tedious talks and the poetic and sentimental side of tree culture was merely touched on. Speeches were limited to five minutes. The speakers of the morning session were: Thornton A. Green of Ontonagon; Dr. W. J. Beal of Lansing; the Hon. Geo. B. Horton of Fruit Ridge; Mrs. L. A. King of

Alma; L. E. Knappen of Grand Rapids; Prof. Roth of Ann Arbor; the Hon. C. J. Monroe of South Haven; John S. Porter of Saginaw; Prof. O. C. Simonds of Chicago; John J. Hubbell of Manistee; Land Commissioner Rose of Lansing; C. E. Bassett of Fennville and Morris Quinn of Saginaw.

Mr. Green, the energetic young lumber manufacturer of the upper peninsula, as provisional secretary of the forestry association, has been doing yeoman-like service in securing members and arousing interest in the work. He has found that great ignorance exists among the people of the state in regard to the aims and workings of forestry.

Dr. Beal, who preached forestry at meetings of the State Pomological Society way back in 1878, said that he was still in the harness and gave a very interesting talk. He suggested that a paper be published in the interests of the movement.

Hon. George B. Horton, master of the state grange, spoke in the interests of farm forestry, and as chairman of the committee on resolutions, which made its report at the final session, his idea on the value of the farm wood lot will be found therein. He thinks that the commission should broaden its work to include the interests of the farmers in the southern part of the state.

J. J. Hubbell of Manistee said in part: "It is practically impossible to protect virgin timber in the northern part of the state, under the present system of taxation. Our state tax commission is not responsible for it. The high valuation of timber was made by local assessors. School districts have been gerrymandered for building fine school buildings, where there are few children; many costly steel bridges have been built on roads little traveled, on the ground that they will be useful some time. The non-resident owner of timber lands has to bear the burden."

Land Commissioner Rose stated that he owned reforested tracts of land that for fifty years had not produced a dollar in revenue, yet they are being taxed upon an assessed valuation of \$50 per acre.

C. E. Bassett, secretary of the Michigan Horticultural Society, said that its members were heartily in sympathy with the movement and that they were practical foresters, covering the land with fruit orchards.

Afternoon Session.

In the absence of Mayor Sweet, Elvin Swarthout, a prominent attorney of Grand Rapids, welcomed the members to the city in an eloquent manner. He referred to the chain of summer resorts extending along the entire western border of the state, where the resorters are setting out trees which will undoubtedly prove a valuable adjunct in the forestry movement.

"When I was a boy," said Chairman Hill, "my father had a mill on the Saginaw river, and all his logs were taken from booms across the river. That was as far as he had to go for timber. Now how remote our forests are, when lumber comes from away across the continent. We are approaching a timber famine. I rode last spring from London to Southampton and within fifteen miles of London there is a young pine forest which is larger than the total pine area in Michigan today. France, England and Germany are in the front rank among nations in providing homegrown timber. I visited the cement plant at Elk Rapids recently, and it seems to me that anyone who is making cement, or any substitute for lumber, is a public benefactor. One would think that with the increasing use of steel, cement, etc., in building operations that the demand for lumber would diminish, but it is not so. The use of lumber is increasing continually. Lumber that was used in house building twenty-one

years ago is now being milled at \$4 per thousand feet, and now to go in with the \$30 mark. I don't believe in time against the state and the people, but its denuded lands should not be allowed to grow any more. They will grow faster. I don't know of a lumberman in Michigan of Lansing. Prof. Hill says that willows grow there and forestry experts tell me that willow is a good spruce for wood pulp. Spruce is bringing \$12.50 per cord in Canada for paper pulp. People are paying \$10 for elm stumps. A man has sold for \$1 within the past afternoon. It is a good investment to plant what you can make lumber, posts or pulp anything from this land of ours green and decent."

Alfred Gaskin of Washington was glad to represent the National Bureau of Forestry at the Michigan meeting. He said that Michigan is a conspicuous case among the states of "the greatest having and the least possession." The tax situation was summed up as follows: "No individual will hold land as long as it is taxed beyond its producing power."

Gen. Ladner, a resident of Big Rapids for the past thirty-nine years, spoke of the devastation of timber during that time. Judge Reilly of Detroit said that he has come across the state to attend the convention simply because the forestry microbes had been lodged in his blood by Prof. Roth.

J. R. Wylie, a bank president of Grand Rapids, regarded it as a most hopeful sign when lumbermen got together to discuss plans for reforestation. He pointed to the small red dot on the map of Michigan, where the state forest reserve is located, and remarked that it was a most pitiful start. He referred to the drainage laws of the state which are now constructed on the theory that only cultivated lands are valuable. This was another menace to the forests.

Chairman Hill mentioned the fact that the company in which he is interested has bought the stumpage on government land in California, the requirement being that only the mature trees shall be marked for cutting and that all debris shall be taken care of. This is an experiment with the lumber company and its cost and general workings are still to be determined.

Prof. C. D. Smith of the Michigan Agricultural college reported that some of the tamaracs and spruces of the upper peninsula are being destroyed by insects. He rendered the good offices of the college as attendant physician to the trees.

Henry H. Gibson, editor of the Hardwood Record of Chicago, spoke in justification of the pioneer lumbermen of the state. He alluded to the great opportunity of Michigan, with its large a piece of waste lands, which if properly managed could be made to pay a revenue sufficient for running the state.

Walter C. Winchester of the Foster Winchester Lumber Company, Grand Rapids, favored preservation of what Michigan has left of her forests, rather than the slow process of planting trees and waiting for the harvest. He referred to the great money value of turning what is left on timber tracts, after cutting off the principal crop, into wood needed to make of lime and charcoal, as justifying the lumberman in cutting down as he goes.

Hon. Cha. W. Garfield, president of the Michigan Forestry Congress, was called upon and responded with his characteristic earnestness. He said in the name of forestry enthusiasts that he had heard of it. My first recollection of it was the time when I was a boy and I was associated father in law of a lumberman. I saw a great deal of it and I was very much interested. We should all be proud of it and we should all be interested in it. It is a great thing and it is a great thing that we should all be interested in it.

Evening Meeting.

A large number of people were present at the evening meeting.

At the evening session of the forestry building, Mr. Garfield presided over a series of papers from prominent foresters of Michigan who were unable to attend the convention. Among these were W. C. Moore of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., and W. H. W. of Bayne City and the Detroit-Edenboro-Peterborough-Detroit & Mackinac railway.

Prof. J. J. Hill of the Michigan Agricultural college described the work done at the college in the planting of trees. He said in part: "I have planted 100,000 seedlings, as for onions. The college has a bag of 25,000 white pine seed per pound and I intend to sow a strip four feet wide and 40 feet long. Cover with forest leaves two inches deep, then build a screen to keep the seeds in. The seed will germinate like beans, that is, it will blow up. Take off the leaves and transplant. Norway pine seed is scarce and we have had to pay \$6.50 a pound for it. We have 8,000 Norways started on the college farm."

Prof. Roth described the situation of the state with reference to its tax title lands, saying in part: "One-sixth of the entire land area has been sold for taxes, and much of it has been sold many times. During the past five years the bookkeeping and advertising account against these lands had amounted to \$800,000 and it is mere waste and play. If the small German state of Wurtemberg can derive a net income of two million dollars per year from its forest of 400,000 acres, what can Michigan do with 8,000,000 acres?" Reference was also made to the work that Japan is doing along forestry lines.

The states method of dealing with its lands was discussed by L. A. Wilder of Paw Paw, former land commissioner, and Perry P. Powers, former auditor general. J. J. Hubbell of Manistee was the last speaker and said that he had been connected for years with a concern that had cut and sold fifty million feet of the northern Michigan forest. He had often visited lands of review to secure more equitable rates of taxation. A tax for cutting seemed to him the best policy for saving the forests.

Second Day's Session.

Levi F. Harbour of Detroit, regent of the state university, complimented the members of the convention on having devoted themselves religiously to business. He said: "No home in the agricultural portion of the state is complete without its woodlot. We should not in the economic as well as wholly from the esthetic and the recreational side of tree culture. Our forestry department in the University of Michigan is growing." The speaker paid a high compliment to Mr. Hill of Saginaw and to the foresters of the state for their efforts in behalf of forestry.

Other speakers of the morning were the Rev. F. P. A. Galt, Dr. B. Ward of Kalamazoo and F. T. Lusk of the Massachusetts forestry bureau.

Chas. W. Gifford presented the report of the committee on technical organization, and the articles of association were adopted. Officers are to be elected each year, the first annual meeting to be held on the second Tuesday of November. Dues for membership five and annual dues are \$1 each.

On adjourning Prof. Roth left with a party to take a survey of the state reserve lands at Elk Rapids and Grand Rapids.

Resolutions Adopted.

The following resolutions were adopted: "We, the Michigan Forestry Congress, deeply interested in the conservation of our forests, and in the improvement of our land, do hereby resolve that the Michigan Forestry Congress be held annually on the second Tuesday of November. Dues for membership five and annual dues are \$1 each. The Michigan Forestry Congress be held annually on the second Tuesday of November. Dues for membership five and annual dues are \$1 each."

sums in importing lumber and timber materials which our state should grow in abundance; large areas of our lands are in a cut and burned-over wasteland condition, involving a loss to our people of millions of dollars every year; the policy and laws of our state act in a way to discourage the holding or reforesting of these lands; the lack of proper protection of forest property has prevented the conservative management of the woodlot farm forest; the state neglects its own lands and thereby hinders the improvement of lands by private effort; the present system of dealing with tax title lands acts in the direction of further timber denudation; and

"Whereas, The Michigan Forestry Association has for its objects the promotion of forestry in all directions; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this association use its best efforts to secure

"Modification of our laws, which will enable the holding and reforesting of forest lands, and encourage conservative management of our farm forests as well as restocking denuded lands.

"Improvement and strengthening of our laws for protection of forest property against fire or trespass.

"Modification of our laws dealing with the disposition and management of our state lands, so that correct principles of forestry may be applied to all wooded areas not distinctly agricultural.

"Continuance and extension of the work of the Michigan Forestry Commission, and that it be provided with ample funds to carry on a more extensive campaign of education among the people.

"That it be made a prominent part of the work of the association to urge the establishment and perpetuation of a general system of farm forestry throughout the state.

"That this association act in harmony with the American Forestry Association and with the National Bureau of Forestry, realizing that in so doing we will further the cause of forestry everywhere.

"That the newspaper editors and publishers of the state be made honorary members of the association."

Officers of the Association.

A word about the officers of the Michigan Forestry Association will be timely. John H. Bissell, elected president, is a prominent lawyer and business man of Detroit. He has long

resided in the state, and is a prominent member of the American Forestry Association. He is deeply interested in the responsibility of the state with reference to the progress of the forestry movement. He has spent years in a careful observation of forestry matters, and is altogether well equipped to fulfill the responsible office of president of the association.

Thornton A. Green, the vice president, is an active and energetic young business man, associated and in immediate charge of the large hardwood operations of the C. V. McMillan Company of Ontonagon, Mich. Mr. Green is an enthusiast on the subject of rehabilitating the abandoned lands of Michigan with forest growth, and has done yeomanlike service in the preliminary work necessary for the formation of the Michigan Forestry Association.

The secretary is T. M. Sawyer, who is secretary of the Board of Trade of Ludington, Mich. Mr. Sawyer has had considerable experience in work analogous to that which will now come before him, but better than this, he is deeply interested in forestry needs.

John J. Hubbell of Manistee, treasurer, is the chief engineer of the Manistee & Northwestern railway. He has personally laid out every one of the one hundred and fifty miles of that line in the northwestern portion of the lower peninsula and is thoroughly familiar with the topography, soil, timber growth and possibilities of that portion of the state. His selection as one of the officers of the association was a very wise one.

These four officers, with six others, constitute the board of directors. Among this number are: Mrs. Louisa A. King of Alma, a woman of discernment and wide training in forestry matters, who is an enthusiast on the subject; Hon. C. J. Monroe of South Haven, who is a life-long forester; Dr. L. L. Hubbard of Houghton, an eminent man deeply interested in the subject; Walter C. Winchester, the well-known lumberman of Grand Rapids, who takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of Michigan; H. N. Loud of Au Sable, of H. M. Loud's Sons Company, the extensive cedar and hardwood operators of that city, who is a public-spirited man who always interests himself in every movement that means progress to his state; and Hon. Geo. B. Horton of Fruit Ridge, who is a practical farmer-forester, and whose place on the board of directors will contribute materially to securing the interest of southern Michigan farmers in the state forestry movement.

A Lumberman's Letters to His Son.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5, 1905.

My Dear Son: Your brain may be one luminous sphere, but it's got too many sun spots on it. No, it won't do to soak a carload of white ash in the Chicago river and try to fill your Buffalo order for black ash with it. The next thing I know you will be trying to persuade me to silver-plate \$20 gold pieces and work them off for buzzard dollars. Don't you know that it doesn't pay to fry any subterfuge of this sort in commercial transactions? It's wrong to be dishonest in lumber dealing, and white ash is worth more than black ash, anyhow. It's all right for the furniture people to palm off ash and P. elm for strictly Indiana oak, but such games are to be frowned upon in the hardwood business.

Of course, I don't mean to lay down the above rule to you as an absolutely ironclad proposition, because there are times when

twenty-five to forty per cent of common can be worked off on an order for firsts and seconds -but in such cases you must know your customer.

What about this last expense account of yours? Did Maurice Wall, over at Buffalo, get you mixed up in his night art school? Or did Frank Vetter or Orson Yeager lead you astray? I know that Ike Stewart or Gabriel Elastic Elias would not take any unsophisticated farm hand like you and get him involved in the necessity of setting down a "sundry" expense item of \$47 in one day! Just cut out this sort of thing. Your dad didn't make his money by wild, subject-to-arrest, midnight automobile trips along the Niagara frontier.

Your mother's getting onto some things, and I have had to take to the tall timber and do some remarkable tongue stunts to quiet her suspicions.

Get busy! Don't sell any plain oak unless you soak 'em good and strong.

YOUR AFFECTIONATE FATHER.

P. S.—Humph! You'd look well as Daisy's meal ticket, wouldn't you?

The Lumber Town of Wells.

A fact not generally known is that the little sawmill town of Wells, Mich., near Escanaba, is the site of the largest lumber operation in the state. This sawmill town is owned in its entirety by the I. Stephenson Company, of which Hon. ex-Congressman Isaac Stephenson of Marinette, Wis., is president; Hon. J. W. Wells of Menominee, Mich., general manager, and R. E. MacLean of Wells, secretary and treasurer. This company produces the largest line of forest products of any house in the north country, including white and Norway pine, white cedar, spruce, tamarack, balsam, maple, beech, elm, birch, basswood and hemlock. The company has two great sawmills at Wells, which turn out annually approximately 75,000,000 feet of lumber, 50,000,000 cedar shingles, 10,000,000 feet of lath, 75,000 ties, 150,000 posts and 50,000 poles. At its great flooring plant it manufactures 20,000,000 feet of flooring each year. In addition to this the company conducts a large mercantile establishment, raises live stock and agricultural products, and has a very large and complete wood chemical plant through which is produced charcoal, wood alcohol and acetates.

The company owns approximately 250,000 acres of timber land lying north and west of Wells, which is bisected by a thoroughly equipped main line of railroad, with many divergent branches. This timber area is about fifty miles in width and seventy in length, and the railroad lines in operation on its boundary exceed 110 miles. It is estimated that the company has timber enough to supply the immense consumption of its mills for more than a quarter of a century. Its flooring plant is the largest in the world, and puts out a product that is unexcelled in quality.

The village of Wells is a model sawmill town, and in addition to its various manufacturing plants contains the handsome residences of the general manager and of the secretary and treasurer; also a great number of attractive houses and cottages along regularly laid out streets, which are leased to the numerous employees at a very moderate rental; an attractive church building; a very fine and complete schoolhouse; a comfortable and well conducted hotel, and a large mercantile establishment. No intoxicants are permitted to be sold here, although unfortunately the neighboring city of Escanaba, only five miles distant, and connected with Wells by a trolley line, is a town in which, to the stranger at least, it would seem that liquor selling is the chief employment.

Old Trees.

The distinction of being the oldest living thing in the world undoubtedly belongs to some one of the giant trees still standing. Many attempts to locate this patriarch and to determine its age have been made. Some of the oldest trees in the world are to be found among the giant redwoods of California.

A century ago, De Candolle found two yews—one at Fortingal, Perthshire, Scotland, and one at Hedsor, in Bucks, England, estimated to be respectively 2,500 and 3,240 years old. Both are still flourishing, and the older tree has a trunk twenty-seven feet in circumference. A gigantic baobab in Central America, with a trunk twenty-nine feet through, was found by Humboldt to be not less than 5,150 years old. Mexican botanists now believe that they have discovered a life span even greater than this, and from the annual rings of a cypress of Chepultepec, whose trunk is 118 feet in circumference, it is assigned an age of about 6,200 years.

A Unique Automobile.

His experience with silver steel in the construction of Atkins' saws has been so extremely favorable that he conceived the scheme of employing it in building his auto, and also of drawing somewhat on the Atkins pattern house for certain designs to be used in its construction. These plans have been carried to rapid and successful fulfillment, and although it seems almost incredible that so unique a machine as Mr. Gladding's should meet all requirements as well as it does, such is nevertheless the case. The owner informs us that the car has a peculiar, soothing motion all its own, and that for speed, comfort, durability and originality of design, his ma-

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CONCLUSIONS

Impressions, 100,000	6.11
Impressions, 100,000	2.64
Ampl. Mat.	2.40
Premium on Sales to the Bird	50.00
Small	98.50
Merch. r. l. (p. 100) (b. 100) (c. 100)	4,046.78
Petty Expense	262.74
Postage	1,975.19
S. 100,000 (p. 100)	923.65
Printing (The Bulletin)	3,656.79
Printing, H. 100,000 (p. 100)	2,950.00
Expense	1,000.00
Rent account	307.50
Trial (p. 100) (p. 100)	48.32
Trial (p. 100) (p. 100)	214.14
Printing (H. 100,000) (p. 100)	270.15

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It is possible that not all cases have been recognized and that there may even be one due to a virus, with the others being due to, or to additional causes, and the apparently good inability to detect them.

Seven men have been expelled. This is a record never before reported in the history of the Order. The number, however, does not indicate a growing laxity of the standards of membership. The increase is solely due to more vigorous handling of delinquent cases of wrongdoing than has heretofore prevailed. In past times the Supreme Nine has waived the levying of formal charges over significant and less aggravated members. In many cases of contempt the man who has lodged it has, either from a desire to avoid notoriety or out of a good natured reluctance to punish even a criminal brother, declined to file formal charges. This administration determined to stop if possible the practice of some few members of going around borrowing small sums of money which are never repaid and of cashing drafts and checks which prove to be worthless. In all such cases where the guilt is obvious and where the guilty one, having been given an opportunity to do so, has failed to make reasonably prompt restitution, the secretariat acting in his official capacity, has filed the charge and in the absence of defense, the Supreme Nine has invariably voted to expel. Undoubtedly this is the correct policy to pursue and in my judgment it should be made somewhat more active by extending an invitation to all our members to promptly report any suspected or some other member of the Supreme Nine cases of monetary crookedness. In my judgment we cannot too rapidly eliminate from our brotherhood these chronic parasites who receive pay and these men who utter worthless checks.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

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NELS GLADDINGS NEW AND UNIQUE ALUMINUM.

The HARDWOOD RECORD plumes itself upon being privileged to present the first portrait of Mr. Gladding in his triumphal chariot. The success of his undertaking is simply another demonstration of the axiom—"Atkin Always Ahead."

Hoo-Hoo Annual.

The annual meeting of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo is in successful progress at Portland, Ore., as the HARWOOD KLEGG goes to press. It will therefore be necessary to defer the publication of a detailed account of the meeting until the next issue. However, the report of Scribe-noter Baird, which is herewith appended in abstract, will give a very good idea

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explanation is sent make any kick, but the necessity of writing lengthy letters in explanation, as I have suggested, incurs more expense than the amount involved would cover. This is but a minor matter, but should have attention, and the change I propose will eliminate a matter which occasions trouble far out of its importance.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. BAIRD, Scrivenor.

Reorganization Big Chicago Concern.

The Leavitt Lumber Company is the title of a new Chicago wholesale manufacturing hardwood house which takes over the assets and liabilities of the Wisconsin Oak Lumber Company, and of the Richardson & Leavitt Company. It virtually is a consolidation of these two houses. The new company has a paid-up capital of \$100,000 and is organized by the following stockholders and officers: President, H. B. Leavitt; vice president, B. F. Richardson; secretary, Elmer H. Adams.

The object of the consolidation, according to the announcement of the new company, is to prevent confusion, to systematize the joint business, simplify the work, and especially to serve patrons with more promptness and efficiency than heretofore. The company will continue its office and large yards on Centre avenue near Thirty-fifth street. From its stock at that point it is enabled to handle either the car or team trade promptly.

The company also takes over the extensive sawmill and hardwood timber property at Frederic, Wis. This is one of the few remaining tracts of white and red oak in Wisconsin, and the mill produces annually from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 feet. This deal, however, constitutes but a small part of the handlings of the old companies or the proposed business of the new one, as their southern lumber interests have grown largely in excess of the northern ones.

H. B. Leavitt, president of this concern, is one of the best known hardwood men in the country, having been interested in many large enterprises, of which he has been the leading figure. Almost equally well known is Mr. Richardson, who was formerly a member of the firm of Crandall & Richardson of this city. Mr. Adams is the well known lumber attorney of this city. The new organization is thoroughly and adequately equipped for not only carrying on but increasing the large business that they have heretofore enjoyed.

Building Operations for August.

The building operations in the various cities of the country, as shown by reports to the American Contractor, Chicago, covering the building permits issued during August as compared with the corresponding month of last year, fairly surpass the expectations raised by the remarkable record of July. In the aggregate, the building operations of this country are now more extensive than at any previous time in its history. Almost universally there has been a gain over last year, and in many instances this is simply astonishing. The permits issued in Greater New York amounted to \$25,296,674, being almost exactly double those of August, 1904. In Manhattan the gain was 134 per cent; in Brooklyn, 26 per cent, and in the Bronx 258 per cent. Operations in Chicago are second only to those of the metropolis, amounting to \$6,401,150, a gain of 80 per cent. Philadelphia follows Chicago with permits amounting to \$2,876,209. St. Louis reports \$1,855,980, a gain of 25 per cent. This is especially gratifying, showing as it does that the large building operations there during the past two years were not carried on at the expense of the future, as was freely predicted. That the building prosperity is as wide as the country is shown from the following list of permits, with the percentage of gain: Buffalo,

\$885,055, 44; Dallas, \$274,825, 77; Denver, \$490,350, 25; Detroit, \$945,000, 30; Duluth, \$192,449, 79; Harrisburg, Pa., \$406,525, 250; Hartford, \$343,810, 223; Indianapolis, \$742,849, 131; Louisville, \$863,373, 197; New Orleans, \$1,013,906, 250; Newark, N. J., \$759,749, 57; Scranton, Pa., \$286,401, 14; Salt Lake City, \$281,934, 72; Winnipeg, Man., \$1,224,500, 28. In view of the fact that the yellow fever has been raging in New Orleans, the showing made by that city is very remarkable. The losses are comparatively small and, in almost all instances, seem chargeable to local conditions. Baltimore is the only large city which shows a loss, amounting to only 14 per cent, and due to the rebuilding operations of last season.

City—	August, 1905, cost.	August, 1904, cost.	Gain, Loss, %
Albany, Pa.	\$ 198,770	\$ 245,500	19
Baltimore, Md.	1,450,000	1,632,000	14
Bridgeport, Conn.	132,140	106,550	24
Buffalo, N. Y.	885,055	612,561	44
Chicago, Ill.	6,401,150	3,548,280	80
Cambridge, Mass.	72,550	76,300	5
Cincinnati, O.	749,790	605,870	23
Columbus, O.	715,785	725,365	3
Davenport, Iowa	51,625	55,670	8
Dallas, Tex.	274,825	155,363	77
Denver, Colo.	490,350	390,525	25
Detroit, Mich.	945,000	723,000	30
Duluth, Minn.	192,449	107,005	79
Grand Rapids, Mich.	144,576	107,235	19
Houston, Tex.	123,325	174,665	29
Harrisburg, Pa.	406,525	116,000	250
Hartford, Conn.	343,810	106,775	223
Indianapolis, Ind.	742,849	321,150	131
Kansas City, Mo.	1,025,015	810,270	26
Knoxville, Tenn.	104,130	87,425	19
Louisville, Ky.	863,373	290,710	197
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,114,821	1,182,111	19
Lowell, Mass.	65,715	165,100	60
Manchester, N. H.	105,329	38,370	176
Milwaukee, Wis.	529,577	1,003,328	16
Minneapolis, Minn.	684,445	535,880	28
Nashville, Tenn.	212,849	135,357	57
New Haven, Conn.	159,619	272,920	44
Newark, N. J.	759,749	483,960	57
New Orleans, La.	1,013,906	280,911	250
New York			
Manhattan	12,139,203	5,308,715	134
Albany	1,202,227	1,021,212	15
Brooklyn	7,145,009	5,699,245	26
Bronx	4,900,150	1,228,000	258
Albany	89,325	133,550	33
Greater New York	25,296,674	12,733,722	100
Omaha, Neb.	425,985	323,195	31
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,876,209	1,857,480	31
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,276,501	1,228,645	4
Pittsburg, Pa.	1,276,501	1,228,645	4
Rochester, N. Y.	697,147	217,728	145
St. Joseph, Mo.	70,729	96,797	27
St. Louis, Mo.	1,855,980	1,487,098	25
St. Paul, Minn.	514,321	451,525	14
San Antonio, Tex.	93,796	57,780	63
Scranton, Pa.	286,401	251,760	14
Spokane, Wash.	188,510	162,585	16
South Bend, Ind.	84,210	152,610	46
Scranton, N. Y.	129,584	98,566	31
Salt Lake City, Utah	281,934	163,960	72
Toledo, O.	255,969	210,797	12
Evansville, Ind.	255,470	195,375	5
Fredon, N. J.	388,617	162,536	170
Washington, D. C.	951,600	662,207	44
Wilmington, Del.	112,879	32,710	250
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	86,678	39,450	119
Winnipeg, Man.	1,224,500	959,600	28

Increase in Facilities.

The Hanchett Swage Works, the pioneer manufacturing house in this line, with headquarters at Big Rapids, Mich., which is engaged in the manufacture of a line of swages, side dressers and filing machines that are known wherever saws are used, is undertaking sundry new developments which will put the house still further in the lead among manufacturers of saw tools. At Big Rapids the Hanchett Swage Works has nearly completed an entirely new plant for the production of its various appliances. The several structures consist of a new brick building two stories high, 65x100 feet. Near by is a foundry 100x130 feet. Other buildings are a large warehouse and a pattern house. The new plant will be run by water power from the big dam across the Muskegon river at Big Rapids. Among the details of the new operation is an individual electric light plant. In all this will constitute one of the finest iron and steel working plants in the country, and it will be complete in every detail.

In addition to this new enterprise the company has purchased outright the entire plant

of the veteran saw tool manufacturing house of E. B. Rich & Son, located at 50 and 52 W. Washington street, Chicago. This house is one of the oldest in the country and has for years made a staple and valuable line of filing room machinery. For the present the plant will be continued under the old name at its present location, but it is within the realm of possibilities that eventually the two plants will be consolidated at Big Rapids. This deal gives the Hanchett Swage Works an opportunity to become the foremost manufacturer of saw fitting tools and filing room machinery equipment in the United States, and it goes without saying that the reputation built by the house in the past will be fully maintained in its new venture.

New Enterprise at Cadillac.

The Cadillac Lumber Company is the name of a corporation just organized at the beautiful northern Michigan metropolis. The concern will erect a large and modern remanufacturing plant there, to convert Michigan forest products into finished materials, and will also engage in the retail lumber trade. Of this concern S. W. Kramer, a retired dry goods merchant of Cadillac, is president; Morris E. Thomas, sales manager for Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., is vice president; C. D. Burritt of Tuttle & Burritt, the well known retail lumber house of Lapeer, Mich., is treasurer and general manager; and Fred S. Lamb of Cadillac, judge of probate for Wexford county, is secretary. The opening is a fine one, and the people interested are well known and competent business men, who will make a success of the enterprise. Mr. Burritt will soon remove to Cadillac and actively manage the operations of the company.

New Chicago Hardwood House.

Fred W. Black, secretary of the Wisconsin Oak Lumber Company, has disposed of his stock holdings in that concern to H. B. Leavitt, president of the firm, and retired from the company. He is taking the preliminary steps toward organizing the Fred W. Black Lumber Company and has opened an office at 300 Old Colony building, where he will do business as an individual until his corporation is complete. In the exchange of equity with the Wisconsin Oak Lumber Company, Mr. Black takes over a 1,000-acre tract of red and white oak timber in Lewis county, Tennessee, on the Centerville branch of the N. C. & St. L. Ry., fifty miles south of Dickson, and is now engaged in erecting a sawmill which will be ready for operation about Nov. 1. Mr. Black also took over a considerable quantity of southern lumber owned by the old company. He will conduct a general hardwood manufacturing and wholesale business.

New Hardwood Manufacturing Venture.

The F. McDonnell Lumber Company, of Columbus, O., has recently purchased 10,000 acres of hardwood timber lands in Blount county, Tennessee, and will at once put in a complete band mill and logging equipment. The land is well located, and besides the miscellaneous hardwood growth contains a large quantity of white pine, yellow pine, poplar and oak. It is regarded as one of the best bunches of timber in Tennessee.

The company has already commenced cutting logs in anticipation of the early completion of its mill.

Through the Hoosier State.

Bearing the HARDWOOD RECORD's usual commission to "see everybody connected with the hardwood industry," the writer left Chicago with Frankfort as his destination.

D. I. Neher, who conducts a dimension stock mill there, in the course of a brief chat, expressed himself as very much pleased with the business outlook.

W. W. Garrett was out of the city, which was a disappointment, for he is an authority on Indiana hardwoods and an interview with him would have been interesting and instructive.

To Indianapolis, via the Monon next; meeting the trade there was like meeting old friends, so cordial was everybody's greeting. J. M. Pritchard of the Long-Knight Lumber Company was first seen, and he reported business as good and steadily improving.

Mr. Talge of the Talge Mahogany Company imparted some valuable information in the course of his conversation, and gave it as his opinion that outside of Central America and the West Indies the true or Spanish mahogany is not found. The Talge Mahogany Company is famous for its fine veneers and their "Tobasco Brand" is in constant demand.

Bert F. Swain, who is known all over the state as an extremely busy man, was actually cornered long enough to get his opinion of the hardwood situation. Although unwilling to express himself very freely, he appeared to be satisfied all around. Considering his vast interests, it is safe to say that things look very bright in Indiana.

The F. M. Bachman Company, dealers in veneers and hardwoods, said that although they took many trade journals, they couldn't do without the RECORD.

The Indiana Sawed Veneer Company, J. D. Maris, manager, will shortly move into its new factory on the Belt railroad. Increasing business necessitated this step and in the future it will be able to handle orders with dispatch.

The Indiana Lumber & Veneer Company has recently reorganized, and in future will be known as the Indiana Veneer & Lumber Company. O. M. Pruitt, president and treasurer, says new machinery will be installed which will more than double the present output of the plant.

A comparatively new concern in the hardwood industry of Indianapolis is the Eaglesfield & Shepard Company. This concern is growing very rapidly. The yard is especially well arranged and stocked, and it is a pleasure to visit it—the more so with Mr. Shepard as guide and mentor.

The Standard Dry Kiln Company, in addition to its usual output of kiln doors, is putting out a new kiln door carrier. Mr. Elliott very kindly explained this, and stated that it is taking well on the market.

Edward Girard of the National Dry Kiln Company reported business in kiln doors as somewhat better than usual.

When visiting the Sinker Davis Company's plant and meeting H. R. Bliss, manager, one always feels as though among old friends, so cordial is he. Although a very busy man he always finds time for visitors, and this trait is much appreciated. The popular "Hoosier" sawmill machinery manufactured by this company is known all over the country.

N. A. Gladding of E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., received me in his usual jolly way and himself acted as guide over the plant and newly acquired property formerly occupied by the Parry Carriage Company.

Up at Crawfordsville is located the S. Burkholder Lumber Company and "Sam" is always hospitality itself.

At Richmond, C. H. Kramer of the C. & W. Kramer Company expressed the opinion that the fall outlook was particularly cheerful. His company is one of the oldest in the state, having been formed when the Indiana lumber industry was in its infancy, and is now known as one of the largest handlers of hardwoods in that section.

At Edinburg lives another pioneer of Indiana lumber history—Henry Maley. A visit to him is always pleasant, the more so if the caller also meets those two gentlemen who conduct the hustling Evansville house, Claude

Maley and Daniel Wertz, as did the RECORD man the other day. Their invitation to "drop in and see us when you are in town" will surely be accepted.

The Kelly-Wood Company at Muncie reports everything in good shape, and a look around their yard convinces one that they are fully prepared to fill all orders.

R. J. Walton of Anderson was out of the city, looking after his farming interests.

Pulse & Porter at Greensburg are busy with all kinds of orders. However, Mr. Pulse found time to talk a little while, and he certainly has the faculty of making one feel at home.

W. E. Talbot reports things in and around Greensburg extremely lively—a condition which will doubtless continue.

The North Vernon Pump & Lumber Company at North Vernon has recently commenced operations at their new Louisville, Ky., mill. Oak will be the principal output. W. N. Hess is in charge. A new departure in sawmill yards is to be found there—that of using derricks and the overhead trolley carrier instead of teams; this system is giving good satisfaction and the Messrs. Platter are to be congratulated upon the idea. Mac.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Bond Handle Factory of New Castle, Ind., has resumed work again after undergoing a general overhauling. The old machines have been repaired and put in good condition, new ones installed and the factory rearranged. A large amount of handle timber has been contracted for and orders already on hand promise a steady winter's work.

The plant of the Oregon Handle Manufacturing Company of Newberg, Ore., burned to the ground Aug. 18. The total loss is about \$12,000, only \$2,000 of which is covered by insurance. The company has not yet decided whether or not the factory will be rebuilt.

The Jones Lumber Company of Packler, Ala., has purchased the hardwood timber on 1,000 acres of land in their county, for which it paid \$30,000. The wood is said to be of excellent quality and the company will proceed to cut it immediately.

The Arthur Hardwood Flooring Company is rushing work on its new plant in North Memphis. It hopes to start operations within thirty days.

Fire recently destroyed a fine lot of finishing and hardwood lumber belonging to the Werheim Manufacturing Company of Wausau, Wis. The loss was about \$8,000, only half of which was covered by insurance.

The Camden Hardwood Lumber Company has been organized at Little Rock, Ark., with a capital stock of \$10,000. E. C. Holmes is president; John J. Price and J. F. Hilburn, directors. They will conduct a sawmill and lumber business at Camden.

James Stewart of Belleville, Mich., died Aug. 23 at his home in that city. Mr. Stewart was born in Scotland seventy-seven years ago. He has been engaged in the hardwood lumber business at Belleville for the past twenty-five years.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

Otis A. Pitzer, treasurer of the Hackley Phelps-Bonnell Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Hackley, Wis., was a Chicago visitor last week.

George Zearing of De Valls Bluff, Ark., and of the Stoneman Zearing Lumber Company of this city, was a local visitor last week and left for a visit to his father at his old home at Princeton, Ill.

F. S. Hendrickson of the F. S. Hendrickson Lumber Company, Masonic Temple, has been absent from his desk for the last few days in

attendance at the bedside of his wife, who has been seriously ill.

The Standard Oak Veneer Works at Johnson City, Tenn., has closed down for a short time, in order that improvements may be made and machines repaired.

The Calhoun Lumber Company has built a very complete and up-to-date sawmill near Tuscaloosa, Ala., and has recently commenced operations.

The Bradford mill at Rice Lake, Wis., is doing a flourishing business. The Rice Lake Lumber Company, whose property it is, owns a large amount of timber in that vicinity and are running it to its full capacity.

The Oliver Mining Company of Berrien, Mich., has purchased from the Sage Land Company of Albany, N. Y., 1,000 acres of hardwood, hemlock and scattering pine in the vicinity of the former place.

E. K. Hughey of Bellevue, Iowa, president of the Dorchester & Hughey Lumber Company, has recently bought up large tracts of hardwood and hemlock on Yellow river, in Wisconsin, and will go into the woods early next month to build camps and prepare for the winter's logging.

The Carlson Sash & Door Company of Minneapolis lost a large stock of veneer woods, mahogany, expensive maples and other varieties used in finer kinds of furniture by fire on Aug. 27. The loss was covered by insurance.

The F. McDonnell Lumber Company of Columbus, O., has recently purchased 10,000 acres of hardwood timber land in Tennessee and will at once begin cutting it.

A new branch of the Iron Mountain road, to be known as the White river branch, will be opened for traffic in a few weeks. It will extend from Carthage, Mo., to Newport, Ark., and will tap extensive hardwood forests in Arkansas.

J. A. McCoy of West Unity, O., is so sure of better prices that he has four million hardwood staves stored in his sheds awaiting an advance.

The Ward & Hanson Veneer Company of Bay City, Mich., one of the largest and most thoroughly equipped institutions of its kind in the country, is installing a new roller drying machine 100 feet in length.

At the recent session of the Carriage Builders' Institute in London it was announced that stout English ash and elm will soon be unobtainable and that England will be obliged to look to America for its future supply of carriage and wagon material. It was cited that country seats were falling into the hands of people who had made their money in business and do not need to sell their timber for monetary considerations. The old county magnates who formerly held the seats used to have frequent recourse to the sale of their timber in order to acquire money for election and other purposes.

G. Schacht, Louis Krimm and Frank Doerfler are the incorporators of the Commercial Cabinet Company, recently formed at Chicago with a capital of \$9,000.

attendance at the bedside of his wife, who has been seriously ill.

Frank W. Vetter of the Engle Lumber Company, Belvidere, was a Chicago visitor last week. Mr. Vetter was accompanied by his wife.

Being Arthur Johnson's many friends among the lumber fraternity are extending him congratulations on his marriage, which occurred on Wednesday, Aug. 13, in this city. Mr. Johnson's bride is Mrs. Rose Shumate Bogardt of this city. Mrs. Johnson is an attractive and capable young woman, and Mr. Johnson is to be felicitated on securing the hand of such a

worthy helpmeet. They will be at home after their wedding trip to the Hoo-Hoo annual at Portland at 855 East Forty-ninth street.

L. W. Houghton of this city, largely interested in the Kenova Poplar Manufacturing Company of Kenova, W. Va., left for the company's plant Sept. 1 to attend the annual meeting of the company. The Kenova Poplar Manufacturing Company contemplates a very important expansion in its business, the detailed announcement of which will be made later.

The distinguished dean and diplomat of the Memphis trade, W. H. Russe of Russe & Burgess, was in Chicago a few days ago and favored the Record with a call.

A. W. Nelson, Michigan representative of the American Woodworking Machinery Company, reports a very satisfactory trade in the territory he covers.

C. P. Lamphrey, G. T. M. of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company and of the Ann Arbor railroad, has just completed a tour of the lines of the latter company, which he finds in extremely satisfactory shape.

Ben C. Keator of the wholesale hardwood firm of Fair & Keator, Pittsburg, was a visitor in this market a few days ago. Mr. Keator enjoys a very handsome Chicago trade.

L. L. Skillman of the Longfellow & Skillman Lumber Company, Grand Rapids, visited his trade in this city last week and paid the Record the honor of a call.

Among the welcome visitors at this office last week were Morris E. Thomas, sales manager of the famous "Electric" brand of hardwood flooring manufactured by Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., Cadillac, Mich. Mr. Thomas reports the demand for maple and beech flooring to be fully up to the capacity of the big Cadillac plant.

M. P. Rittenhouse, president of the Rittenhouse & Embree Company, the hardwood flooring and interior finish specialists of this city, is again back at his desk after a long and serious illness incident to the severe accident that befell him last spring.

W. W. Mitchell of the widely known firms of Mitchell Brothers Company and Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., Cadillac, was a caller at this office on Friday last.

George W. Schwartz, southwestern freight agent of the Vandalia line, St. Louis, was in Chicago the middle of last week, on his return home from his summer vacation.

Boston.

George H. Davenport of Davenport, Peters & Co., Boston, who has been traveling in Europe for the past four months, is due to arrive in Boston September 20. Mrs. Davenport, who has been ill, has sufficiently recovered to return at the same time.

A. L. Taylor of the Wood Barker Company, the Boston, New York and Philadelphia wholesalers, leaves tomorrow on a business trip to Newfoundland.

Ralph Abbott, surveyor general for Massachusetts, has returned from an enjoyable three weeks' outing near Old Orchard Beach, Me.

Frank H. Wyman of the Wyman Allen Lumber Company of Boston has been elected Great Prophet of the Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men. The elevation of Mr. Wyman is a deserved tribute to one who has won a high place in the confidence and affection of the members of several prominent fraternal orders.

John W. Drake, for several years a member of the old firm of Clark & Smith and for nearly sixteen years a familiar figure in the New England hardwood field, recently embarked in the wholesale business on his own account. Mr. Drake, whose office is at room 705, 147 Milk street, Boston, will conduct a strictly wholesale business in mahogany and other hardwoods, mahogany being the specialty.

Edward Downs, manager of the O'Neil Lumber Company of Boston, has returned from a three weeks' vacation at North Hatley, Quebec,

Fred M. Stearns, president of the Cypress Lumber Company of Boston, with mills at Apalachicola, Fla., has been elected treasurer of the company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the recent sudden death of Frederick C. Moseley.

George Van Dyke, the prominent New England and eastern Canada lumber operator, has just purchased over 10,000 acres of timber land in Stratford, Vt., the property of the Eaton estate, for a sum approximating \$90,000.

P. J. Donnelly, proprietor of the Wood Novelty Manufacturing Company of Pittsfield, N. H., while in Boston last week secured a contract which will require a considerable quantity of plain and quartered white oak and mahogany. Although the plant is comparatively new, it is being extended by several thousand extra feet of floor space.

The new wood turning plant of E. B. Estes & Son of Hancock, Mass., will commence operations in all departments about October 1.

The Draper Company of Hopedale, Mass., has purchased, in the vicinity of Newport, N. H., timber lots aggregating 10,000 acres. The holdings comprise almost exclusively timber which will be converted into bobbin stock.

The Dumas Manufacturing Company has incorporated under Massachusetts laws; capital, \$10,000. Joseph Dumas is president and treasurer. The company, which is erecting a saw-mill and woodworking plant at Ware, Mass., will manufacture chairs, toys and similar wood goods, using, largely, native maple, chestnut and oak.

Two recent important additions to the yards of Connecticut retail lumber dealers are the purchase of 35,500 feet of land by the A. W. Burritt Lumber Company, adjoining its present yard in Bridgeport, and the purchase by the F. H. & A. H. Chappell Company of New London of the business and property of George G. Tyler, the New London retailer. The Chappell company now own three yards in New London, including the recent Tyler purchase.

The lumber yard and mill property owned and for many years operated by Theodore H. Buck & Co., Chelsea, Mass., will be sold at public auction on Tuesday, September 19, by the Chelsea Savings bank, mortgagee of the property.

Harry C. Philbrick and Daniel Lucy, Mason building, Boston, returned yesterday from a two weeks' trip through Nova Scotia, during which business and pleasure were combined.

The Rice & Griffin Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Mass., called a meeting of its creditors September 30 in Worcester. A committee consisting of Pliny Wood of the W. H. Sawyer Lumber Company, Tonawanda, N. Y.; William Bawn of Davenport, Peters & Co. of Boston, and Nelson Walcott of the L. H. Gage Lumber Company of Providence, R. I., was appointed and given power to continue or discontinue the business on behalf of the creditors. The liabilities approximate \$150,000, of which about \$37,000 is due two Worcester banks, which hold a mortgage on the property.

New York.

The car equipment case of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission, is being pushed vigorously. The joint committee composed of representatives of that and other organizations, which was appointed at the Ottawa meeting, is arranging to get together in the near future to formulate definite plans of action in the furtherance of the suit, and the setting of a date for the hearing of the commission is looked for any day.

Sam E. Barr of the Barr & Mills Company, Flatiron building, has just returned from a business trip to the hardwood section of western North Carolina and reports hardwood conditions at mill points very strong. Mr.

Mills, head of the western office of the company at Zanesville, O., was a recent visitor going over local matters with Mr. Barr.

Frank R. Whiting of the Janney-Whiting Lumber Company, Philadelphia, who is also one of the principal owners of the Whiting Manufacturing Company of Elizabethton, Tenn., was in town last week on business. In connection with his visit, Mr. Whiting advised that he and his brother, Wm. S. Whiting, are now sole owners of the Whiting Manufacturing Company, having bought out the interest of J. W. Janney of Philadelphia. They are moving their operations to Abingdon, Va., where they will put up a fine band mill, dry kilns and planing mill, with a capacity of 50,000 feet a day, which will be logged from their 10,000 acres in Johnson county, Tenn.

Schedules in bankruptcy of the American Parquetry Company, manufacturers of hardwood flooring, of this city, who failed some time ago, show liabilities of \$38,346 and nominal assets of \$37,707.

J. H. Murry of J. H. Murry & Co., the prominent Indianapolis hardwood house, has been here looking over trade.

H. Humphrey of H. Humphrey & Son, Philadelphia, was here last week in company with Mrs. Humphrey on a little recreation trip.

Wood Beal, who is prominently associated with the large timber land interests of James D. Lacey & Co., New Orleans, La., with Mrs. Beal, arrived in this city last week from Europe, whither they went to enable Mr. Beal to recover from the effects of the shock received in the wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited at Mentor, O., in July.

W. S. Van Clief, the prominent retailer of Fort Richmond, S. I., is president of the Richmond County Agricultural Society, which will hold the first county fair ever held in Greater New York, beginning on Labor day and closing with the 9th. The fair is attracting great attention in commercial circles in the local market.

The hardwood export house of Friedlander & Oliven, this city, has been incorporated as the Friedlander & Oliven Company with a capital of \$50,000. The directors are: O. O. Friedlander, New York; C. C. Corman, Jersey City; and W. J. Flanagan, Brooklyn.

Wm. F. Clarke of Ferguson & Clarke, Brooklyn, is spending the late summer and fall at his summer residence, South Norwalk, Conn. The firm are enjoying excellent business activity.

Sam E. Barr of the Barr & Mills Company, Flatiron building, who has been summering at Averne, L. I., has been one of the popular guests at Avery's Inn, that place, and in the annual athletic carnival held by the guests there the latter part of August, he did the strenuous life to the queen's taste in the tug-of-war and several other events. The day's sport was followed by a banquet.

The Robert Wick Lumber Company has been incorporated in this city with a capital of \$10,000, by Robert W. Wick, P. H. Voegeli and H. J. Lohse.

C. M. Carrier of Buffalo, prominent in the hardwood manufacturing trade as principal in the large operations of C. M. Carrier & Son, at Sardis, Miss., was a recent visitor among the local trade.

C. F. Fischer, a well-known hardwood retailer of this city, has just returned from a two weeks' stay at Quonachontaug Beach, R. I., where he was the guest of Nelson H. Walcott of the L. H. Gage Lumber Company, Providence, at his summer home there.

Fred W. Upham of Upham & Agler, Chicago, sailed for Europe for a five weeks' trip on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, September 2, accompanied by Mrs. Upham.

Philadelphia.

Jacob L. Rumbarger and wife were at Fish-

ing Hawk, W. Va., recently for a breathing spell.

William I. Barry, Greenfield, Miss., was in town recently. He has a mill at Isola, Miss., manufacturing a choice line of oak lumber.

John J. Rumbarger has returned with his family from Atlantic City, and has buckled down with such energy that it is difficult to see him, unless you have an order for some of his line.

Charles L. Meckley is handling a line of hardwoods at 1125 Real Estate Trust, in addition to white pine.

Clem E. Lloyd, Jr., of the Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company, is sanguine regarding the hardwood outlook, and states that the call for all the company's line is holding up beyond expectation. As he covers a good deal of territory, this opinion is worthy of careful consideration.

B. Dickinson, of the Dickinson Building & Supply Company, Fairmont, W. Va., was a recent visitor to this market and placed some good orders.

Franklin H. Smith and John Rumbarger took out a large crabbing party at Atlantic City, last week, and the results of the catch are now being tabulated for affidavit attachment.

Eli B. Halliwell is at Moosehead Lake, Maine, fishing, and is expected to return about the 20th inst.

George F. Craig & Co., of this city, are erecting a mill on their lands in West Virginia, where they will cut hemlock and some hardwoods.

Owen M. Bruner, of the Owen M. Bruner Company, returned last week from his trip to the convention at Ottawa and down the St. Lawrence. He reports a most delightful time and looks as though he had enjoyed his outing to the fullest extent.

Ralph Souder of E. B. Halliwell & Co. states that they have had one of the best seasons in the history of the firm. Business is keeping up way beyond the usual mark.

The National Lumber Exporters' Association held a meeting at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel here August 23. W. H. Russe, president, and Secretary Lang were among those present. No information as to any action in the meeting has been obtainable.

The large lumber yard of Charles Benton, 1403 South Front street, was gutted by fire on the 1st inst. The loss, amounting to \$150,000, was fully covered by insurance. The adjoining yard of James J. Hussey was damaged to the extent of \$5,000.

C. J. Flack of the Redwood Manufacturing Company, Black Diamond, Cal., has been in town endeavoring to interest the trade in redwood, but progress in this line is very slow, as dealers here cannot see the advantages of putting in a stock to supply a nonexistent demand.

The hardwood house of Soble Brothers, Philadelphia, has secured the services of J. R. Leshar as salesman in the Baltimore and southern markets. Mr. Leshar has represented the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company in these markets for the past two years. He entered into the new arrangement with Soble Brothers Sept. 1. The alliance will doubtless prove of mutual advantage.

Baltimore.

At the meeting of the directors of the National Lumber Exporters' Association held at Philadelphia week before last the reports of the treasurer and other officers were of an encouraging character and showed that the association is constantly gaining in influence and is able to confer signal benefits upon the trade. Among the various matters connected with trade abuses and their abatement which came before the meeting, the discussion of clean through bills of lading is regarded as of almost paramount importance here on account of the

action taken by John L. Alcock & Co., who brought a suit recently against the agents of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroads and two ship lines, alleging violation of the Harter act. It is reported that the case will come on in the fall term of the United States court at Baltimore, and that it is necessary the officers and membership of the association will be suitably represented concerning matters suffered.

R. E. Wood, president of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company, returned last week from a two weeks' vacation spent in the beautiful sapphire country of North Carolina, where the company owns an extensive tract of timber land, which will shortly be brought within the sphere of development. Mr. Wood was greatly benefited by the trip, which, he says, was the first real vacation he had had in ten years. He was accompanied by his sister and several of her friends and by Mr. Hershey, a well-known attorney, and wife. The party spent some ten days in a cabin erected on the timber tract by the company for the caretaker, and found great delight in mountaineering and in visiting the many beautiful spots in the vicinity, which is one of the most attractive sections of the country. The company's new mill in Tennessee is now in good running order and has nearly attained its maximum capacity, which is about 35,000 feet per day. Other plants will be built as circumstances render their erection practicable.

McLain & Wilburn, dealers in Kentucky mountain coal, oil and timber lands, who operate in Breathitt and other counties near the eastern border of the state, have brought suit against the Continental Realty Company of Baltimore, claiming \$500,000 damages for alleged breach of contract. The realty company controls timber lands to the value of \$300,000 in eastern Kentucky, and entered into an arrangement with the firm to take certain timber in Breathitt, Knott, Perry and Letcher counties, to be removed within a certain time. The timber was not taken away within the specified time, it is alleged, and the realty company then refused to take any of it. Owing to the large amount involved the suit is likely to be hotly contested.

The Rivers Furniture Company of Baltimore has been dissolved. The company was incorporated July 7, 1897, with a capital stock of \$25,000, of which only \$14,000 was issued, all of it being held by Arthur D. Rivers, president of the company. It is reported that the assets have been sold, the debts paid and the surplus turned over to the president. The company conducted a factory in East Baltimore.

W. O. Price, Continental Trust Building, is away on a two weeks' trip to the hardwood regions of Virginia and other sections, looking after business connections.

Pittsburg.

A novel call for lumber is 10,000 apple tree butts wanted by the Smith & Dana Apple Lumber Company of Warren, O., before October 1. The farmers of northeastern Ohio are cutting down their old orchards by the dozen and planting new ones, so that the purchase of butts for handles, etc., has become quite a business in that section.

The Ruskauff Lumber Company has had a big inquiry lately for cottonwood and basswood for ladders and similar fixtures. Prices are firm, Mr. Ruskauff says, and the company has little difficulty in getting plenty of basswood from Michigan and Wisconsin, most of which is marketed in or near Pittsburg.

Redley, Hermann & Co., who succeeded Langenheim, Cochran & Co. as proprietors of the Enterprise Planing Mill in Allegheny, are doing a nice business in estimating interior finish work and furnishing doors, sash, blinds, door frames and hardwood supplies for house building.

The H. C. Carroll Lumber Company has been chartered with a capital of \$25,000 at Clairton, Pa. H. C. Carroll is president. The company will carry a good line of hardwood supplies for the mill towns near Pittsburg.

The firm of M. Simon's Sons, one of the old est in western Pennsylvania, has been dissolved. Charles W. Simon retiring. The business will be conducted under the old name and it is believed that the company will build a big planing mill and sawhouse on the site of its former plant at Anderson and Locomotives streets, Allegheny.

W. D. Johnston, president of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, is looking after the company's affairs at its Florida mill at Payton, Fla., where a big cut of yellow pine is being made.

The supply of lumber in Pittsburg is diminishing at a rate that is sure to drive all the mills out of the country in a few years at most. Two years ago there were at least twenty saw mills in the center of the state. Now there are less than one-half dozen in the same district, the others having "cut out" and gone to West Virginia or farther south.

The Keystone Lumber Company delighted its patrons the other day by sending them a very handsome embossed calendar, dating from September. The idea of new fall calendars is one that is sure to take here, as the ordinary firm is almost ashamed of its badly soiled and smoked reminders that have withstood the soot and grime of open windows all summer.

J. M. Woodlett, hardwood manager of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, is in Colorado, his old stamping ground, where he is combining business and pleasure in a two weeks' trip. His department has been unusually busy of late and reports a decided spurt in chestnut and quarter sawed oak. Most of the former comes from Ohio dealers, the lumber being cut in Tennessee. The company recently secured an order for 200,000 feet of hemlock and is figuring a still larger bill of hardwoods at present.

Henry Alders, president of the Alders Lumber Company, has bought for \$25,000 one of the finest residences facing East Park in Allegheny, which he will occupy as a home.

The plant of the Grandin Lumber Company at Eagle Rock, Pa., was burned August 22. The loss was about \$45,000, including the mill, milling machinery and a large quantity of lumber.

Cheese box manufacturers in the dairy section of Ohio are having great difficulty in getting stock for their boxes and heading. Years ago this industry was one of the most prosperous in northeastern Ohio and hundreds of acres of fine timber were bought every year to be sawed up for this purpose. One by one the box makers have become discouraged and quit business, leaving the dozens of cheese factories to buy their supplies elsewhere. The few firms still in the business buy parts of their boxes already made in Michigan, as they can get them cheaper than they can cut them. Elm for hoops is very hard to get and boxmakers often find it necessary to haul logs ten to fifteen miles. The hub machines, which a few years ago were scattered over these counties, have also departed for good after ravishing all the elm timber they could buy. Second growth hickory and ash are still being cut in comparatively small quantities for the spoke and handle factories along the lake. This constitutes the bulk of the hardwood business in northern Ohio with the exception of a very few small tracts where there is enough oak left standing to cut ship timbers and railroad stuff.

It develops that a nine-year-old boy threw the stone through the car window which killed Alexander J. Campbell, a prominent lumber dealer of Clairton, W. Va., at McKeesport, Pa., July 16, when he was a passenger on the Baltimore & Ohio train. Nearly two months have been consumed in detective work and an official

Investigation with this result. Mr. Campbell was well and favorably known among Pittsburgh lumbermen and his death caused sincere regret.

James I. M. Wilson & Co. have incorporated under the title of the James I. M. Wilson Company. This is the reorganization which followed the taking into the firm of I. T. Balsley, late of the Mead & Spear Lumber Company. James I. M. Wilson is president; Harry Wilson, treasurer, and I. T. Balsley, secretary.

The Pennsylvania Lumber Company is rushing work at its three mills in Forest county, located at Golinza, Kellettville and Bucks, Pa. This summer the firm has had a big run of railroad orders in addition to a very good trade in lath and shingles.

The general activity in the lumber situation is evidenced by the frequent ads in the daily papers for good salesmen, and especially estimators. So many old employes have gone into business for themselves during the last two years that it has left the market shy of experienced men.

The West Virginia Lumber Company reports "hardwood business never better." Its order books show that there has been no let-up during the vacation period, and its correspondence reveals a strong inquiry along all lines.

Frank M. Graham secured a nice order for 22,000 railroad ties lately and another for 1,300 chestnut telegraph poles. Mr. Graham is making a specialty of these lines this summer, and is now figuring on some big orders for early fall delivery. His last trip to Cambria and Clearfield counties, Pennsylvania, brought him a lucky find in the shape of a big lot of No. 1 hemlock boards which he bought "right off the reel," which are mighty scarce at present.

J. M. Hastings of the J. M. Hastings Lumber Company is back from Ottawa and Nova Scotia, where he spent several weeks watching the work on the new mills of the Davison Lumber Company, of which he is president. The concern now has a mill at Lunenburg and Springfield, Nova Scotia, and expects to cut 50,000,000 feet a year from its tract of 200,000 acres of hardwood, spruce, fir and hemlock.

W. E. Terhune of the Terhune Lumber Company made a business trip to Toledo last week. His firm is handling a nice lot of business but reports shipments of white pine still slow from the northwest.

B. R. Jones of Mershon, Schuette, Parker & Co. of Saginaw looked up his many business friends in town the first week in September.

The Yough-Manor Lumber Company has decided to retain the name Enme for its plant in southern Pennsylvania. This was the name of the Pennsylvania railroad siding and in spite of the apparent poor spelling the company cannot get the railroad people to make a change.

J. J. T. Penney of J. E. McIlvain & Co. has been at the firm's West Virginia mills at Alington and Pine Grove for two weeks looking over the oak and hemlock situation.

The A. L. Schaeffer Lumber Company is busy this month with estimates on house contracts and warehouse work. The officials say that the outlook for house building is very good unless the high prices of lumber make it impossible for contractors to get down to the figures set by owners.

O. P. Nicola of the Nicola Brothers Company is taking his vacation. F. F. Nicola, president of the same company, is expected back from Europe shortly.

L. H. Diebold of the Forest Lumber Company is making an extended business trip through the South.

J. C. Linehan of the Linehan Lumber Company spent his vacation at Cape May and along the Chesapeake bay. J. J. Linehan of the same company is in West Virginia and Kentucky buying stock. They report a shortage at the mill owing to the fact that August business was so brisk that it was impossible to accumulate stock.

W. P. Craig of William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., made a very successful visit to Philadelphia lately. His firm is doing a big business in spruce and hardwoods, leading the trade in the former. B. W. Cross of the same firm is making a tour of the West Virginia mills.

W. A. Coleman of the Pittsburgh Lumber Company has gone to Duluth to buy white pine. His company has been putting out this wood at a lively rate to the towns up the Monongahela valley.

O. H. Rectanus of the A. M. Turner Lumber Company has started for a trip to the Pacific coast, stopping ten days in Michigan and Wisconsin to look over the white pine situation. The A. M. Turner Lumber Company reports by far the best August in its history in hardwood dealing and its inquiry is brisk along all lines at present.

Buffalo.

The Empire Lumber Company is still receiving lumber at the Seneca street yard to keep up the assortment, but the stock as a whole runs low, so that the move down town is to be made by early winter. F. W. Vetter is West at present.

The new addition to the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company's yard is filling in fast and "more room" is likely to be the word again soon. A cargo of birch for the company lately came in by lake.

Hugh McLean lingered some time after the Ottawa meeting at his hunting headquarters on the Gatineau. Angus McLean also spends much time in Canada, but for business purposes mostly, looking after the company's spruce and cedar interests in Quebec.

G. Elias & Bro. have been receiving considerable cherry from Canada.

Horace E. Taylor is in Europe for quite an extended trip. Taylor & Crute have somehow practically escaped the yellow fever scare in the South and their Mississippi oak mill has done good service right along.

A. Miller is also looking to the far south for oak and poplar, having obtained considerable stock of late from Mississippi, as well as southern states nearer home.

T. Sullivan & Co. are still finding lake hardwoods pretty high, but are not distressed on that account, as this gives all the more time for handling Washington fir and spruce, for which they have a ready market.

L. N. Stewart & Bro. took in some of the best oak they ever handled a short time ago and are as usual well stocked with cherry, which sells at a good rate. Ash and poplar are also pretty good sellers.

O. E. Yeager returns this week from a vacation by automobile to the Scranton district of Pennsylvania. The yard is handling considerable plain oak, and finds chestnut also a good seller.

The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company is getting considerable plain red oak from the Southwest by barge, landing it at Joplin on the Ohio. J. B. Wall has been inside sometime of late on account of a fall.

J. N. Scatterd has been for some time with his family at a New England summer resort. The office reports that good quantities of oak and other lumber have lately been received from points directly south.

C. H. Stanton is handling considerable Michigan hardwood, especially maple, and has a fine fall business in sight.

Saginaw Valley.

The action of the Michigan Maple Company last week in advancing the price of No. 1 and 2 common a dollar a thousand has braced up the valley, although there are no manufacturers or dealers here who are associated with the organization named. The Loud Company of Au Sable and some Alpena concerns belong to that corporation, but no members are located in the valley. Some of the manufac-

turers here have their entire stock sold for the season. It is said the local hardwood trade has been greatly stimulated by better demand from the furniture trade. The generally good times throughout the country have also doubtless helped to give an impetus to business. At any rate every hardwood man approached spoke much more hopefully regarding both demand and prices.

The Kneeland-Bigelow Company started its mill to running day and night Tuesday, after a shutdown of three weeks for necessary repairs. The hardwood product of this plant is about all sold for the season, but Manager Bigelow is in a very happy frame of mind over existing conditions and prospects for the future. The company will operate five or six logging camps this winter, and it buys a good many logs put in along the lines of the railroad by small operators. The company gets about twenty-six carloads of logs a day from the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central.

The Wylie & Buell Lumber Company report the trade in hardwoods as satisfactory and the mill will be operated during the winter. Frank Buell has charge of logging operations and is running seven camps and employing a steam skidder and loader, the only one in eastern Michigan. It can handle entire trees. The company experiences no trouble in getting logs down, the railroad company furnishing all the cars needed.

The maple flooring industry has been busy all season. Last year building operations were rather slow and reflected general conditions during a presidential year, which naturally affected the flooring trade. But this season there has been a steady demand for the entire output of the mills in the valley and prices have ranged from \$3 to \$4 a thousand better than a year ago. W. D. Young & Co. manufacture about 20,000,000 feet of hardwood a year. Mr. Young says seventy-five per cent of the output is maple flooring and that it is selling as fast as they can make it at good prices. He is extremely happy over business conditions. There were 100 cars loaded with hardwood logs on the track at this plant yesterday. The company operate four or five camps.

The S. L. Eastman Flooring Company report a very satisfactory trade and the concern will handle approximately 10,000,000 feet of the stuff this year. It buys the maple output of the Kneeland-Bigelow and Wylie & Buell companies, besides having stock cut at other plants.

The Bliss & Van Auken hardwood mill and flooring plant is doing a good business.

A. T. Bliss, founder of the hardwood industry at Blissville, Ark., operated by the Chicot Lumber Company, and who recently disposed of his interest therein to Bliss & Van Auken and A. P. Cook, was stricken with apoplexy Friday night, while on his way to Chicago and has been in a critical condition since, although hopes are now entertained for his recovery.

Sutton Brothers, operating a hardwood portable mill in Presque Isle county, are to cut 300,000 feet for R. Mitchell of Millersburg.

The machinery for Cook, Curtis & Miller's new hardwood plant at Grand Marais is arriving at the rate of three carloads a week and is being installed in the plant. The firm has erected a fine new office building, modern in every particular. The plant will soon be in operation and the concern will operate extensively during the winter.

W. D. Young & Co. have sold their wood alcohol plant to the E. L. Dupont Company of Wilmington, Del. It is intimated that W. D. Young will be interested in the new concern. The old firm will confine its operations to hardwood lumber.

The Kerry-Hanson Flooring Company's new plant at Grayling is finished and is one of the most complete outfits of the kind in the coun-

try with a capacity of 12,000,000 feet of flooring a year.

Wausau.

The English Manufacturing Company of Merrill has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The incorporators are C. L. Avery of Chicago, Jos. Emerich, John English and Edward Staats of Merrill. The company will build a factory on the site of the C. B. Flynn mill and will manufacture all kinds of woodenware, staves, headings and hardwood lumber. The company will erect a sawmill, dry kiln and warehouses in addition to the factory and will begin work upon them immediately. It is expected that 400 men will be employed.

The plant of the defunct Two Rivers Manufacturing Company at Two Rivers was ordered by the bankruptcy court to be sold Sept. 8. The appraisers were John Schmitt of Two Rivers, and Thos. R. Mercain and Jas. C. Wall of Milwaukee.

The work of rebuilding the burned plant of the Foster-Latimer Lumber Company of Melton is rapidly nearing completion. The company has a good stock of mixed hardwood logs cut and will operate night and day throughout the winter.

C. F. Stewart of Vassar, Mich., will erect a factory at Tomahawk for the manufacture of dowels and hopes to have the plant in operation before January 1st. The dowels will be manufactured from white and yellow birch timber and shipped to furniture factories throughout the United States. They are used in making nearly all kinds of furniture. Mr. Stewart is an experienced dowel maker and fifteen years ago secured patents on machinery for their manufacture. He has sold interests in a factory at Vassar, Mich., also the patent rights on the machinery, but recently has had patented improved machinery.

The Northern Lumber Company, a hardwood manufacturing concern of Marinette county, has made formal application to the United States postal department to establish a postoffice on the site of its new town on the Lake Independence extension of the Marquette & Southeastern Railway. The name by which the town will be known on the map is Birch, so called by reason of the large forests of that species of trees in the vicinity.

All hope of finding Duncan McGregor, the Marinette lumberman who disappeared July 4th, has been dissipated. It is thought he has been murdered and his body concealed.

Grand Rapids.

The Longfellow & Skillman Lumber Company has met with a loss, roughly estimated at \$4,000, in the burning of its mill and stock at Levering. The plant will not be rebuilt at that point.

The Hackley Cooperage Company, capital \$20,000, has been formed to manufacture heading and staves, in connection with the mill operations of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Company at Hackley, Wis. Silas Kilbourn of Grand Haven is president of the company, O. A. Felger of Grand Rapids is vice president and Charles A. Phelps is secretary and treasurer.

The late Louis Sands of Manistee left an estate valued at about three million dollars which passes by will in equal shares to his widow and six children. Operations are to be continued until all the lumber is manufactured, a cut estimated at ten to fifteen years, and until that time the estate is to remain undivided. Charles A. Sands, Louis M. Sands, E. N. Salling and George M. Burr are named as trustees. In the event of the death, resignation or failure to act of any of the trustees Frank J. Bigelow, former president of the First National bank of Milwaukee, is named to fill the vacancy.

Report comes from Newberry that there continues an active demand for men in the lumber

camp, wages ranging from \$26 to \$32 for woodsmen.

Indianapolis.

The Lakewood Lumber & Land Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The directors are C. S. Cunningham, Oscar Hart, E. C. Shireman, Karl I. Nutter and Henry De Turk.

The Hoosier Mill & Lumber Company of Syracuse, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$7,500. The directors are William H. Carter, Noah C. Isenbarger and Edgar R. Jackson. The company has a plant at Goldman, Ark.

Governor J. Frank Hanly of Indiana, together with his secretary, Fred Gemmer, and R. Henry Miller, a well known state politician, recently purchased the timber on a thirty-three acre tract of land about six miles southeast of Indianapolis and the lumber is being delivered to a near-by sawmill. It is estimated that the tract will cut 200,000 feet of white oak, 100,000 feet of red oak and several thousand feet of hickory, besides an amount of miscellaneous lumber. Mr. Miller is superintending the work of cutting down the trees and hauling the logs to the mill.

The building permits for this year will undoubtedly reach the six million dollar mark and may reach six and one-half millions. The total valuation of the permits for August amounts to \$736,651, as against \$321,156 issued in August, 1904. During the month there was no unusually large permit, though there were several of more than moderate size. The largest was the St. Peter and Paul's Cathedral permit, the building to cost \$118,000.

The sawmill and tile factory owned by James A. Furr, of Hillsboro, Ind., burned Sept. 2, causing a loss of \$5,000. The mill and factory was filled with tile and lumber at the time, all of which was ruined. The origin of the fire is unknown.

On petition of the Gladden Lumber Company, a receiver has been appointed for William W. Scoville, owner of the Scoville Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of boxes, Indianapolis. The Gladden Lumber Company had a bill of \$347 and a mortgage on the plant to cover the first cost of \$3,900. It was recited in the complaint that, although still a resident of Indianapolis, Mr. Scoville had left his residence and deserted his place of business, leaving no one in charge. This happened a few weeks ago and simultaneous with Scoville's disappearance was that of his pretty sixteen-year-old stenographer. The Union Trust Company has been made receiver.

The main building of Campbell, Smith & Ritchie's planing mill and furniture factory at Lebanon, Ind., was completely destroyed by fire August 27. The loss is estimated at \$35,000, with \$8,700 insurance. The plant was one of Lebanon's best industries. As the same firm owns another furniture factory in another part of the city it is probable that the planing mill only will be rebuilt, while the other furniture factory will be enlarged.

Cincinnati.

The monthly report of the Building Inspection Bureau for August shows an increase of over \$140,000 as compared with the same month last year. There were 406 permits taken out during August, 1905, for improvements estimated to cost \$749,790, against 479 permits for improvements to cost \$605,870 last year.

The movement of lumber for August, 1905, as prepared by the superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce was as follows: Receipts, 6,467 cars; shipments, 5,058. The figures show a liberal increase compared to the

same month last year when receipts aggregated 4,969 cars and shipments 4,055 cars.

W. J. Eckman of the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company, this city, has returned from a visit to the Pacific coast. He was away over three weeks.

O. P. Hurd, Jr., of O. P. Hurd, Jr., & Co., of Cairo, Ill., was here the latter part of August renewing acquaintances.

The Roy Lumber Company of Nicholasville, Ky., intends to open a yard in this city. G. A. Roy was here last week looking for a suitable location, but none has so far been secured.

Charles R. Hall, Commercial Tribune building, Walnut street, has been spending several weeks in Michigan and returned on the 6th with a bride. The marriage occurred in this city on July 22 but was kept a secret. Mrs. Hall was Miss Addie L. Janes. The couple has the trade's best wishes.

The Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company will open an office in New York city some time this month. Edgar Burgess, of this city, will be in charge, with W. H. Stubbs as his assistant.

T. J. Moffett of the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company, has returned from a business trip to neighboring markets. He reports conditions in all places encouraging.

The Hume Cooperage Company, of Richmond, Ky., was adjudged bankrupt in the Federal Court at Covington, Ky., on August 28. It was one of the largest establishments of its kind in the country. Walter Bennett and Richard W. Miller, two of the plaintiffs, were appointed receivers by the court.

About 75 members of the National Cooper's Association are in this city attending the sixth semi-annual convention. President A. S. Roy of Chicago, in his opening address, congratulated his associates upon the general prosperity of the trade and the bright prospects ahead. The consensus of opinion among members present was that prices will immediately advance fully 20 per cent in all lines of cooperage goods because of the existing prices on iron and lumber. New officers will be elected before the convention adjourns.

C. Crane & Co. of this city have paid into the state treasury the sum of \$1,700 which Attorney General Wade Ellis declared was necessary under the special corporation tax law. The company has a capital of \$500,000 and was incorporated in Indiana. The company claimed that only \$83,000 of their capital stock was invested in Ohio and the rest in West Virginia. It is not known by the officials of C. Crane & Co. what effect this will have on the general tax return of the firm. If they are compelled to pay taxes on the entire amount it will be a matter of grave concern.

Chattanooga.

The local river mills including the Loomis & Hart Manufacturing Company, the McLean Lumber Company, Snodgrass & Fields, the Ferd Brenner Lumber Company, F. W. Blair and others, now have a larger stock of logs from the headquarters of the Tennessee river than ever before at this time of the year.

The Chattanooga Chair Company has purchased the plant of the Orange Grove Lumber and Manufacturing Company, which is located near the National Cemetery, and of which C. M. Steenbergh is president, for \$3,500. The output of the company will thus be doubled. Mr. Steenbergh will engage in other business.

The Interstate Cooperage Company, a large concern having plants in Kentucky and other states of the Union, will erect a large factory at East Lake, a Chattanooga suburb, at a cost of about \$15,000. Ten acres of land have already been purchased for the plant and yards and operations begin October 1. Stave headings, barrel material, etc., will be manufac-

tured and Keith Webb will manage the plant.

The Lion Spoke Works, recently organized here by Pennsylvania capitalists has purchased the spoke plant of Bagg & Young at Park Place. The capacity will be doubled, about four carloads of spokes per month being shipped to Oil City, Pa., Zanesville, O., and other points.

The Rock Creek Mining and Lumber Company of Retro, which suspended operations on Walden's Ridge west of that place, will resume operations again in the near future. Frank and William Berry, of Pennsylvania, will operate the sawmill and spoke plant. Besides the manufacture of vehicle spokes the company will manufacture hardwood lumber and furnish the Big Four railroad with about 400,000 ties.

The Chattanooga Coopersage Company, which has increased its capital stock to \$50,000, will manufacture building material as well as coopersage products. Extensive improvements have recently been made on the plant at Ridgedale; a band sawmill installed, about a thousand feet of tracks laid and new machinery put in.

The Card Lumber Company has increased its stock of poplar and plain and quartered oak to about 4,000,000 feet.

The Southern railway has purchased real estate in this city recently valued at over \$100,000 and a passenger station will be erected upon it. About \$50,000 has also been invested by the Southern railway in right of way for the Stevenson extension.

The Hays-Henderson Saw & Supply Company, recently organized here with \$25,000 capital stock to manufacture sawmill supplies, has almost completed a plant to cost \$10,000. The plant will be ready for operation by October 1.

Capt. A. J. Gahagan, secretary-treasurer of the Loomis & Hart Manufacturing Company of this city, is on a trip to Denver and the west.

W. O. Harter, the European representative of the Card Lumber Company will leave in a short time for Europe.

Ferd Brenner of The Ferd Brenner Lumber Company will take a business trip to his large yards at Norfolk, Va., soon.

Harry Parker of the Parker Lumber Company of Tullahoma, Tenn., was in this city recently.

W. F. Best, secretary of the Ferd Brenner Lumber Company is in Europe on a business trip.

M. N. Wills, of the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company, Cincinnati, O., bought considerable stock here recently.

St. Louis.

Steele & Hibbard are getting in a considerable stock of cypress, ash and other hardwoods from southern milling centers, notwithstanding the yellow fever quarantines. This firm reports a good inquiry and expects a brisk business during the rest of the season.

Edward H. Luehrmann, vice president of the Charles F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company, is feeling fine after his return from the West, and has settled down to business with his customary earnestness. His western trip included a visit to the Lewis & Clark Exposition at Portland and a trip among the great logging camps and sawmill plants in that section of the country. Mr. Luehrmann reports business picking up with his company. The demand is improving for hardwoods and their yards are well stocked with lumber, and their mills running steadily.

Nashville.

On September 1 a special car pulled out of Nashville for Chicago and Portland, Oregon, bearing a jolly crowd of Nashville and Tennessee lumbermen, their friends, and relatives. Included in the party were: I. F. McLean,

the well-known stave manufacturer, and Mrs. McLean; Al Baird of the Southern Lumbermen, and Mrs. Baird; W. M. Farris and H. J. Schafer of the Central Lumber Company; W. J. Cude and two daughters of Kimmins, Tenn.; George E. Scott, the well-known Dyersburg lumberman, accompanied by Mrs. Scott; Edward B. Martin, New York representative of the Southern Lumberman, and others. The party was augmented at Chicago by several additional tourists. They will be gone several weeks, and will spend a week at the exposition. After that they go to Frisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and other points of interest in the West.

George F. McCabe of the Holcomb-Lobb Company of Chicago, is in Nashville to take charge of the company's new interest in this section. His company bought out the Cumberland Tie & Lumber Company, and recently purchased a large number of ties on the line of the Tennessee Central.

A. Watkins, of the Stotz Lumber Company of Louisville, was in the city this week buying lumber.

A. J. McCausland of W. E. Kelley & Co., of Chicago, is here looking after a large purchase of chestnut made at Algood, Tenn. There are about 600,000 feet in the lot.

Henderson Baker of the firm of Henderson Baker & Co., has returned from a business trip to Indianapolis.

John M. Smith of the John M. Smith Lumber Company, spent a day in Louisville this week.

M. E. Green of the Davidson-Benedict Company, has returned from a trip through the West. His family accompanied him and they took in the Lewis & Clark exposition.

W. B. Davidson of the W. B. Davidson Lumber Company, has gone to Colorado with his son Oscar. The latter is in poor health, and Mr. Davidson will locate him in the West.

The mill of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company on Stony Creek, Carter county, Tennessee, is ready for business. The plant has a capacity of 40,000 feet of hardwood a day.

J. P. Little of the Little Lumber Company of St. Louis, was a recent visitor to Nashville. He was here looking for a good sawmill man to take charge of his new band mill at Blytheville, Ark. He owns sixty million feet of hardwood stumpage in that section.

The Jackson Coopersage Company at Jackson, Tenn., began operations on September 1. The company is manufacturing tight staves and headings.

The Kentucky Lumber Company, with Tennessee headquarters at Jacksboro, has submitted to the State Board of Equalizers at Nashville, a brief setting forth the grounds upon which the company makes application for a reduction of its taxes in this state. In 1904 the Tennessee properties of this company were assessed at \$14,100, but it is claimed that the assessment should be only \$10,575 this year on account of the removal of timber. The county Board of Equalizers in Campbell county recommended the reduction, but the state board is yet to announce its decision.

Richard and Fuller Bibb are putting in a large shingle factory at White Bluff, Tenn.

The Bridgeport Woodenware Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport, Ala., has been sold to a new company. The capital stock was increased from \$14,500 to \$72,000 and new machinery ordered. T. H. Crebbin will continue as superintendent of the business.

The Jones Lumber Company of Fackler, Ala., has purchased a one thousand acre tract of timber land near Scottsboro for \$30,000. The land contains a large amount of hardwoods.

A rather unusual accident caused the death of James King, the 14-year-old son of W. H. King at Bassett's sawmill near Madisonville, Ky. The boy had a piece of scantling and was

punching the rip saw with it. The piece of timber was hurled against his chest and he died twenty minutes afterward, never speaking after he was struck.

The Retail Lumber Dealers' Association convened at Chattanooga not long since and discussed ways and means of bettering the business interests of members. Wade Kirkpatrick represented J. O. Kirkpatrick & Sons, and Joe Wallace, Norvell & Wallace. Chattanooga dealers entertained the delegates in handsome style on Lookout Mountain. The next session will be held in Birmingham, Ala., in January, 1906.

H. A. McGregor of the Bridgeport Stave Works has leased a property from Bagg & Young of Chattanooga and has established a stave factory there. He is shipping three cars of staves a day.

Thirty-eight years ago Mark Wrightman was born near Pleasant Hill in Cumberland county, Tenn. His father, on that occasion, planted a black walnut sprout. A few days since there was a son born to Mark Wrightman and the grandfather had the tree cut down and sawed up. It made 500 feet of No. 1 walnut and the balance sawed out 600 feet of No. 2 and culls. A set of furniture is being made for the child's mother from the best timber in the tree which will be presented by the grandfather. At the mother's death the set will go to the child. Forty dollars' worth of the timber was also sold and the money put out at interest until the babe shall reach his majority.

The hoop factory of George J. Harris at Kenton, Tenn., has been totally destroyed by fire. There was no insurance. Many thousand hoops were burned.

Memphis.

The American Art Wood Company, recently incorporated here, is rapidly completing its plant in South Memphis. The company expects to begin operation within the next few weeks. Dr. E. A. Neely is president of the concern. Lumber for picture frames and for other ornamental purposes will be manufactured. A patented process for coloring wood while in the log and creosoting will be features of the plant. Gum will be used to a considerable extent.

Application for a charter has been filed by the L. E. Campbell Lumber Company, of this city. The capital stock is \$75,000, all paid in. The incorporators are: L. E. Campbell, Albert Mahannah, of the Mahannah Lumber Company; N. N. Thompson; George B. Osgood, of the Cotton Belt Lumber Company, and H. W. Campbell. The company will manufacture hardwood lumber and cypress. Its offices are in the Tennessee Trust Company building and mills will be operated in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Application for an amendment to the charter of the Bennett Hardwood Lumber Company has been filed here, seeking to increase the capital stock from \$55,000 to \$100,000. The company has operated a hardwood lumber mill here for some years and does a large export business, gum being one of its specialties.

The Green River Lumber Company of Huntington, Ind., is removing its plant to North Memphis, where a site has been purchased. The machinery has been received and is being installed. The mill, which will have a daily capacity of 20,000 feet, will cost about \$20,000.

C. S. Gladden, whose hardwood lumber mill was burned here a few weeks ago, has completed and is now running the new plant. The output was increased to about 30,000 feet a day. It is a band sawmill and is up to date in every respect.

The Arthur Hardwood Flooring Company, incorporated here a short time ago, is push-

The charter of the Baton Rouge Spoke Manufacturing Company, Ltd., has been filed at Baton Rouge, La. The company has a capital stock of \$20,000 and will manufacture wagons, carts, buggies and other vehicles, also implement handles, furniture, sash, doors and blinds and do a general planing business. The object of the company

are: James W. Strong, president; L. D. Beale, vice president; J. C. Dosier, secretary and treasurer. The company now has a plant in operation, and the new charter means increased capacity and general reorganization.

The Southwestern Lumber & Box Company, the name of the reorganized Sutherland-Innes Company, now has offices in the Hibernia Bank building. C. H. Rice, the new manager and treasurer, recently spent a week in the north on business.

Minneapolis.

Steps are being taken rapidly to develop the hardwood timber resources of northern Minnesota. There are some fine forests of birch and basswood in a section of the state which has been heretofore almost inaccessible, but which is now being opened up by railroads. The extension of the "Soo" railroad north from Glenwood to the Canadian boundary has tapped fine timber tracts which are being worked for lumber and cooperage stock, and in older sections where pine was cut off years ago hardwood companies have begun development. The timber of best quality is in the "park region" about the lakes of Otter Tail county and the country north. The White Earth Indian reservation contains a fine growth of basswood, birch, elm, maple and ash, and all this timber is offered for sale at the coming sale of timber from allotted Indian lands. It will be sold with the pine all in one bid. The sale was first set for Sept. 5, but was postponed to Oct. 2, and then to Nov. 15, on account of numerous protests against the short time allowed to prepare bids. The government estimate for the entire tract includes, besides 130,000,000 feet of pine, 25,000,000 feet of basswood, 20,000,000 of elm, 15,000,000 of birch, 10,000,000 of maple and 5,000,000 of ash.

A big wholesale lumber business will be built up at Minneapolis Transfer by the Scanlon-Gipson Lumber Company of this city, which has bought the yards and warehouses of the Citizens' Lumber Company and the Central Warehouse Company. The intention is to accumulate a complete stock of all varieties of lumber, including hardwoods, and make a specialty of filling mixed car orders for stock of any assortment and description. A stock of 15,000,000 feet or more will be carried continually. The move is significant, being made by an old white pine company, and is believed to be the forerunner of similar enterprises by local concerns.

Some valuable hardwood stock was burned Sunday, Aug. 27, by fire which destroyed the warehouse of Aaron Carlson, a Minneapolis sash and door manufacturer. The building was worth little, but the stock consumed brought the total loss up to \$24,000. There was considerable hardwood, including mahogany and walnut for veneering.

M. J. Bell, the hardwood and white cedar man of Bellwood, Wis., was in the city for a day recently, en route home from a business trip to the Pacific coast.

The Stanton-De Long Lumber Company, a new wholesale concern with headquarters and yards at St. Paul, has accumulated a general stock and will fill mixed car orders. Mr. Stanton is a veteran hardwood lumberman and will carry a full line of hardwoods to supply the trade either in car lots or in small quantities.

E. Payson Smith, the well known wholesale dealer in southern hardwoods and yellow pine, has gone to Arkansas to negotiate deals for the output of some of the hardwood mills in that state. Arkansas oak is coming largely into use by the northern factory trade as the supply of northern oak declines. Mr. Smith returned a few days ago from a pleasant outing in the Great Lakes, on which he was accompanied by Mrs. Smith.

D. F. Clark, of Osborne & Clark, the Minneapolis wholesalers, left this week for an extended business trip into Wisconsin and down to Chicago. C. F. Osborne of the same company says they are finding demand strong. Oak is active, and the trade in white oak wagon stock, which used to be confined to a short season in the spring, has kept up all summer and is still on. Flooring is active and deliveries hard to make, so that for city supply dealers are rather hard put to get stock. Basswood is looking better and promises to recover from the slump it has experienced in the last year and a half.

P. W. Strickland of Barnard & Strickland, local wholesalers, reports that trade with them is brisk as usual at this season. The problem is to get a supply of stock that will fill demands.

Louisville.

E. L. Davis & Co., who have a hardwood yard here and hardwood mills down in the country, have the reputation of getting higher prices for wagon material and small dimension stock in oak than any manufacturer in this locality. They make a practice to store stock in their yard and let it dry until consumers are in immediate need of material and are willing to pay their price for prompt delivery. This is not exactly news but it is an observation that contains a moral, and if manufacturers of small dimension stock would profit by it, there would be more profit in the business.

C. P. Busch, of the Ohio Valley Tie Company, of this city, manufacturer of ties, car oak and wagon material, says that business in car material is rather slow now, but in wagon stock there is a lively demand but it is difficult to obtain the price that should be had for this class of material. He thinks the outlook in the wagon wood stock business very bright.

James S. Calloway of the Calloway Lumber Company of Louisville was seen on a street corner a few mornings ago, waiting for a car, carrying a lumber rule, as if out for business.

On being questioned as to his destination, he said that he was on his way to load out some poplar lumber at \$70 per thousand. Of course this sounded exciting, but the explanation was found in the specifications for the stock, which was to be $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick and 30 and 36 inches wide. Speaking of business in general, Mr. Calloway says that everything in poplar except No. 1 common is moving along very nicely, and in plain-sawed oak the demand is practically all that could be desired.

L. S. Beardlee, superintendent of the S. B. Hutchinson Veneer Company of Onaway, Mich., was in Louisville one day last week enroute South to look over timber lands in the poplar section of Tennessee, with a view to securing a southern location for the company's plant. He made a trip into Arkansas on the same mission recently, looking over cottonwood and gum tracts, but he favors poplar and oak if he can find a sufficient body of timber accessible to good shipping facilities.

O. Leon, who covers the southern territory for E. L. Roberts & Co. of Chicago, stopped in Louisville a few days ago on his way from an extended trip South. Speaking of hardwood and the sash and door trade, he says that there has been this year a heavier demand for special hardwood veneer doors and other veneer work than ever before. This condition obtains especially in Birmingham where the trade has taken quantities of veneered doors. The explanation is found in the fact that architects, in their desire to give individuality to their work, are ordering special stock instead of specifying standard work, and in all these specifications there is an unusual quantity of hardwood veneers both in doors and in interior mill work.

London.

J. B. Ransom and family of Nashville, Tenn., and W. M. Ritter of Columbus have been in England looking after their various business interests, but have left for the continent for health and pleasure.

R. J. Darnell of Memphis, Tenn., left here recently for America.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

There is a manifest improvement in the local demand for hardwoods among manufacturing institutions, and were it not for the impossibility of securing shipments in any plenitude from the South the local trade would be first rate at this writing. A number of local jobbers who have directed their chief endeavors toward the handling of southern stock have been obliged to take on northern woods to keep their operating forces busy. Chicago jobbers own considerable quantities of oak, cypress, poplar and cottonwood in the South, and most of them are very anxious to get it shipped to fulfill the pressing needs of customers. It is thoroughly believed that the embargo on trade in the South will not prevail for any length of time and a large increase in shipments is generally expected from this time forward.

Incident to this condition of the hardwood market, there is also a great interruption in yellow pine shipments from the South. The trade in building woods has shifted quite largely to the Pacific coast mills, with the result that every transcontinental line is simply congested with lumber freight, which makes receipts from that source almost as precarious as from the South, all of which is enhancing the "smile that won't come off" on the faces of Michigan and Wisconsin lumbermen who have hemlock and Norway for sale.

Boston.

Trade in Boston and vicinity is quiet.

Prices run as follows for good average standard of grades: Quartered white oak inch ones and twos \$78, and plain white oak at \$50 to \$52, the demand for the latter being comparatively good. Brown ash inch ones and twos \$50, dry stock being especially scarce. Elm is in fair to good request, supply prices ruling around the \$40 mark for good inch stock. Whitewood is selling rather slowly on the basis of \$48.50 for inch ones and twos. Maple flooring is holding firmly at list and frequently going above list, basis of \$37.50 for $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch clear face. There is talk of an advance of \$2 per thousand over the list prices in the near future. Demand for cypress has been rather disappointing to wholesalers but prices are firm and dry stock very scarce. Judging by condition of stock usually arriving during recent months cypress sales are of such volume that shipments follow the saws with the least possible time allowed for drying. That old dry stock—the kind that mother used to make—is now too often only a memory. Excepting maple flooring the only other class of stock on which a rise is anticipated is rough birch and in this latter stock wholesalers and manufacturers differ only in the amount of the probable advance, which is estimated to be five to ten per cent. It is almost a foregone conclusion that red birch prices will advance sharply in the near future, and that white birch will also rise somewhat. Supply of red is very low.

The cherry demand is taking care of sup-

ply at the following prices: Inch ones and twos, \$100; 5-4 and 6-4, \$120; 8-4, \$125; 10-4 and 12-4, \$130; and 16-4, \$135. Cherry common and culls are ruling at following prices respectively 4-4, \$50 and \$25; 5-4 and 6-4, \$60 and \$27; 8-4, \$65 and \$28; 10-4 and 12-4, \$70 and \$30; 16-4, \$75 and \$30.

Thick maple is in a peculiar position with respect to prices as made in several recent and separate sales, some dealers selling at \$38 to \$39 and others for the same class of lumber obtaining \$42 to \$43. There is not much of this stock to be sold by making unduly low prices and if prices were made uniform at \$42 to \$43 as much stock would be sold, while the returns would be more in keeping with the cost of getting this easily-depreciated-by-handling-and-exposure-lumber to the consumer. This hyphenated adjective is "from the German" but it applies to this market very aptly.

New York.

The local hardwood market has shown renewed activity during the past fortnight, and the outlook for a large business for the balance of the year is considered good by both wholesale and retail trade. The building department of the Greater City threw a boom shell, as it were, into lumber ranks last week when it announced that from January 1 to June 22, there had been 10,049 plans filed, calling for an expenditure of \$117,933,804. With the issuance of these figures came an appeal from the building department to the mayor for a sufficient appropriation to double its force, since the department is simply swamped with business which continues to pour in with no likelihood of a let-up, all of which presages nothing short of a pronounced activity for the balance of the year. Prominent authorities on the subject express the opinion that next year will show even greater activity in building than 1905, which seems to be sufficient assurance that the prosperity enjoyed by the lumber trade of this market this year will not cease with December 31.

Business is exceptionally good in all branches of the trade. There are no weak spots to be noted and prices continue firm, with an upward tendency in many cases. In connection with the various woods, plain oak and birch are still the leaders in demand, with poplar steadily strengthening. Ash is in a fair call and there seems to be no surplus stocks. There is enough quartered oak for current wants, but the market is firm. Basswood and maple are a little slow, but with the opening of the fall trade, in which piano and other manufacturers will get busy for Christmas, it is believed that a revival in demand will be noted. Chestnut is strong and firm in price.

Philadelphia.

The reasons for the present strong demand for lumber here are almost as various as the individual dealers who voice them, but whatever they may be in reality the fact remains that this is by far the best season any of the trade in this section have ever experienced. It is in many cases really a fight to get stock to fill immediate requirements, though there are of course exceptions to this on several lines.

With the Pennsylvania, Reading and Lehigh Valley railroads using more lumber than ever before, and with mill work plants behind on orders, it may be assumed that the boom here at least is due to money in hand to enter upon operations on a large scale and to make long needed improvements in existing buildings. This is found to be the condition not only in the city proper but throughout the surrounding country.

With prices holding firm on some lines of hardwood and stiffening on others at

this time of the year, the wise man who wants any stock of dry lumber to open next season with will buy as soon as he can get his order accepted, or he is pretty sure to be in bad shape next spring.

Quite a few inquiries are reported for hardwoods for export, but manufacturers and dealers refuse to take them except for delivery here.

Chestnut is in good demand and shows a tendency to advance slightly on continuance of good inquiry. Ash is another line on which both inquiry and demand are above par for this season, and it is stronger by \$2 than it was thirty days ago; 4-4 is quoted at \$44 to \$46 and 5-4 to 8-4 at \$49 to \$51. After the jump in oak last spring many dealers looked for a dropping off in price, but none is observable and white oak is fetching \$46 to \$48; common, \$36 to \$38. Red oak is running strong at \$1 less than these figures. Birch shows some improvement and log run is about \$24 to \$26. Cypress is strong and steady at \$42 to \$45; common, \$28 to \$30. There is more cypress used outside this city than in, and some good orders have come lately from Allentown and Reading. Poplar shows some signs of improved demand and prices may lift a little if it keeps up.

Baltimore.

Summer has failed to develop any unfavorable features in the lumber trade of this section. Contrary to the usual experience, the summer season has been characterized by exceptional activity, and the usual quiet of August has not appeared. Some firms here state that business for last month was larger than for any two corresponding months since they embarked in the trade.

The demand for oak is especially brisk, the mills being unable to keep up with the inquiry for good dry stocks. The common grades are fairly plentiful, but the better grades are hard to get. At present quotations are high and firm, and manufacturers are able to dispose of stocks as fast as they can be turned out. Many plants have orders on hand sufficient to keep them running for months to come. The foreign movement of oak is far less striking. Stocks are going forward in considerable quantities, but the trade is not what it should be, and exporters are cautious in their dealings. The ruling prices here are so high as to compel exporters to ask figures which the foreign consumer is disinclined to pay, and this has a retarding effect on the business. In some features the foreign market shows a measure of activity.

Ash is selling almost as freely as oak in the domestic trade and prices are very satisfactory to manufacturers. Available stocks are not large, and the demand for supplies is urgent. Chestnut, hickory and other woods are in good request, though the quantity of these woods taken here is not large. The receipts of walnut as a rule meet the demands of the trade, and the returns yield good margins of profit. The export movement is without important changes, the foreign trade being constant in its attachment to the wood. Logs and lumber of desirable quality always command fair prices.

Pittsburg.

The hardwood situation at the opening of the fall campaign shows two very decided features. A strong demand, with financial conditions favorable to satisfactory buying, and a short stock with prices heading upward. The quickening in demand is not so noticeable as some years when the summer business was lax. This year business during July and August was much the best that Pittsburg firms ever enjoyed. This rapid consumption of hardwood made it impossible for

the mills to accumulate much stock. They are busy now doing their utmost to replenish broken stocks but they make little gain in the yards. The long list of old orders has, however, been cut down considerably of late, and shipments are much more satisfactory than a few weeks ago. From present prospects the retailer will make some heavy calls upon wholesale hardwood men before November, for the amount of building on hand warrants a very good fall trade.

Prices are well sustained in all lines. Hemlock remains the most aggravating feature of the local market, for there is practically none to be had even at the second advance of 50 cents a thousand which went into effect late in August. Chestnut is quoted \$2 higher in some quarters than one month ago and is selling well. Oak, especially quarter-sawn stock, is very strong in market with some excellent orders being figured. The demand for oak ties for street railways is one of the features of the trade just now, as is the call for chestnut telegraph and telephone poles. Lath and shingles are finding a better market then in the summer, the greater portion of the stock going to the towns around Pittsburg where shingle roofs are allowed. Some cedar for posts is being handled through local firms. Poplar is a very good seller with prices firm on the better grades of stock, but a little weaker on common lines. Maple flooring is leading the market in that wood and considerable beech is being sold in small lots partly as a substitute for hemlock.

Buffalo.

Although there has been a slight decline in demand during the summer, the fall trade is expected to more than make up for this and the buying from certain regular large consuming sources is already setting in. There is not much discussion of prices of most hardwoods from the South, though dealers who have been in the lake trade for a long time are complaining that there is very little left for them after they have paid the prices asked for hardwoods in Michigan.

For this reason there is not much attention paid to elm, and there is more maple and basswood here than is needed. Elm is so low in coopeage that it ought to sell reasonably well as lumber, but such is apparently not the case. It has been used quite freely for cheap furniture as oak ran low, but other woods have now evidently taken its place.

There is a great demand for all sorts of doors, manufacturers despairing of supplying New York needs in that direction, until building is less active. Boston is building much less and is in no distress, but New York would pay almost any price in some instances for high-grade hardwood veneered doors. It is also reported that there is a growing demand for solid chestnut doors, and, as they are used both as a substitute for white pine and some hardwoods, it may happen that the deficiency in oak and the high price of pine will be somewhat offset in that way.

Oak is keeping in supply better than would be supposed, since mills in the Southwest were so badly tied up early in the season by wet weather and now by yellow fever. It comes now largely from mills east of that region. Birch is active as a substitute for oak; ash is always wanted; poplar remains quiet, and cypress is growing scarcer, though the price is the same.

Saginaw Valley.

There is marked improvement in hardwood conditions compared with a month ago. Furniture tradesmen are beginning to buy stock and there is a good demand for more grades. No. 1 and 2 common maple has been ad-

vanced \$1 a thousand. Basswood has been a little slow, but it is now being called for quite liberally. Birch has had few friends for months but it is now materially appreciated. Oak and sash continue strong and active, while elm and beech are moving much more freely than they were. A large quantity of hardwood will be cut in eastern Michigan during the fall and winter, owing to the improvement in trade and the generally excellent trade conditions of the country.

Indianapolis.

Lumber dealers here report a satisfactory condition of trade, with excellent prospects for a good fall business. The volume of business for the summer exceeded the expectations of lumbermen and they feel encouraged. With the great amount of building that will be done in Indianapolis yet this year, the dealers naturally are optimistic in their views of the future. The demand has continued steady for nearly all the leading grades of lumber, on which the prices remain firm. No material changes in prices have been reported.

Cincinnati.

An increasing demand has been experienced in this market during the past two weeks and indications in all directions point to a heavy fall trade. Furniture manufacturers have not entered the market as yet for their fall and winter wants but they have been extending inquiries and it is expected that several big deals will be consummated shortly. Building operations have continued on an extensive scale and the outlook remains rosy.

Plain oak firsts and seconds have met with a brisk demand, and with dry stocks down to requirements prices have shown a rising tendency. Commons have not proved as ready a sale as the upper grades. Quartered oak has moved nearly as well as plain except in the lower grades which are very dull. Prices show no alteration. The demand for ash firsts and seconds has been extremely good and dry stocks have been drawn on with the consequence that values display a hardening tendency. From export sources a fair demand has been received for the upper classes of gum but less than a normal trade was done in No. 1 common and culls. Cottonwood continued rather quiet with the movement confined chiefly to selects. Box common and mill culls were inactive, with prices showing easiness. An improved demand has been noticed for high-grade poplar for export. Poplar common met with a fair request from domestic dealers. Cypress has been strong in tone under fair wants distributed among all kinds and a general poor supply. Other hardwoods were unchanged both as to demand and price.

Chattanooga.

The outlook for the domestic and foreign trades for the coming fall and winter months is good. There are now more inquiries concerning orders than there have been in several months. Owing to the fact that many mills which were closed down in the fever-stricken districts have resumed operations, business in this section is becoming more encouraging. Plain and quartered oak continue very scarce and prices are advancing steadily. The activity in local building interests is unprecedented, and planing mills have all they can do to supply the demand. The call for poplar is rapidly increasing. This wood is being used extensively in house building in the South.

St. Louis.

There has been some improvement in the hardwood market during the past fortnight. As usual at this season the big factories are com-

ing into the market for supplies, and there is a consequent stir visible in places that have been rather quiet for some time past. There is a steady, active call for dry plain oak, both red and white, and the supply of these is not any too plentiful after the heavy call made upon them for the past two weeks. Ash, particularly thick ash, is selling better than for some time, and at strong, steady figures. Poplar firsts and seconds are moving fairly well; gum and cottonwood are called for only in a moderate way. Red gum has recently shown a better tone in some sections, and the call for it is increasing from the North, East and West at an encouraging rate. Gum for flooring purposes has been selling to some extent in contiguous territory, and the sales on this account are reported to be quite considerable in some instances. On the whole, the hardwood situation, both at the mills and yards, is showing an improvement over conditions prevailing for the past two or three months, and the trade is expecting better things from now on.

Nashville.

The summer season with its attendant dullness is at an end and already business shows a decided picking up. During August there were heavy rains which interfered somewhat with logging and the operation of sawmills, but weather is now ideal for such work. The fall rains are not expected for some time yet, and when they come lumbermen will have cut large quantities for the tides of Cumberland river. The local market is improving, lumbermen look for better prices in all lines.

The building boom, which has existed in Nashville for some months, continues unabated. Local mills are running full blast. Local box factories and tie and cedar men, as well as the hardwood flooring plants are doing a rushing business.

The market is steady on plain oak, with good demand. There is a heavy demand for chestnut and it is scarce. The value of that wood for interior finish is being recognized more fully. Inquiries for quartered oak are increasing although for a while the quartered article in the upper grades was slow, many manufacturing plants using the lower grades. Good grades of poplar are in demand, while lower ones are very slow.

Memphis.

Some improvement is reported in the demand for hardwood lumber in this city and business is fully up to the average for this time of the year. The most notable activity during the past fortnight has been in cottonwood. According to some of the large firms in this city this improvement extends more or less to all grades of the wood, although the most pronounced activity is shown in box boards and firsts and seconds. Gum is in better call in the higher grades and there is a fairly satisfactory movement in the lower grades as well. Poplar is not showing any great activity, but it is relatively in better request than heretofore. Plain oak continues very strong, with offerings exceptionally light and with prices firmly maintained. Many of the mills are sold well ahead on their output. The upper grades of plain oak, both red and white, are in more active request than common and cull, but the latter show no surplus, and in some instances pronounced scarcity is the rule. Efforts to increase the output of plain oak have not been successful as the demand has been so active as to take up everything offered at full prices. Ash is in excellent request, and it is difficult for buyers to find what they want. The greatest activity is in thick stock, running from 2 to 4 inches in thickness and varying in length from 16 to 32 feet, but there is no trouble in disposing of any grade or dimension. Stocks are relatively small, so that ash is consid-

ered splendid property. Cypress is in good demand, even selects and shops moving readily, indicating that the lower grades are sharing in the excellent conditions which surround this wood. Quarter-sawn oak is the only real laggard on the market. It is slow in all grades and in both red and white. Red is even slower than white. The amount of dry lumber available is not large, and anything like a seasonable demand would draw seriously upon the offerings in short order. Prices are held fairly well on the higher grades, but there is some softness in the lower.

Although some complaint is heard over the irregularity of the market and the fact that there has not been as much improvement in the hardwood demand as was expected Sept. 1, the trade here regard the outlook as encouraging. The output of the mills has been decidedly below normal for the past few months, and as a consequence there is a notable shortage in the hardwood lumber supply here. An increased demand for the various items is expected to develop soon because of the known lightness of stocks in the hands of large consumers consequent on the hand-to-mouth policy of purchase in vogue during the past few months.

Excellent conditions obtain in the various industries of the United States, and prosperity is generally shared by all sections of the country. The amount of building throughout the country is enormous, as is shown by the returns from the larger cities. The conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan is accepted as foreshadowing an increased demand for lumber in the foreign markets which have taken but sparingly of the American product during the past few months. This means a restoration of confidence in financial, mercantile and industrial circles throughout England and the continent, an element which is necessary to the transaction of normal business in all lines, including hardwood lumber and the products made therefrom.

New Orleans.

Plain oak continues to be the feature of the hardwood market, although it is reported easier, with stocks scarce and hard to obtain. Stocks of quartered oak are reported plentiful, but there is very little moving, and there is no sign of better things on the horizon. There is some demand for poplar, but the market for ash is flat, and gum is not in demand at all. There is a light demand for bay poplar among those using it as a substitute for cottonwood. There is no change in the dull condition of cottonwood. The principal export shipments are going to Antwerp, Copenhagen and Hamburg. A satisfactory movement of plain oak in the lower grades is reported in the coastwise trade, New York getting the shipments. There is also some Tupelo gum moving to New York.

Stave exporters report satisfactory conditions. Prices for export shipments are high and firm for all classes of staves, with the exception of those for the Italian market, orders for which do not come in freely. It is thought that this year will see a more satisfactory supply of stock, and thus far prices have been well maintained. The drought in Spain is giving exporters some uneasiness for the future demand in that country, but so far the market has not been adversely affected.

The cypress lumber market is in excellent condition for this season of the year, and business is constantly increasing. All during the summer business has kept up well and reports from agents and traveling men indicate that the fall trade will open up early and in good shape. All the mills are running at their full capacity and for a part of the summer many of them were running nights in order to accumulate stock and get it in shipping condition before fall. There is a possibility of prices on some items being advanced about Oct. 1. These new

prices will apply on such items as are getting scarce at the mills.

Cypress lath is in good demand. During the summer the mills were not able to supply straight car orders, notwithstanding the fact that some buyers were offering a considerable advance over the list prices. The recent 50 cent advance a thousand, which made the price of lath \$3 at the mills, has not curtailed the demand. The lath that is being handled is shipped in mixed car orders.

Cypress shingles are being called for as rapidly as the mills can get the stock in shipping condition, and there has been no accumulation of the upper grades of stock at any of the mills. Prices are very firm at \$3.25 for bests and \$3 for primes. Demand is not so good for low-grade shingles, but with the opening of the fall trade, it is expected that all the available stock will be taken up.

Kansas City.

The principal activity among the hardwood dealers here is local and the city trade, owing to continued activity in the better class of residence building, is keeping dealers well supplied with orders. Their trade to date this year has been above normal, as the local business has been steadily active and the spring demand from the country was heavy. There was the usual lull in outside business during the summer, but with the advent of fall the inquiry is improving nicely.

There is every reason to believe that before the end of September the demand will be active for all kinds and grades of hardwoods usually called for by the furniture manufacturers and planing mill people. It follows that in the event of the anticipated fall trade there will be little sagging in price and that the markets will be steady and firm, and any changes in price will be in the direction of advances.

When it comes to the question of supplying the demand, dealers are not so enthusiastic. They say that they will manage some way to make out, and the yards here are fairly well stocked at the present time. There is no question, however, that plain oak is a very scarce commodity and that it will continue scarce through the year. An inquiry sent out a few days ago to most of the prominent hardwood

dealers at various centers for a carload of 12 inch by 12 inch stock was turned down by one or two, and finally bought at \$4 per thousand. Other kinds of lumber have been in abundant quantities through the fall months of demand in a satisfactory manner, but it is conceded that there will not be enough stock to go round and that it will be hard to keep prices. Prices on other woods are steady, with some weakness on planed oak of late. Cottonwood is quite firm and birch, cypress, gum, ash and poplar are all satisfactorily firm.

That there will be little surplus stock of any kind during the balance of the year is conceded. It is well known that the cut of the southern mills was seriously curtailed as compared with the normal production during the spring season, and the expected heavy runs during the summer have not been realized. At many of the mills the showing for output during June and July was little better than earlier in the year. August has been better and the mills as a rule have made good runs. One concern here states that its mills cut more lumber during July and August than for all the preceding five months combined, and at that they are not boasting of the amount of lumber cut during the past two months. The woods up to within about thirty days have been steadily wet and soggy and it has been difficult to log. Hardwood manufacturers hope for two or three months of seasonable weather now and expect to cut a good deal of stock for the demand next year, but the amount of dry lumber available for the fall trade will be much below normal.

Interviews with wholesale concerns who handle railroad and car stock, bridge timbers, etc., bring out the fact that trade in this line is active. The railroad demand has been steady, and the railroad mills have been months behind their contracts through the year. The present inquiry is strong and prospects are that the fall demand for railroad material of all kinds will continue in the present good condition. The sale of oak bridge stock is confined to a more limited area than in the past, owing to the substitution of Washington fir, which the dealers say answers the purpose and can be supplied in the desired sizes and lengths more quickly. At the same time oak people report a satisfactory demand for bridge material. Posts of all kinds are in active demand. Those who cater to the wagon stock trade say they are feeling a greater call for hickory wagon stock than they can handle promptly.

Minneapolis.

There has been a general waking up all along the line during the past fortnight, and wholesalers here are enjoying as good a trade as they have seen at any time this year. The factories are all in the market for stock. Implement dealers are closing contracts for the year's supply, and are asking for early deliveries. The sash and door companies have used more hardwood stock than ever and just now are rushing to turn out big orders for special work, much of it requiring oak and birch. Northern oak is being shipped up quickly when ordered, although prices are stronger than ever, and the lower grades of oak are selling more readily than ever known. Birch is doing well, and maple quantities are being used here for mill work. Rock elm and maple are active. Flooring is still one of the main items in the market and the country yards are taking considerable orders. Basswood has shown some improvement, but it is still dragging somewhat and weak in price. Basswood culls have advanced owing to the demand from the box factories, which are paying heavy prices for pine board, and are turning more to basswood because of its comparative cheapness and economy in cutting. It is predicted here that mixed culls will sell for \$15 before winter.

Windows and flooring are the principal items in the country yard trade, which is beginning to order straight cuts of hardwood as well as the usual run of mixed car orders. The flooring season is well under way and before September closes the farmers will begin repairing old floors up. The retail yards are calling for stock especially in white oak, which is in fairly good supply now, but are not holding at the present rate.

Louisville.

There is a call for small dimension stock in oak and hickory, a good but price are not satisfactory. What orders are being accepted, as a rule, are for immediate shipment and not taken to build up accumulations of material. Looking to the trade all in all, manufacturers are not nearly as anxious to sell as purchasers are to buy.

The call for high-grade poplar continues to be fairly satisfactory, and the trade is expecting better conditions. From some points comes the information that low-grade poplar, with the exception of No. 1 common, is moving very well, and with the continued stiffening in yellow pine boards it is felt that low-grade poplar is good property this year.

Chestnut is moving fairly well, and local handlers of this stock say that they do not have much trouble in disposing of all they can get hold of at fairly good prices.

In the cooperage end of the hardwood business there has been some stiffening in whisky stock prices, especially in bourbon heading, because the rains in the South have so retarded operations at the mills that the supply of this high grade stock is not adequate for the requirements of the trade. There is a plenty of the lower grades of tight cooperage, especially oil stock, and the market is absolutely without feature in this class of material. The stock cooperage industry, which has been down in the dumps for a long time, is now showing some signs of life. The arrival of part of the new wheat crop at the mills is leading to a more liberal purchase of flour barrel stock, and the manufacturers of apple barrel stock are now beginning to be busy, so that the fast note of encouragement manufacturers of this stock have had for six months at least is manifest.

London.

The hardwood market has not yet had time to settle down to "the even tenor of its way" after the holidays. Arrivals have been fairly heavy, the best part of the stock having been sent on consignment, as there is no particular demand for the stock that has been sent, it is being stored with the dock companies here. Most of the stocks arriving are Nos. 1 and 2 common, which are not wanted at the moment.

Prime white wood is in fairly good demand for thin planed boards, but it is noticeable that the grades are not so good as they were last year, and this is causing friction between buyers and sellers.

Prime planed oak boards do not arrive freely, and prices for them are not fetching the high prices asked unless in a very dry condition. Stocks are being asked for, but consignments are not ordered at present, as buyers are quite willing to wait for future arrivals.

Some white wood has been arriving from the forests have taken the parcels that have been shipped in good condition and rejected those which were not.

Mahogany stocks are light, but the demand for them is increasing. High prices have attracted further supplies on a liberal scale. The first cargo of Honduras has arrived from the port of Tobacco and one from the port of the island of assignments from the west coast of Africa.

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FACTORY LOCATIONS.

We have issued a little booklet on the timber resources of our line and locations for factories, mills, etc. It shows the following openings:

For 7 stave mills, 6 box factories, 14 handle factories, 7 slack barrel plants, 5 hoop mills, 6 furniture factories, 18 hardwood mills, 9 saw mills, 1 lumber yard, 2 hickory mills, 2 hub factories, 2 shingle mills, 1 basket factory, 2 wagon factories, 1 charcoal oven. Write for copy of the booklet.

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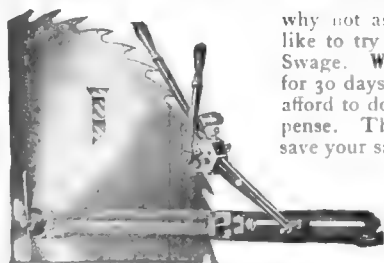
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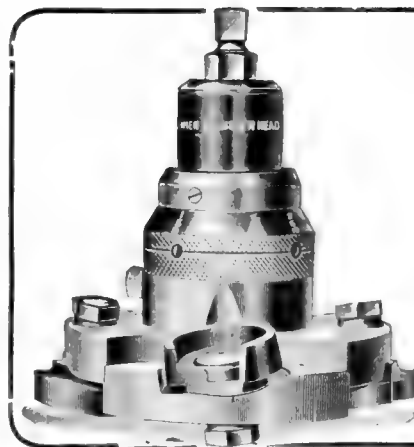
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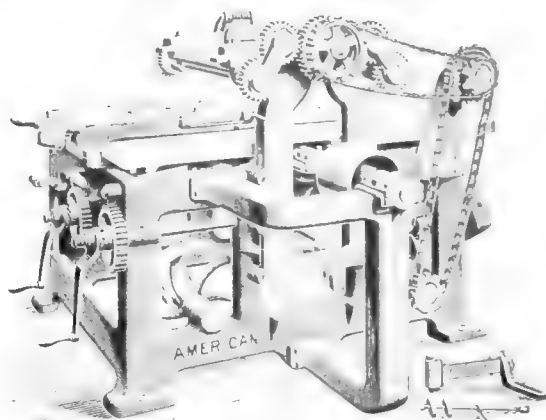
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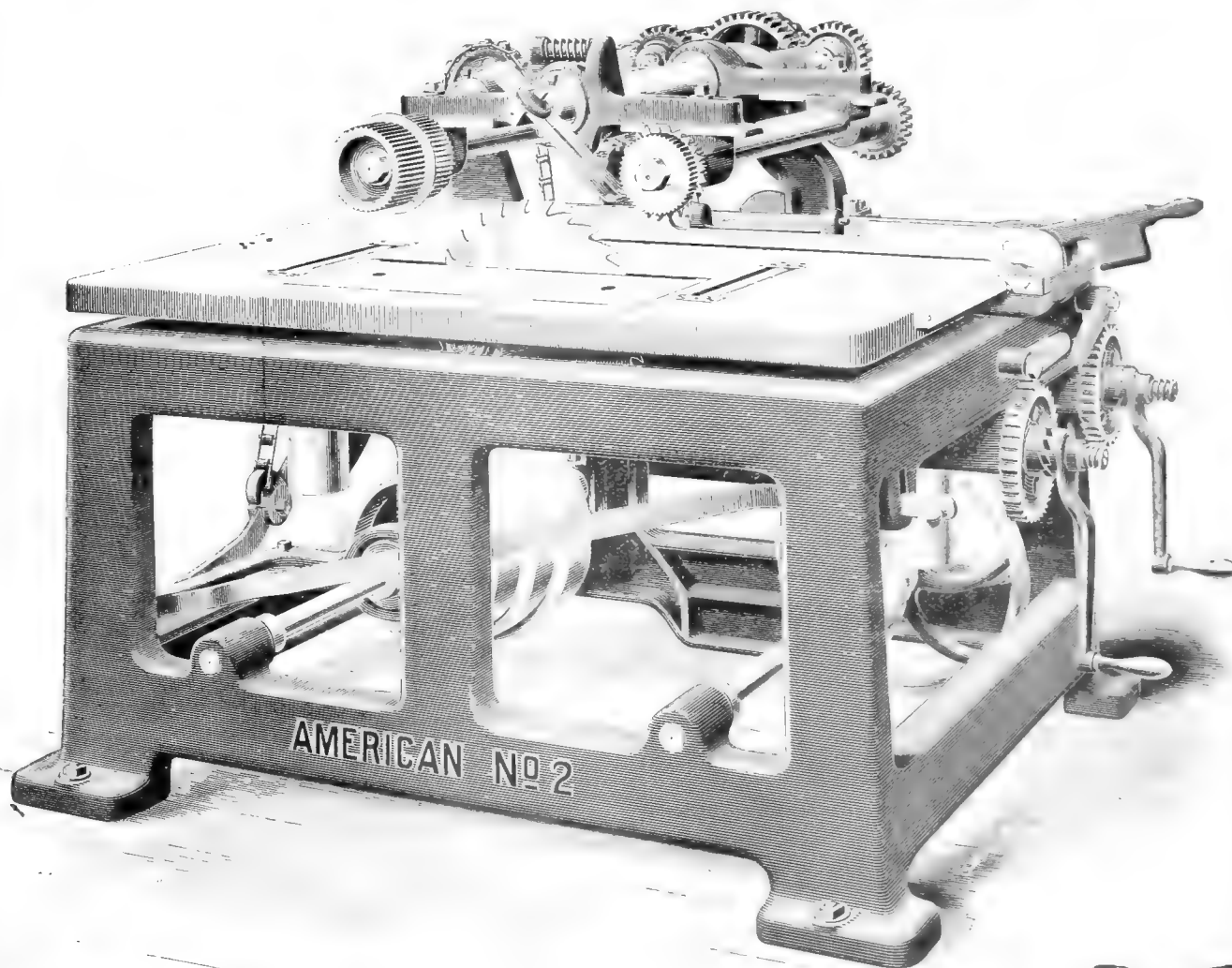
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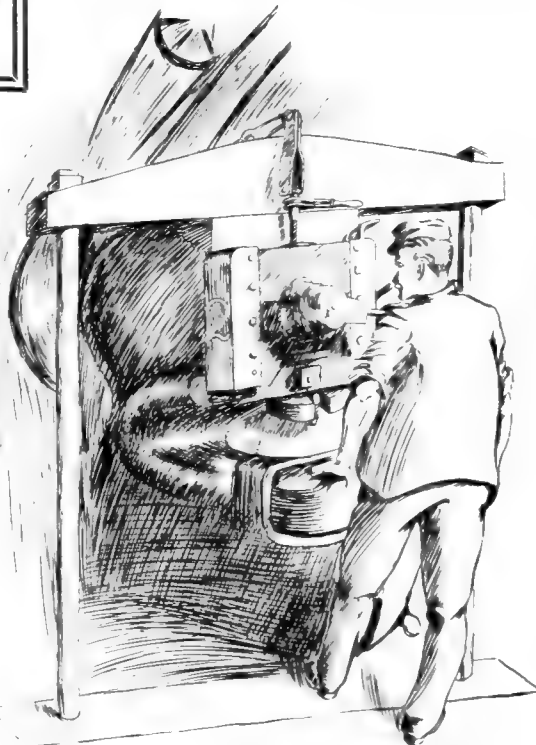


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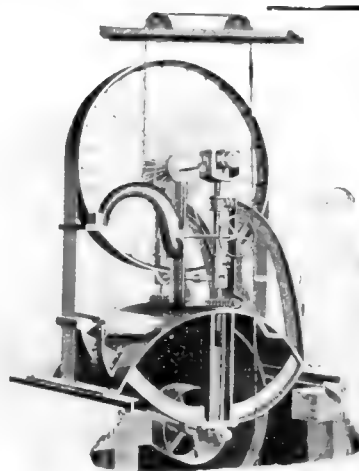
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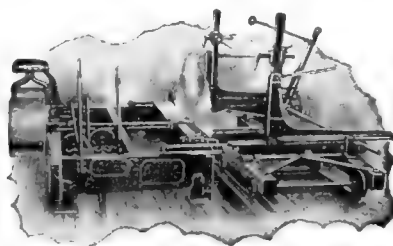


Ten per cent More Profit

The profits of a saw mill can readily be increased ten per cent by using a band mill instead of a rotary. The price of this mill with six foot wheels for saws eight inches wide is readily within the reach of all. It cuts smooth and perfect lumber and has a capacity of 25,000 feet to 35,000 feet per day. It runs with less expenditure of power than a rotary and puts only half as much of the log into saw dust as does the circular saw.

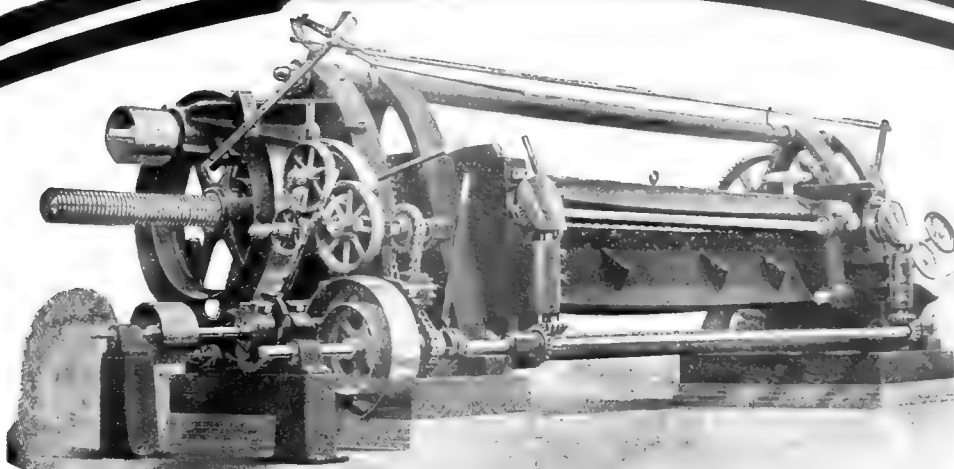
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Five sizes, stationary and portable. Has the essential points of a portable mill. Built on scientific principles. Quickly taken up and reset. Easy running. Feed changed in an instant while going through a log, from 3/4 to 6 in. No feed belts to slip and wear out. Sold on its merits. Also stationary and portable engines. Write for particulars and catalogue to

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THE Coe Standard Rotary Veneer Cutter

Is the best for all purposes. With it you can cut any stock from the finest furniture veneer to heavy crate and box stock. It will cut equally well veneer 1-120 inch in thickness or 1-2 inch. It has 25% greater cutting capacity than any other machine. The COE Cutters are the heaviest built, averaging 33 1-3% more in weight than any others. This

means perfect stock, because there is no vibration, every pound of metal being distributed to produce the greatest strength and

rigidity. Our machines have every known appliance for the rapid and economical production of veneer, and among them are many which can only be found on our cutters.

They are built in sixty different styles and sizes to handle any known timber and to cut any kinds of stock. We have over 1,500 of these machines in operation all over the world, and they have been twice awarded the **GRAND PRIZE** at international exhibitions. We carry all sizes in stock and can make immediate deliveries. If you are interested in veneer cutting or drying, write at once for our new catalog No. 5. It is the finest book on this subject ever issued.



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Finely Figured Quar- tered Oak Our Specialty

Plain White and Red Oak, Poplar, Ash,
Hickory, Walnut, Cherry, Elm and Gum

An opportunity to serve you with quotations will con-
vince you we mean business and can produce the goods

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JOHNSON & KNOX — LUMBER CO.

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Wholesale Dealers In

NORTHERN & SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

FOR SALE.

250 M feet 6-4 inch Log Run Soft Elm.
200 M feet 4-4 inch Common Yellow Cottonwood.
50 M feet 3 inch C. and B. Soft Elm.
50 M feet 3 inch Log Run Soft Elm.
200 M feet 4-4 inch No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
100 M feet 4-4 inch No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak.
100 M feet 4-4 inch Log Run Poplar on grades.
250 M feet 4-4 inch Common Sap Gum.

WE WANT.

3 inch Log Run Birch.
2 inch, 2½ inch and 3 inch 1st and 2nd Hard Maple.
1x12 and 1x14 Yellow Cottonwood Box Boards 12 feet.
1x13 to 1x17 Yellow Cottonwood Box Boards 12 feet.
4-4 inch Shipping Cull Gum.
4-4 inch 1st and 2nd Plain and Quartered Red and White Oak.

WOODS' WEDGE PLATEN for regulating the cut

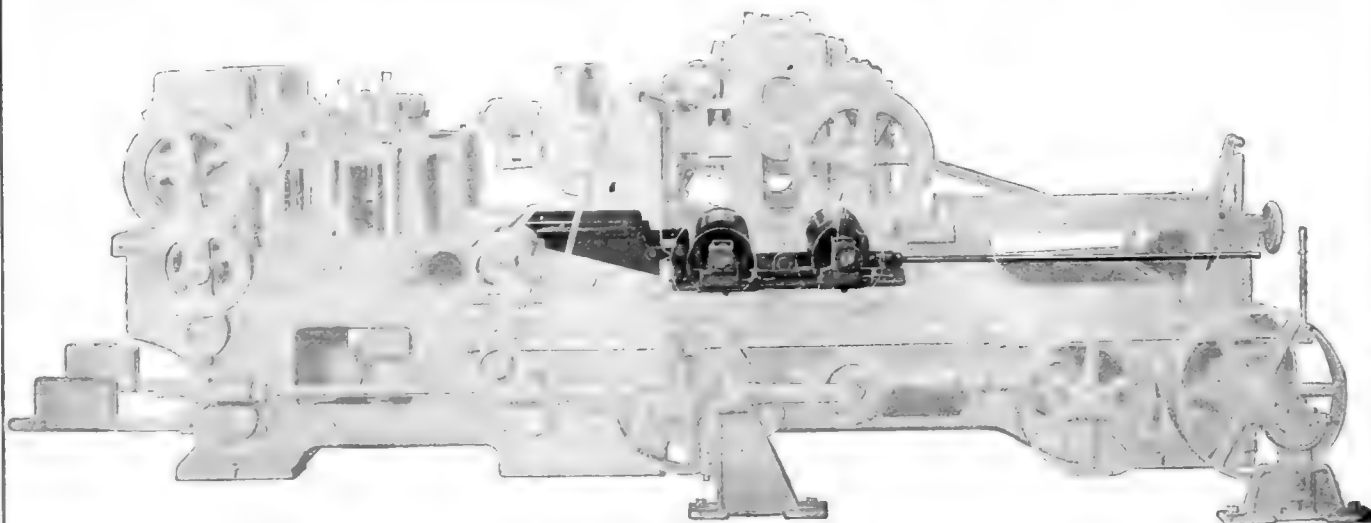
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Especially valuable in a hardwood machine, where the stock is not uniform, which makes a
difference in the amount of cut absolutely required to produce a true surface

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MARKS THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT EMBODIED IN PLANING MACHINES

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SHOWING WEDGE PLATEN IN HEAVY MACHINE

S. A. WOODS MACHINE COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

SPECIALISTS IN WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

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400 STYLES
ORNAMENTAL Hardwood Floors

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White Oak and White Pine Bridge, Car and Trestle Timbers

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Cottonwood, Gum and Cypress a Specialty

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HARDWOOD LUMBER

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We have the following stock in pile at our mill, Devall Bluff, Ark.:

GUM	
62,936 ft. 1-inch 1st and 2d Sap Gum 13-in. and up.	25,143 ft. 1-inch 1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak.
63,583 ft. 1-inch 1st and 2d Sap Gum 6-in. to 12-in.	80,804 ft. 1-inch Common Plain Red Oak.
70,399 ft. 1-inch Gum Box Boards, 13-in. to 17-in.	97,260 ft. 1-inch Ship Cull Red and White Oak.
90,635 ft. 1-inch Com. Sap Gum.	1,937 ft. 1-inch Strips Red Oak.
67,618 ft. 1-inch Com. Red Gum.	8,780 ft. 8-4-inch Cull Oak.
129,230 ft. 1-inch Ship Cull Gum.	QUARTERED RED OAK
18,944 ft. 6-4-inch Log Run Gum.	300 ft. 5/8-inch 1st and 2nd Quarter Red Oak.
17,290 ft. 6-4-inch Common and Cull Gum.	300 ft. 5/8-inch Common and Better Quarter Red Oak.
PLAIN WHITE OAK	
6,200 ft. 5/8-inch 1st and 2nd Plain White Oak.	1,100 ft. 5/8-inch Common Quarter Red Oak.
1,450 ft. 5/8-inch Common and Better Plain White Oak.	886 ft. 3/4-inch Common and Better Quarter Red Oak.
5,883 ft. 1-inch Common and Better White Oak.	3,303 ft. 1-inch 1st and 2nd Quarter Red Oak.
35,767 ft. 1-inch 1st and 2d Plain White Oak.	2,242 ft. 1-inch Common Quarter Red Oak.
63,144 ft. 1-inch Common Plain White Oak.	3,270 ft. 1-inch Common and Better Quarter Red Oak.
QUARTERED WHITE OAK	
6,437 ft. 5/8-inch 1st and 2nd Quarter White Oak.	WHITE ASH
2,550 ft. 1-inch Common and Better Quarter White Oak.	10,821 ft. 1-inch 1st and 2nd Ash.
52,907 ft. 1-inch 1st and 2nd Quarter White Oak.	4,746 ft. 6-4-inch 1st and 2nd Ash.
22,917 ft. 1-inch Common Quarter White Oak.	517 ft. 10-4-inch 1st and 2nd Ash.
9,008 ft. 1-inch Strips Quarter White Oak.	1,908 ft. 10-4 inch 1st and 2nd Ash.
PLAIN RED OAK	
6,732 ft. 5/8-inch 1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak.	23,953 ft. 1-inch Cull Ash.
8,313 ft. 5/8-inch Common and Better Plain Red Oak.	222 ft. 5-4-inch 1st and 2nd Ash.
7,451 ft. 3/4-inch Common and Better Plain Red Oak.	6,428 ft. 8-4 inch 1st and 2d Ash.
55,357 ft. 3/4-inch 1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak.	4,586 ft. 12-4-inch 1st and 2nd Ash.
10,811 ft. 3/4-inch Common Plain Red Oak.	10,985 ft. 1-inch Common Ash.
27,353 ft. 1-inch Common and Better Plain Red Oak.	1,600 ft. Thick Cull Ash.
	COTTONWOOD
	24,718 ft. 1-inch 1st and 2nd Cottonwood.
	5,600 ft. 5/8-inch Com. and Cull Cottonwood.
	MISCELLANEOUS
	17,120 ft. 1-inch Log Run Cypress.
	28,152 ft. 12-4 inch Log Run Elm.
	3,567 ft. 6-4 inch Log Run Elm.
	3,000 ft. Thick Cypress.
	50,000 ft. 8-4-inch Log Run Elm.
	We solicit your inquiries for some of the above.

W. H. DAWKINS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of Kentucky

Yellow Poplar

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY.

OUR stock for 1905 is sawed from the largest and finest Yellow Poplar Logs in the District, and from timber felled in 1904, insuring lumber free from sap stain and boring.

Four competing railroads entering our yards enables us to secure prompt car service and make quick shipments.

Wide and thick stock specialties.

We solicit your inquiries.

GENERAL LUMBER COMPANY HARDWOODS

HEMLOCK, YELLOW PINE.

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COLUMBUS, OHIO

"ACORN BRAND" OAK AND BEECH FLOORING

The "Aristocrat" of Its Kind.

Made in Nashville, Tenn., the Home of Oak Flooring.

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SCHOFIELD BROTHERS WHOLESALE LUMBER

Hardwoods a
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WISCONSIN HARDWOOD LUMBER

We have a good assortment of Wisconsin Hardwood Lumber, but just now we specially wish to move

1 inch Common Plain Birch.

1 inch Common and Better Curly Birch.

2 inch Log Run Soft Elm.

On which we will name attractive prices for prompt shipments.

R. CONNOR COMPANY,

General Office **MARSHFIELD, WIS.**

Marshfield **VOLLMAR & BELOW** Wisconsin

BASSWOOD, BIRCH

and other Wisconsin Hardwoods

— Let us know what you are in the market for —

C. P. CROSBY, **RHINELANDER, WIS.**

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Hard Maple a Specialty in all thicknesses from 1 inch to 4 inch.
Finest Birch in Wisconsin. Black Ash, Rock Elm.
Soft Elm, Red and White Oak.

DIFFICULT AND MIXED ORDERS A SPECIALTY

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, - - - WISCONSIN

Saw and Planing Mill at Atlanta, near Bruce, Wis., on Soo Lines.

— Manufacturers —

Wisconsin Hardwoods

PINE AND HEMLOCK

WRITE US FOR PRICES ON

1, 1½, 1¾ AND 2 INCH PLAIN AND RED BIRCH.
1 INCH NO. 1 AND NO. 2 BASSWOOD.

1½ INCH RED BIRCH.
RED BIRCH FLOORING.

North Western Lumber Co.

Eau Claire, Wis.

Mills at Stanley, Wis.

We are offering today:

1,000,000 feet Dry Birch

500,000 feet Mixed Cull Basswood

Let us figure with you

We make a Specialty of Soft Elm Trunk Slats

NORTHERN STOCK

Hemlock
Birch
Basswood
Rock Elm
Soft Elm
Ash
Oak

SOUTHERN STOCK

Quartered White and Red
Oak
Plain White and Red Oak
Sycamore
Poplar
Cypress
Gum

THE NASH LUMBER COMPANY

SHIPPING POINT

GLIDDEN, WISCONSIN

4-4 and 8-4 No. 2 Common BASSWOOD
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SHANAGOLDEN

WISCONSIN

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Wisconsin and Southern

HARDWOODS

MAHOGANY

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THICK MICHIGAN HARD MAPLE

Hardwood Board Rules

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HARDWOOD
LUMBERMEN

Best Goods—Prompt Shipment.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO THE

HARDWOOD RECORD, 355 Dearborn Street.

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HARDWOOD
DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF
NORTHERN OHIO

THE KING & BARTLES LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Northern and Southern
HARDWOODS

Send us your inquiries for 1-inch and thicker Birch. We have a nice stock on hand, bone-dry. We have a good assortment of 1-inch and thicker Winter-sawn Wisconsin Basswood.

We can name you attractive prices on Poplar. Send us your inquiries.

Lumbermen, Attention!

If you own any timber or timber lands.

If you are contemplating buying or selling any timber or timber lands.

If you want your stumpage accurately estimated.

If you want an exact survey or map of your property.

If you want advice in any logging or lumbering proposition.

Write to us and find out what we can do for you.

We send thoroughly reliable and practical engineers to all parts of the country, and guarantee quick and accurate work.

C. A. Schenck & Co. DAVIDSON'S RIVER,
NORTH CAROLINA
Consulting Forest Engineers

THE ROBERT H. JENKS — LUMBER COMPANY

We have a Few Choice Lots of Stock—
All Dry—as follows:

20,000 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ Poplar Panels, 24 inch and up wide.
9,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Curly Poplar, 5 to 13 inch wide.
75,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 to 23 inch wide.
15,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 to 19 inch wide.
15,000 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 inch and up wide.
10,000 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 inch and up wide.
2,000 feet 2 inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 inch and up wide.

15,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Ash, 15 inch and up wide.
12,000 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch 1 and 2 Ash, 10 inch and up wide.

We have a good stock of Poplar—all grades and thickness from $\frac{3}{8}$ to 4 inch thick. Quartered Red and White Oak—all Grades.

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED.

Sound Wormy Chestnut a Specialty.

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We have been nine months building railroad, buildings, mill, etc., to cut our fine boundary of virgin West Virginia timber located on Twenty Mile at Vaughan, W. Va. It is now ready. It is a dandy. Think it is as good as any in the United States. We solicit inquiries from anyone requiring material cut from such timber.

THE ADVANCE LUMBER CO.

MARTIN-BARRISS COMPANY

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

—AND FINE—

HARDWOODS

WE WANT TO BUY
FOR CASH

Cypress, Poplar and Hardwoods

SEND LISTS OF STOCKS AND PRICES

THE CENTRAL LUMBER CO.



INDIANA



WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

THE WOODS FOR
WHICH INDIANA
IS FAMOUS.

Quart'r'd White Oak

Plain White Oak

Quartered Red Oak

Plain Red Oak

White Ash

Poplar

Black Walnut

Cherry

Sycamore

Red Gum

Hickory

Beech

Maple

Veneers of

Indiana Hardwoods

LONG-KNIGHT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Quarter Sawed White and Red Oak a Specialty

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

MALEY & WERTZ

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Exporters of Hardwood Lumber

EVANSVILLE, IND.

NO. VERNON PUMP & LBR. CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Would Like to Figure on Your Hardwood Requirements

Send for Stock List

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PERRINE-ARMSTRONG CO.

Long Timber up to 60 feet—Hardwood Specialties

The largest Band Mill in Indiana.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. V. STIMSON

All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber Manufactured

HUNTINGBURG, IND.

CHARLES H. BARNABY

Manufacturer of Band Sawed Hardwoods

Quarter Sawed Indiana White Oak a Specialty

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S. BURKHOLDER LUMBER CO.

Indiana Hardwoods

If you want to buy or sell, write us.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

D'HEUR & SWAIN LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

Our Specialty Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

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HARDWOOD
DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF
PENNSYLVANIA

Babcock Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PENNSYLVANIA
HARDWOODS
19,000,000 FEET ANNUALLY

LONG ON 6-4
HARD MAPLE

MILLS AND OFFICE
ASHTOLA, PA.

OAK
POPLAR
CHESTNUT

Our
Specialties

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURG, PA.

TENNESSEE STOCK National Hardwood Grading Rules Used

The Nicola Brothers Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run, or sold
on grade. Bone dry; band
sawed. Send your inquiries.

Flint, Erving & Stoner Co.

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LUMBER

Northern and Southern Hardwoods

A. M. Turner Lumber Company

Everything in lumber. We buy hardwoods
as well as sell them. If you have anything
to offer, please submit same to us.

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Hardwoods

SPECIALTIES--OAK
POPLAR AND CHESTNUT

FRAMES FOR HARDWOOD RECORD PORTRAIT SUPPLEMENTS,



Complete with backing, but without the glass, made from Flemish Oak, are to be
had delivered by express, charges prepaid to any point east of the Missouri river, at
50 cents each; or at the HARDWOOD RECORD office, at 30 cents each.

Prepay orders with 2 cent stamps or postal notes, addressed,

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Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yards, **FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,**
DETROIT, MICH.

MILLS AT: Heaters, W. Va. Valley Bend, W. Va. Diana, W. Va. Parkersburg,
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HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office and Yards: 520 to 530 FRANKLIN STREET
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Saw Mills: EUTAW, ALA.

Correspondence invited on all hardwoods

THE SICKLESTEEL LUMBER COMPANY

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OUR SPECIALTIES OAK TABLE TOPS Plain and Quartered, BIRCH LUMBER All
Thickness and Grades, CHESTNUT, ELM, BASSWOOD and GUM.

Write us for prices.



J. S. GOLDIE

Cadillac, :: Michigan.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS FOR SEPTEMBER

100 M feet Birch and Basswood, 60 M feet Ash cull.
50 M feet Cherry, and 200 M feet Ash and Elm for
rail shipment. 120 M feet 1" to 3" Maple, largely
thick, on dock at Cheboygan

SOFT ELM AND ROCK ELM

FOR SALE BY

The R. G. Peters Salt & Lumber Co.

EASTLAKE, - - - - - MICHIGAN

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

BOYNE CITY
MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE
and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY

PROMPT SHIPMENTS

RAIL OR CARGO

Wm. H. WHITE AND COMPANY

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MANUFACTURERS OF

HARDWOODS

MAPLE, SOFT AND ROCK ELM, BASSWOOD, BIRCH, BEECH AND HEMLOCK, CEDAR POSTS AND TIES

ANNUAL CAPACITY

30,000,000 FEET OF LUMBER :: 10,000,000 CEDAR SHINGLES

RAIL OR WATER SHIPMENTS CARGO SHIPMENTS A SPECIALTY

The Mud Lake Lumber Co.

RABER, MICH.

Manufacturers of

Hardwoods and Hemlock

Birch Our Specialty.

A. F. ANDERSON

Manufacturer and Wholesaler of

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Thick Maple (lengths piled separately), and White Maple, end-piled under
sheds, our specialties.

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Ann Arbor Railroad and Car Ferry Line

Direct Route from the West and Northwest to the East and South, via MANITOWOC,
WIS., KEWAUNEE, WIS., MENOMINEE, MICH., and MANISTIQUE, MICH., across Lake
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THE FAVORITE ROUTE FOR LUMBER SHIPPERS.

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W. H. BENNETT, General Freight Agent, Toledo, Ohio.

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The Gentleman Farmer

It's a nice thing to have a little farm to send the family out on when summer comes and it's a nice thing to have a few hundred invested in something that increases in value every day. Let me tell you about the fruit belt of the east shore of Lake Michigan, and the pleasure and profit that you can realize from a small investment. Many Chicago business men have invested.

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GRAND RAPIDS LEADING HARDWOOD LUMBER MARKET OF MICHIGAN

REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE OF **HARDWOODS**

Thompson Lumber Co.

LIMITED

WE WANT PLAIN RED OAK

AND QUARTERED WHITE OAK

FOR SALE

Complete Stocks of

Michigan Elm, Birch, Ash and Basswood

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern **Hardwood Lumber**

MAIN OFFICE:

MICHIGAN TRUST CO. BUILDING

DENNIS BROS.

Manufacturers of

**Hardwood Lumber and
Perfect Maple Flooring**

We Wish to Move at
Once of 1904 Stock:

35,000 ft.	4-4 Cherry No. 2 Com. and Better
365,000 "	Birch
40,000 "	5-4
221,500 "	4-4 Basswood
70,000 "	Red Birch, No. 1 and 2 Com.
30,000 "	8-4 Basswood, No. 1 Com. and Better

Main Office: 205-209 Michigan Trust Co. Bldg.

WAGNER & ANGELL

WANTED

Oak, Elm, Ash, Birch, Bass, Hemlock and Pine Lumber and Lath.

FOR SALE

All of the above items and Red Cedar, Redwood and White Cedar, Shingles and Posts

VAN KEULEN & WILKINSON LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

HARDWOOD LUMBER and CRATING STOCK

FOR SALE

Complete Stocks of Michigan Hardwoods—Maple, Beech, Birch, Elm, Ash and Basswood.

Beech --- Birch --- Maple

WE HAVE ALL THICKNESSES

LONGFELLOW & SKILLMAN LUMBER CO.

Correspondence Solicited.

Our Motto: "Prompt Shipments."

GIBBS & HALL, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber

WE DESIRE TO MOVE THIS DRY STOCK AT ONCE

200 M ft. 4-4 H. Maple 1st and 2nd. 100 M ft. 1-1 S. Maple No. 1 C. & B.
200 M ft. 8-4 H. Maple No. 2 C. & B. 1904 cut 300 M ft. 4-4 to 8-4 Beech No. 2 C. & B.
Choice cut 4-4 to 16-1 Birch all grades. 200 M ft. 4-4 to 8-4 S. Elm No. 2 C. & B.

QUOTATIONS MADE PROMPTLY.

J. F. Quigley Lumber and Land Co.

We carry Complete Stock, all Kinds, Grades and Thicknesses in our Grand Rapids yards.

MIXED CARS AND PROMPT SHIPMENTS SPECIALTIES

TRADE



MARK.

If You Are Seeking a Location for a Sawmill or Wood Working Factory, or for Timber or Coal Lands.

The line of the Tennessee Central R. R. offers the finest opportunities in the South for the investor or manufacturer. It is a new line, running through a rich and undeveloped country, accessible by rail to all parts of the United States. The section is especially rich in hardwoods.

For further information address

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RUSSEL WHEEL & FOUNDRY COMPANY

Builders of

Logging Cars

And **Logging**

Machinery



ARE ALWAYS PLEASED TO HAVE OPPORTUNITY OF POINTING OUT ADVANTAGES OF THEIR EQUIPMENT

Detroit, Mich.

ST. LOUIS, MO. HARDWOOD DEALERS

THE LARGEST HARDWOOD LUMBER MARKET IN THE WORLD.

Eighty Million Feet
Dry Stock Piled
in St. Louis yards
ready for immediate
shipment.

Ash,
Birch, Red and White
Cherry
Cottonwood
Cypress
Gum, Red and Tupelo
Hickory
Mahogany
Poplar
Red Oak, Plain and
Quartered
White Oak Plain and
Quartered
Walnut

The St. Louis whole-
sale dealers invite
correspondence with
manufacturers and
consumers of all
varieties of Hard-
wood Lumber.

A. J. LANG

Hardwoods Only

Specialty: WAGON STOCK

LOTHMAN CYPRESS COMPANY

Foot of Angelica Street

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS. Air-dried

MOSSBERGER-O'REILLY LUMBER CO.

Office: Main and Chambers Streets

HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

Chas. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lbr. Co.

Largest Manufacturers and Buyers of all Kinds of Lumber.

RED GUM OUR SPECIALTY. Office and Yards: 148 Carroll Street

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Hall Street between Branch and Dock

POPLAR, CYPRESS AND ASH

STEELE & HIBBARD

Wholesale Yard Dealers

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MASSENGALE LUMBER COMPANY

Office and Yards, 2500 N. Main Street

Specialties: QUARTERED RED and WHITE OAK and POPLAR

THE F. H. SMITH COMPANY

Commercial Building

MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWOOD LUMBER

WALDSTEIN LUMBER COMPANY

Seventh and Victor Streets

HARDWOOD LUMBER DEALERS

THE BONSAK LUMBER COMPANY

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET
IN THE WORLD

REPRESENTATIVE

HARDWOOD DEALERS

HAYDEN & LOMBARD

WANT TO BUY FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT:

175 M ft. 1x18 to 17-12 to 16' Cottonwood box boards
 1 carload 1x15 to 18-12 to 16' Poplar
 1 " 12x17 9 & 14' Sound square edged West Oak
 16 M ft. 1x6" and up No. 1 Common & Better Basswood
 100 M ft. 1x8 & 10"

511 RAILWAY EXCHANGE CHICAGO

NATIONAL LUMBER MFG. CO.

1019 ASHLAND BLOCK

Manufacturers
of . . .

Southern Hardwoods

Oak, Poplar, Hickory, Ash, Cottonwood, Gum, Etc.

BAND MILLS { Smithfield, W. Va.
{ Jackson, Ala.CIRCULAR MILLS { Kentucky
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W. O. KING & COMPANY

: : : WHOLESALE : : :

HARDWOOD LUMBER

LOONIS STREET BRIDGE

I AM IN THE MARKET TO BUY HARDWOOD LUMBER

Can handle the cut of one or two good mills
on a cash basis. Send me your stock list.

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Room 409, Merchants' Loan and Trust Building.

A. R. VINNEDGE LUMBER CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWOOD LUMBER

We are Buyers of both Northern and Southern Hardwoods

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FINK-HEIDLER CO.

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HARDWOOD LUMBER

We Carry a General Line of Hardwoods.
 Kiln Dried Lumber Constantly in Stock.

Telephones { 744
 Canal: { 763

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HARDWOODS
YELLOW PINE
and CYPRESS

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CRANDALL & BROWN

WHOLESALE

HARDWOOD LUMBER

YELLOW PINE AND CYPRESS

THIRTY-THIRD STREET AND CENTRE AVENUE

F. S. HENDRICKSON LUMBER COMPANY

1509 Masonic Temple,

Wholesale Southern Hardwoods,
 Cottonwood, Gum, Oak, and Ash.

Always ready to contract for cuts of Southern Mills.

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Northern and Southern Lumber

CAR LOTS, BARGE LOTS, CARGO LOTS OR MILL CUTS FOR FUTURE SHIPMENTS,
 ANNUAL CONTRACTS OR IMMEDIATE REQUIREMENTS.

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH,
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 POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

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Write us before selling. If in the market to buy we can interest you.

Office and Yards: Corner Robey Street and Blue Island Avenue

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OFFICE AND YARDS: 440-462 N. BRANCH ST.

We carry a general line of Hardwood Lumber, including all the
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BENNETT & WITTE

OFFER

Sap and Red Gum, Plain and Quartered
White and Red Oak, Plain and Quartered
Cottonwood, Ash, Elm, Cypress, Poplar,
Chestnut, Cherry, Walnut : : :

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WANTED OAK, ASH, CHERRY and other HARDWOODS

PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES AND
SEND THE INSPECTOR TO RECEIVE

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OFFICE: 5th and Main
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Poplar, Oak,
Ash, Chestnut,
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W. Va. Spruce,
Pine and Elm

C. Crane & Co.
Hardwood Lumber

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YEARLY CAPACITY
100,000,000 FT.
LONG BILL STUFF
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PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD

Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

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WILL PAY CASH FOR DESIRABLE LOTS OF

WALNUT, PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, ASH, MAPLE, SYCAMORE, ETC.

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Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of

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Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, especially 1 1/2-inch stock, for immediate shipment.

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HARDWOOD TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

In tracts of from five hundred to fifty thousand acres, also pine and cypress. All original growth, convenient to transportation facilities. Sold either in fee or on stumpage basis, at from \$1.00 to \$10.00 per acre, depending upon cut, etc. Write for list of specific tracts, stating acreage and kind of timber preferred.

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Ash, White and Brown

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Birch, Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

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Gum, Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple, Hard and Soft

Red Oak, Plain and Quartered

White Oak, Plain and Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood, Poplar

SCATCHERD & SON,

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G. ELIAS & BRO.

955 to 1015 Elk Street,

Buy and Carry Large Quantities of All Kinds of Hardwoods.

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OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT.

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Specialty: PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK.

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OUR QUARTERED OAK IS WIDE, LONG AND OF EVEN COLOR

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR.

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Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR.

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Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK.

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Specialty: INDIANA WHITE OAK.

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HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS.

TAYLOR & CRATE,

Prudential Building,

EVERYTHING IN HARDWOODS.

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Manufacturers

**BAND SAWED
POPLAR LUMBER**

ALL GRADES

DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath and Squares

Specialty, Wide Stock.

LUMBER CO.

COAL GROVE, OHIO, U. S. A.

W. M. RITTER LUMBER CO.

Main Office: COLUMBUS, OHIO

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White Oak, Basswood, Chestnut, Ash, White Pine and Hemlock

Stock All Band Sawed,
Square Edged,
Equalized.

We Want Your Business

Dry Kilns, Planing Mills,
Dressed Stock, Bevel
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=====Old Fashioned=====

YELLOW POPLAR

Old Firm=====New Mill=====Correct Grades

5-8 and Wide Stock Specialties.

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Hardwood Record

Tenth Year.
Semi-monthly.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 25, 1905.

(Subscription \$2.
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YOU SHOULD BE. Drop us a line and we will send you a copy of our pictures of the finest lumber plant in West Virginia.

Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co.

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BROWNLEE & COMPANY
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"The Thick Maple Folks"

Michigan Hard Maple, ANY THICKNESS OR GRADE. Manufacture and price RIGHT.

The Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston, Massachusetts

STRENGTH

Net Assets: June 30, 1905,
\$672,021.10

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Dividends to Policy-Holders,
33 $\frac{1}{3}$ Per Cent

Mail Expiring Policies with Your Order.

THE KENOVA POPLAR MFG. CO.

KENOVA, W. VA.

DRY, SOFT
YELLOW POPLAR
ROUGH OR DRESSED

—POPLAR BEVEL SIDING, MOLDINGS, FINISH, ETC.

Quality of Stock and Mill Work
the Best.

Prompt shipments.
Be friendly, write us.

THE DAVIDSON - BENEDICT CO.

NASHVILLE,

TENNESSEE

—EVERYTHING IN—

Southern Hardwoods
POPLAR, CHESTNUT, ASH, OAK

(Plain and Quartered) Straight or mixed cuts.
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NEW YORK

DRY LUMBER At Our

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.
 75,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
 18,000 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
 15,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.
 9,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
 30,000 ft. 2 1/2 and 3 in. firsts & seconds.
 150,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
 80,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
 40,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
 22,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.
 20,000 ft. 2 1/2 and 3 in. No. 1 common.
 12,000 ft. 4/4 cull.
QUARTERED RED OAK.
 14,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
 18,000 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
 8,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.
 5,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.

38,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
 12,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
 7,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
 3,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.
PLAIN WHITE OAK.
 80,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
 7,500 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
 9,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.
 22,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
 8,000 ft. 10/4 firsts & seconds.
 16,000 ft. 12/4 firsts & seconds.
 127,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
 20,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
 30,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
 50,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.
 8,500 ft. 10/4 No. 1 common.
 12,000 ft. 12/4 No. 1 common.

1 car Log Run.

CHERRY.

ALL THICKNESSES IN CULL POPLAR, ASH, CHESTNUT.

Louisville Yards Prompt Delivery

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 47,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
 5,000 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
 9,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.
 17,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
 31,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
 24,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
 14,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
 9,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.
WALNUT.
 16,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
 8,000 ft. No. 1 common.
 10,000 ft. 5/4 to 14/4 common.
 16,000 ft. 4/4 cull.
 8,000 ft. 5/4 to 14/4 cull.

ASH.

1 car 4/4 firsts & seconds.
 3,000 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
 15,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.

20,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
 50,000 ft. 4/4 common.
 2,000 ft. 5/4 common.
 20,000 ft. 6/4 common.
 15,000 ft. 8/4 common.

POPLAR.

60,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
 42,000 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
 17,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.
 58,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
 3,000 ft. 10/4 firsts & seconds.
 17,000 ft. 12/4 firsts & seconds.
 6,000 ft. 16/4 firsts & seconds.
 90,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
 28,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
 18,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
 31,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.
 12,000 ft. 10/4 No. 1 common.
 8,000 ft. 12/4 No. 1 common.

Your Inquiries Would Be
 Appreciated.

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WHOLESALE HARDWOODS
 LOUISVILLE, KY.

Wm. Whitmer & Sons

(INCORPORATED)

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Spruce, White Pine, Yellow Pine and Hemlock

FOR SALE—SPECIAL.

20 cars very dry 5-8 No. 2 Poplar.
 (Runs well to 14 and 16 feet.)
 1 car 5-8 clear Sap Poplar.
 2 cars 5-8 No. 1 Common Poplar.

IN THE MARKET FOR

4-4 and 6-4 Common and Better Chestnut.
 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Common and Better
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 Would be glad to receive your stock lists and prices.

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Office and Yard: Fourteenth and Wood Sts., Chicago

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REDWOOD

RED CEDAR



CYPRESS

CHESTNUT

SPRUCE

**HARDWOOD, POPLAR AND
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 Maple Flooring, Oak Timbers and Wagon Stock

PLAIN RED OAK

IS SOARING.

We have 1,000,000 ft. of It in Dry Stock
AT OLD PRICES

We can also fill any order for QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, CHESTNUT, HICKORY, ASH OR TENNESSEE RED CEDAR. TRY US.

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BEST IN THE WORLD

We have in stock dry, for immediate shipment

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4 4 No. 1 Common Basswood
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4 4 1st and 2nd Gray Elm
4 4 No. 1 Common Gray Elm
4 4 No. 2 Common Gray Elm
4 4 No. 3 Common Gray Elm
6 4 1st and 2nd Clear Gray Elm
6 4 No. 1 Common Gray Elm
8 4 1st and 2nd Clear Gray Elm
12 4 1st and 2nd Clear Gray Elm

4 4, 5 4, 6 4, 8 4, 10 4, 12 4, 16 4 1st and 2nd Clear Maple
4 4, 5 4, 6 4, 8 4 Selected End Dried Clear White Maple
5 4, 6 4 and 8 4 No. 2 Common and Better Beech

SPECIAL

1/2 x 4, 5 and 6 Clear Basswood Beveled Siding

WE SOLICIT CORRESPONDENCE

Mitchell Brothers Company

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock for September:

MAPLE—5 4, 6 4, 8 4, 10 4, 12 4, 14 4, 16 4
GRAY ELM—4 4, 12 4
BASSWOOD—4 4
BIRCH—6 4, 8 4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

. . . Band Sawn . . .
Michigan Hardwoods

40,000 4/4 No. 2, common and better Basswood.
16,000 1 1/2" Maple, 42" long, runs largely 1st and 2nd.
25,000 8/4 Soft Elm—fine stock—largely 1st and 2nds.
3 cars 4/4 No. 3 Maple dry

Cummer, Diggins & Co.

—MANUFACTURERS—

"CUMMER" MAPLE
AND BEECH FLOORING

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready
for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech,
Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

BUY DIRECT

Michigan Hardwoods

A young salesman following what he understood to be an established custom charged a suit of clothes to the expense account of his first trip but the Old Man disapproved the item and it was stricken out. Made wiser by this experience, the items of his next account were more judiciously prepared.

"Ha!" said the Old Man. "These expenses are all right. No suit of clothes this time."
"Ha! Ha!" said the young man. "It's there all right but you can't see it."

Buy Direct if you do not want to pay for the suit.

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Three States Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mills:
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Cottonwood and Gum**

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GET OUR PRICES. TRY OUR LUMBER
WE SHIP ROUGH, DRESSED, RESAWED

COTTONWOOD GUM

WE PLEASE PARTICULAR PEOPLE

OUR SPECIALTY IS

Quartered Oak, Both White and Red

WE ALSO HANDLE

Plain White and Red Oak, Ash and Gum

SPECIAL ITEMS

12000 ft. 1 1/4 x 10 in. and Wider Choice Quartered White Oak

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The kind that cuts up best, works easily and finishes elaborately.

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Quartered White Oak...	48,500 "
Plain White Oak.....	111,000 "
Quartered Red Oak.....	183,200 "
Plain Red Oak.....	82,500 "
Cypress	498,000 "
Cottonwood.....	240,000 "
Poplar	359,500 "

SELMA YARD

Poplar	598,500 feet
Bay Poplar.....	545,500 "
Red Gum	38,200 "
Cypress	420,500 "

BERCLAIR YARD

Cypress	350,000 feet
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DELL YARD

Plain Red Oak	350,000 feet
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Office and Yards: Randolph Road and I. C. R. R.

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CHICAGO

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Our Specialty for Twenty-five Years

RED GUM

25,000,000 feet per year.
Perfect Manufacture. Special Treatment.
Air and Kiln-dried.
Rough, Dressed, Resawed and Worked.

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No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Common
Poplar, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4. For Sale by

The Loomis and Hart
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WRITE FOR PRICES

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— MANUFACTURERS OF —
Hardwood Lumber and
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WE GUARANTEE OUR OAK TO BE EQUAL TO
INDIANA OAK IN QUALITY AND FIGURE

The Ferd Brenner Lumber Co.

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For Home and Export Trade

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HIGH GRADE BAND SAWED QUARTERED OAK AND POPLAR
OUR SPECIALTY. WRITE US, WE HAVE THE LUMBER

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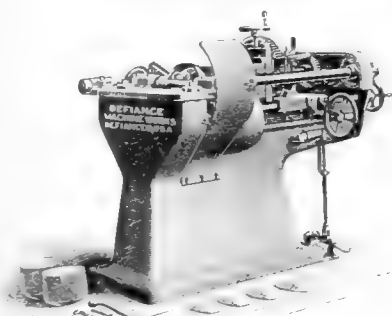
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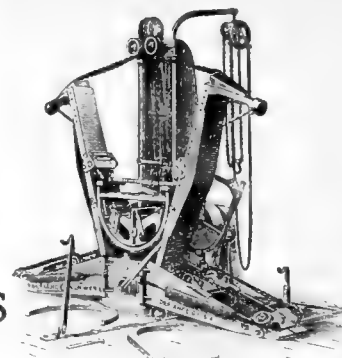
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HARDWOOD LUMBER

PLAIN AND QUARTERED

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A SPECIALTY

WE BUY MILL CUTS

SOUTHERN OAK LUMBER CO.

707 Chamber of Commerce
CHICAGO

WAGSTAFF
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HARDWOODS
THAT'S ALL

We Lead the World in Walnut

We have the largest and most complete
assortment of

WALNUT LUMBER AND LOGS

in the world—five to seven millions always ready for shipment. Annual output nineteen to twenty-five millions. We confine ourselves exclusively to walnut, consequently, we excel in that line. Uniform grading and fair treatment accorded our customers.

Send your inquiries to

AMERICAN WALNUT CO.
KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.

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INCORPORATED 1902.

The Michigan Maple Company

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Wolverine Brand Maple Flooring

"THERE IS NONE BETTER"



It is the same old story, but we want you to know what WOLVERINE BRAND will do for you, and what it will cost you. We want to do this before you place your next order. If we make you quotations, we expect the quality and prices will get your order. TRY US.

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MILLS, FREDERIC WIS.

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Producers from TREE to TRADE of the highest type of Michigan Forest Products. Large stock of Maple Flooring and 15,000,000 feet of Hardwoods—1 to 4 inches thick on hand.

Maple, Birch and Beech Lumber

THE I. STEPHENSON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

NORTHERN HARDWOODS

AND "IDEAL" STEEL-BURNISHED

ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

WELLS, DELTA COUNTY, MICHIGAN

We own an extensive hardwood forest area, railroads, sawmills and the largest and best equipped flooring factory in the world. Let us make you quotations

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MAPLE		BIRCH		BASSWOOD	
1 in.	2,000,000 ft.	1 in.	500,000 ft.	1 in.	300,000 ft.
1 1/4 "	100,000 "	1 1/2 "	100,000 "	1 1/4 "	30,000 "
1 1/2 "	400,000 "	2 "	100,000 "	1 1/2 "	50,000 "
2 "	1,000,000 "	2 1/2 "	50,000 "	2 "	75,000 "
2 1/4 "	200,000 "	3 "	75,000 "	3 "	4,000 "
2 1/2 "	500,000 "	ROCK ELM		GRAY ELM	
3 "	500,000 "	2 in.	25,000 ft.	1 in.	300,000 ft.
4 "	400,000 "	2 1/4 "	50,000 "	1 1/2 "	200,000 "
BEECH		WHITE MAPLE		3 "	200,000 "
1 in.	500,000 ft.	End Piled		ASH	
1 1/4 "	250,000 "	1 in.	100,000 ft.	1 in.	500,000 ft.
1 1/2 "	400,000 "	1 1/2 "	20,000 "		
2 "	100,000 "	2 "	50,000 "		
2 1/2 "	200,000 "				

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and

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147 Milk Street, Boston

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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring,
Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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Hardwood Record

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By The **HARDWOOD COMPANY**

HENRY H. GIBSON

President

FRANK W. TUTTLE

Sec.-Treas.

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General Market Conditions.

The general market conditions in hardwoods are most excellent. Every wood in the entire range of American forest growth is in strong demand at good to high values, with one or two exceptions.

A careful analysis of stocks in first hands, held by jobbers and in the possession of manufacturers, demonstrates beyond peradventure that a shortage is in immediate sight which will cause even the comparatively high prices of many woods to go still higher before the supply will be equal to the demand.

It is well known that the cut for the rest of the year will not be fit for consumption before next spring, and therefore that the stocks on hand today represent all the material that is available for consumption until that time. The wet spring and summer in the South followed by the yellow fever scare in many of the hardwood producing sections has reduced the output of oak, cypress, gum, cottonwood and many of the minor southern woods to but little more than half the normal output. The general demand throughout the country during the year has been very fair to good in all consuming centers, save Chicago. In fact, the demand has kept ahead of the supply since early spring. Very little hardwood lumber is in first hands, and comparatively little in the possession of jobbers and consumers.

Of the northern woods, with the exception of basswood and birch, all are sold well up to green stock. Even of these two items there is not enough to be counted as an overstock, as the quantity on hand Sept. 1 was much less than held six months ago.

Hardwood flooring still remains active and is taxing the capacity of all the plants in commission.

The veneer people have had the most prosperous season in their history, with every prospect of a continued strong demand.

The furniture sales continue and the demand for stock for this

purpose and also for interior finish will undoubtedly remain strong during the remainder of the year.

It is the well digested opinion of the Hardwood Record that the present is the most favorable opportunity buyers will have this year for securing lumber to supply their needs for the remainder of the year. There is not a cloud on the business horizon, and there is absolutely no prospect of a diminution in lumber values between now and the first of January.

Car Shortage.

Buyers of hardwood lumber should not fail to bear in mind that shippers are very close to the usual car famine period. Today every transcontinental line is congested with lumber freight. The situation among the north and south roads is not very much better, and the immense crops of the prairie states are not yet moving to any great extent. Therefore the warning is timely, and consumers who will need lumber for their fall and winter business should get after it on a prompt delivery basis mighty quick. This advice is especially valuable to the fellows who are trying to break the oak market by holding back from buying lumber that they must needs have. They can put their talents to much better use and to decidedly greater profit than by engaging in any such foolish endeavor.

Russia Adds Us to the Favored Nations.

Press dispatches of apparent authority announce that the czar of Russia has ordered a discontinuance of discriminating duties on American products in Russia. The emperor's order means much to American manufacturers of sawmill, planing mill, electric and rail road machinery and supplies, and will prove an immense stimulus to the expansion of American commerce throughout his dominions. Until a few years ago when duties of a prohibitory character were placed upon the products of the American machine shop, our sawmill, woodworking, electric and railway tools were held in the highest esteem in Russia, and this country was fast gaining the ascendancy in supplying the needs of that nation in these lines of production.

A reconstruction period will undoubtedly immediately prevail in Russia, and this concession made to American products is one of vast importance to the majority of our manufacturers.

Novel Treatment of Lumber.

A contemporary is authority for the statement that a novel method for increasing the usefulness of lumber has been perfected in England. In this new process the sap in wood is replaced with a solution of beet sugar and the excess of water removed by subsequent drying. The inventor attains his object by employing a large boiler in which the timber to be treated is placed, and the beet sugar pumped in under pressure. After the air has been replaced by the solution the wood is kiln dried. Examination of the resultant wood product seems to show that the sugar is absorbed into the fiber of the wood and not simply held on the outer cellular spaces. It is alleged that timber treated in this way is no longer porous, will not shrink or warp, and is very durable. Moreover, it is said that the wood is not liable to dry rot, and is assumed that by mixing suitable poisons with the sugar, the wood can be made resistant to the attacks of both fungi and insects.

Cheapness Spoils.

In the past the feel in furniture finish has been some type of weathered oak, known by an infinity of other names. Weathered oak finish, executed with care in an expert manner, is a delightful variety of furniture finish, and has especially appealed to the artistic senses when employed in drawingroom, diningroom and hall furniture. At the time of its vogue it instantly became popular, although the cost of this class of finish was high, and the resultant goods expensive. Immediately following this output of substantial, artistic and well-finished furniture came the usual re-emergence of the inartistic, cheap and flagrant imitation of the worthy merchandise, until today weathered oak means very little beyond the cheapest kind of furniture, daubed with an inferior filler and stain, and palmed off on the buying public as something worth having.

The same condition is manifest in the stained furniture put out in imitation of magnificently colored and finished silver-gray maple. The original silver-gray tone of maple was produced by an expensive process of impregnating the wood with dye; the imitation is simply a stain applied to the surface of the wood. It has not nearly the beauty of the original product and in no wise approximates it in value.

It is a singular element of furniture trade ethics that as soon as a manufacturer places upon the market a high-class, artistic, well-finished and worthy furniture product, just so soon does the renegade of the trade step in and foist his flagrantly cheap imitations upon the buying public. This fact alone is a sad reflection on American trade morals.

Hardwoods of Georgia.

While in the past Georgia has been recognized as a yellow pine state, there is just now coming to the notice of timber investors and lumbermen the fact that the state possesses a very considerable area of hardwoods. This range of growth extends to a considerable extent into the state of Alabama.

It is estimated that along not less than 1,000 miles of navigable rivers and their branches in southern Georgia, there is a source of timber wealth available of fully eight billion feet of hardwoods of wide variety. This growth consists of both white and red oak, Spanish oak, hickory, cune ash, poplar, red gum, tupelo gum, black gum, beech, magnolia, bay, birch, maple, cypress, cottonwood, locust, buckeye and several other types of forest growth of less commercial importance.

Most of this area is virgin growth. The timber grows both on high land and in swampy districts along the river bottoms. In view of the fact that the northern supply of hardwoods is fast being exhausted and stumpage values in the South are still comparatively low this district is naturally attracting the attention of a great many investors. Again, since it is almost impossible to go financially wrong in a low-priced timber investment, the prospects of this section are well worthy a careful examination with a view of

country that greatly enhances its value is that generally the land is very rich, and after the timber has been removed it is readily convertible into high-class agricultural property.

Welcome to the Job.

It is alleged in circular and secular print that the Forest Service of the United States government has recognized that a matter of vast importance to every lumber producing and consuming concern in the country is that of the unification of grades. Toward accomplishing this end the Forest Service, through its forest products division, is preparing to bring together the specifications of the various lumber and manufacturers' associations and to put them in such form that they may be compared.

The object of the study is not to define a system of standard grades, but to make a compilation of those now in use, such as will be of service to lumber producers and consumers, and it is hoped that a great deal of information may be accumulated that will be of value in preparing the way for eventually standardizing grades.

A universal base of inspection, notably to apply to hardwoods, is a desideratum that would prove so useful and valuable to all concerned in the lumber industry that the man or men who can accomplish the result will at least be called blessed. This subject has occupied the attention of many versatile and intellectual lumbermen for more than a decade, and still has not been achieved.

A great and worthy work, in which the HARDWOOD RECORD wishes the Forest Service unlimited success, is this effort toward standardizing lumber grades.

The Hardwood Dimension Business.

The HARDWOOD RECORD has in the past pointed out the unsatisfactory condition prevailing in the hardwood dimension stock business, and desires to call particular attention to a forceful article on this subject which appears in this issue under the above heading.

The weak points in this business have been thoroughly and frequently diagnosed and leading factors in the trade are coming to a realization of the fact that it is time an effort was made to ameliorate conditions. It has been suggested by several houses prominent in the hardwood dimension stock industry, that a meeting of people interested be called at an early date at Chicago, for the purpose of organizing a hardwood dimension association. If individuals or companies producing this class of material are interested in this movement, the editor of this paper will be pleased to receive communications from them on the subject.

The idea of the association should be to get rid of unintelligent competition in this line of trade; to educate manufacturers on the subject of cost, grading, standard sizes and relative values. If it is possible for such an organization to compass this result, it would mean much for the future of the dimension stock industry. The HARDWOOD RECORD is ready now, as it has been in the past, to foster and assist this movement in every way, and in no wise would it be presuming to ask the editor to put his shoulder to the wheel and assist in the formation of such an organization.

The Prophecy of the Tree.

DEDICATED TO ROBERT L. STEARNS

O, thou wondrous being---
Made in Jehovah's image---
Who calleth thyself man!

With a song thou liftest thy brawny arms
And the axe sinks into my heart.
Know thou, O vain and boastful one---
Who laugheth as I fall beneath thy stroke---
When thy body shall have crumbled into dust,
I will form the threshold of a home
Where tender woman croons a lullaby
To sleeping babes encradled in my arms.
When the waving grass above thy head
Sighs in forgotten desolation,
My sturdy planks will stand between
Thy sons and the horrors of the deep.
When thy very name is banished from men's lips,
From altars, hewn from me, will incense rise
To the everlasting God.

Idah McGlone Gibson.

A better feature of the hardwood timber area of this section of the



THE AXEMAN

BY ROBERT L. STEARNS

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

One St. Partick Missed.

From Boston came prudish Miss Carter,
Who once saw a snake called the "garter."

When asked of its kind

She blushed so refined,

And murmured: "I think you might er
Call the snake er—er—a hose supporter!"

—NEW YORK PRESS.

The Philosophy of Folly.

How many people think they're good because

They've done no harm

How many think they've won success with

Money didn't fail?

How many who're untempted think they're the

Best of all?

And that they'll go to heaven because they

haven't gone to hell?

She Knew.

She knew that her husband was dead

But she didn't tell him

She knew that her husband was dead

But she didn't tell him

She knew that her husband was dead

But she didn't tell him

She knew that her husband was dead

But she didn't tell him

Lucky Man.

It is the lucky man
who is able to prove
to his own satisfac-
tion that he is not a
fool.

Popular.

The most agree-
able fellow is the one
who does not talk
about himself so
much as to preclude
one's talking about
oneself.

Very True.

The man who talks
big things rarely does
any but small ones.

You Know Them.

Some men who al-
ways do the best,
don't neglect to in-
clude their best
friends.

Isn't There.

What a difference
there is between what
a man is and what he
pretends to be!

A Difference.

Did you ever notice
that the men who
whine and the men
who win are not
alike?

Sad.

The truth is often
the most disagreeable
thing one can say
about some people.

Too True.

Good sense is less
plentiful with some
men than are dollars.

Incredulous.

It is easier for a rich man to say that he
enjoys hard work than it is for a poor one
to believe what he says.

Remarkable.

How much it does add to a girl's looks to
know that she is rich in her own right!

The Easy Way.

The reason so few men reach the top is
because they find it much easier to slide
than climb.

Their Time.

Only dull people are brilliant at breakfast.

Unaccountable.

A Kansas politician recently eloped with
his mother-in-law. Kansas is a prohibi-
tion state at that.

Enough.

A man who is too good for him to

WELCOME BACK!

[OYSTER BAY, L. I. Sept. 10. As a mark of appreciation of the efforts made by President Roosevelt in bringing about a peace treaty between Russia and Japan, the Czar has ordered a discontinuance of discriminating duties on American products in Russia.]



Czar: Drive right in; glad to see you back; you have the only tools worth while, anyhow!

Discriminating.

A wise man is
eager to be the company
he declines to keep.

Foresight.

The economy prac-
ticed by many is say-
ing money for others
to dissipate.

Sure.

How much easier it
is to tell people how
to do things than to
show them.

Something Wrong.

There is either
something wrong with
a man or with his re-
ligion, if he is a possi-
mist.

Isn't It?

It is a good and
blessed memory that
knows when and
what to forget.

Two of a Kind.

The morals of the
lumberman who salts
his grades and the
grocer who sands his
sugar are very much
alike.

Not Specimens.

A man's actions
are rarely as good as
the sample he sub-
mits.

Inclination.

It often happens
that a man, unable
to do the things he
would like to, is too
lazy to do the things
he could do.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

SEVENTEENTH PAPER.

Red Gum.

Liquidambar styraciflua Linn.

The tree, or sweet gum, or satin-walnut as it is known abroad and quite commonly called in this country, is a timber growth that is attracting more attention at the present time than any other of the American continent. It is of the family *Hamamelidaceae*, the same family to which the witch-hazel

Hamamelis Virginiana belongs. Its range of growth is from Connecticut to southeastern Missouri and Arkansas; south to Florida, Cape Canaveral and Tampa Bay, and the Trinity river district of Texas.

The wood is known as sweet gum in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio; as liquidambar in Rhode Island, New York, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Texas, Ohio and Illinois; as red gum in Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana; as gum in Virginia; as gum tree in South Carolina and Louisiana; as alligator wood in New Jersey; as bilsted in New Jersey, and as star-leaf gum and satin-walnut in many of the lumber markets of the world. It is unfortunate that gum or any of the varieties of the word should ever have been applied to this wood, since the term satin-walnut is far more appropriate and more justly descriptive of its character.

The tree is of round shape, with slender branches. It ranges in height from fifty to a hundred and fifty feet. It blooms in April and May. The bark is reddish brown and very rough, broken into scale-like plates, from which it is known as alligator wood in some parts of the country. The branchlets are usually covered with corky ridges. The stipules are lanceolate, entire. The leaves are simple, alternate, with slender petioles; rounded in outline; cordate at the base; palmately lobed, the lobes numbering from five to seven, usually five; finely serrate; brilliant, smooth and

lustrous above; ribs tufted in their angles below. The odor is pleasant when the leaves are bruised. The flowers are monogamous; the staminate ones growing in a dense, terminal raceme; pistillate ones growing in an axillary peduncled head. The fruit consists of a hanging globose ball of woody pointed pods, which open and release the few good seeds contained within each.

Of sweet gum Alice Lounsberry says:

"This most beautiful tree has many distinctive features. In fact, it seems to have a horror of doing things after any conventional pattern. Its ideas are most chaste and original. In the symmetry of their form and texture, the star-like leaves are perfect, and

valuable and is much used as a substitute for storax. The leaves contain tannin. Every year we notice that this tree is being more extensively planted, and in beauty of outline and detail it might almost be said to be unrivaled. As soon as the summer has begun to wane, the leaves turn a brilliant deep crimson. There is a shining brightness about these leaves, and when a spray of them is gathered they bear well a close inspection; for they are not defaced or worm-eaten, as is so much of the autumn foliage. The brownish red wood of the sweet gum is smooth and has a fine finish. It is not very strong and in drying warps badly. It has, however, been used as a substitute for black walnut."

F. S. Mathews, in his work on *Familiar Trees*, says that the name sweet gum is derived from *liquidus* fluid, and the Arabic *ambar* (amber) descriptive of the yellow juice which exudes from the tree. This has a fragrant balsamic odor, which accounts for the name sweet gum. The gum is used for medicinal purposes. Mr. Mathews considers the sweet gum superior to the maple for decorative purposes.

The tree reaches its finest growth in the Mississippi valley, although its entire range of distribution is fully shown on the map which accompanies this article. The darker shading indicates the heaviest stand per acre.

The recorded dry weight of red gum is 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per cubic foot. The wood is dense, the fibers closely interlocked, and it is somewhat harder than beech. It has neither smell nor taste. The grain is extremely fine, close and even. While the surface is dull, it glistens as though frosted, and is not dissimilar to micaceous sandstone. Only within the last few years has it become a commercial lumber commodity. For years it has been employed abroad for paving blocks and used extensively for furniture, for which purpose it is highly esteemed in the English market, but it is only within the last four or five years that the intrinsic merits of the wood have been recognized in

this country. Its original use in the United States was almost entirely for the production of boxes, notably for plug tobacco boxes. Red gum, with the practical exhaustion of sycamore, supplanted it almost entirely for this purpose. The distribution and uses of the wood are fast widening in this country. It has become a standard material for the making of doors, interior finish, plug tobacco

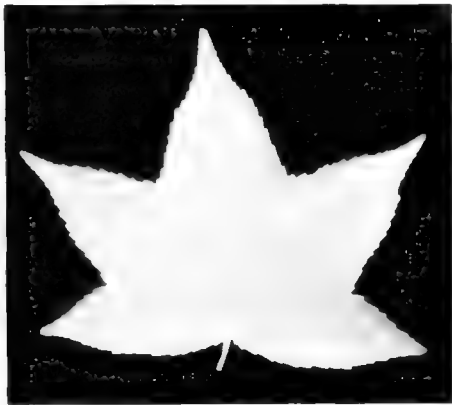


TYPICAL RED GUM FOREST GROWTH, ARKANSAS.

the quaint balls of fruit which hang on the trees over the winter are most interesting. The tree is also the only species of this country. In the south it grows to a greater height than it does northward, and its spicy, fragrant gum exudes more abundantly from its bark. Amber fluid is the translation of the tree's generic name which was bestowed on it in reference to this gum or copal. It is quite

season the sap is down and the wood as light as it ever will be while the tree is standing. The logs are rafted with cypress, ash or cottonwood, to keep them from sinking, and floated as soon as high water comes. Where railroad logging can be practiced the work is much simpler, of course. Unless red gum is located within one or two miles of the river or railroad to which it is to be hauled, it cannot be handled profitably at present prices. Beyond this there lies a supply, the amount of which is only vaguely known, which is unprofitable to cut. It is therefore impossible to estimate the total amount of this timber.

The timber now being cut for the market is chiefly that growing along the streams flowing into the Mississippi river, from the Ohio on the north to the Yazoo on the south. Such streams as the St. Francis, Wolf and Arkansas have large tracts of overflow lands, usually extending from five to ten miles from the river on either side, which are now being cut over. It is estimated that in about twelve



PRINT OF RED GUM LEAF, ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

years all the timber from these lands will have been removed. Considerable gum is also being cut along rivers flowing into the Atlantic ocean. The timber of this region is not as good as that of the Mississippi valley, but it is near a market which consumes a large amount of sapwood, so that it finds a ready sale.

The theory that by girdling a tree and allowing it to die the amount of heartwood will be increased has been abandoned. In selecting trees for cutting, those with doty tops, rotten stumps, and heavy bark, indications of an old tree which contains a very small proportion of sapwood, are now chosen. These are found mainly in the drier localities. In low, wet places the trees have more sapwood and are smaller. Owing to the large supply of red gum in the southern forests prices will doubtless remain at their present standard for a few years at least. But with the gradual exhaustion of the old trees, since the younger ones cannot be used for the same purposes, red gum will increase rapidly in value.

The best grades of lumber, No. 1 and 2 clear heart, find a market almost exclusively in the export trade, though some is used here for interior finishing. The commons and other

clear sap are used in the manufacture of cheap furniture, desks, the better grade of boxes and novelties. The poorer stock, which is practically log run, goes into boxes, barrels and other articles for which short, narrow boards can be used. The inner portion of the hearts of trees, which are of little value for boards on account of shakes and other defects, are of small value in the large markets, but near the mills the local trade exhausts the supply.

Practically 60 per cent of the stock coming from the tree is common or sap grade, and is largely used for boxes. The export trade requires clear heart, six inches wide and over, and of all thicknesses from three-eighths of an inch up to two inches. About 75 per cent of this lumber is exported to England, France and Germany for use in the manufacture of furniture, interior finish, stairs, etc. Export timber is usually dried before shipment from sixty to ninety days, and upon its receipt abroad is given a further air drying for from six to eight months, or is kiln-dried.

In this country a constantly increasing quantity of red gum is used in the manufacture of furniture. The commoner grades are made into drawers, frames and backing for desks, tables, etc. Considerable clear heart is used for surface work, solid or veneer. Other representative uses are for fence posts, sills, coffin boards, screen doors, moldings, broom handles, wheelbarrows, brush backs and pulley facing.

The wood takes stain so well that it is often made to imitate mahogany, oak, walnut and other furniture woods. The furniture factories in the cities use annually between 40,000,000 and 60,000,000 board feet, which shows that red gum is now a thoroughly established wood. For the manufacture of slack barrels red gum is one of the most important woods in the country.

During the last few years lumber dealers have been introducing red gum flooring on the market. They advertise it as lasting longer than any other wood now used in flooring, as having a smoother surface, and as being easier to handle. They claim that they dry the timber thoroughly before disposing of it to the trade, and in this manner overcome all objections to it. Some of these statements must be accepted with caution, although it is a fact that red gum makes good flooring. As a floor is seldom exposed to the weather, and as the temperature in a building is practically the same most of the time, there is little doubt that its use will increase.

A large amount of red gum is cut into wagon-box boards. Owing to the size, the straightness of grain and few knots, a larger percentage of such boards can be cut from red gum than from any competing species. The weight of gum and its tendency to warp are objections to its use for this purpose, but it numbers among its advantages cheapness, the small amount of paint necessary to cover the boards, and the growing scarcity of other woods used for the purpose.

From 1900 to 1902 much of the clear heart

of red gum was cut into 3x9-16 foot stock to be used for street paving in London. In 1902 the London market gave way, and a number of mills were left with quantities of this stock on their hands. They are now trying to introduce gum as a paving material in the United States, and several large cities are considering such a use of this wood.

Red gum boards should be piled in the yard with plenty of space between the tiers and half a foot beneath them, so as to permit a free circulation of air under and through the pile. In the first ten or fifteen layers the boards should be laid from six to eight inches apart, and the remainder from two to three inches. The piles should not be over six feet wide and should have a pitch of fully twenty inches to sixteen feet lengths.



FLOWERS, FOLIAGE AND FRUIT OF RED GUM.

The strips should be placed from one and a half to two feet apart. To prevent staining, which often occurs where the stickers are laid, they must be thoroughly dry, and preferably of oak or the heartwood of gum. Staining is much more apt to occur in the sapwood than in the heartwood. By using these methods of piling, and allowing the lumber to stand in the yard from three to six months, mills have furnished fairly straight, clear boards, and the extra care has advanced prices materially.

Gum boards are also successfully dried in the kiln, but pieces over two inches thick are apt to case-harden, and consequently to season on the outside only. The sapwood should be kiln-dried rather than air-dried, as it is more liable to stain if put in the yard. On account of the tendency to stain if piled when green, and the difficulty of kiln-drying thick pieces, it is usually advisable to saw green sapwood into boards only. In kiln-drying, the same attention is paid to piling as in the yard. Whenever possible, cypress should be laid on top of the cars before they go into the kiln, to prevent the top boards from warping.

In kiln-drying, two methods are used. In

the air-blast kiln the timber is allowed to remain from nineteen to twenty-two days. For the first day a temperature of about 70° F. is maintained, after which the heat is gradually increased until, on the last day, it reaches 150° or 160° F. The other process is steam kilning, which consists in soaking the timber in live steam for about seventy-two hours and then drying it by means of steam radiation for from seventy-two to one hundred and forty-four hours, according to the condition of the timber. The best results are obtained from any method of seasoning when the logs are kept in water for six weeks or more before sawing, which greatly reduces the tendency to stain.

Furniture factories use a large quantity of wood cut into three-sixteenth and quarter inch veneers, which it is essential to have thoroughly dry before covering with paint or varnish. Several processes of drying this veneer have been patented, practically all of which are based on the same principle. Two large iron plates clamped on the wood hold it securely in position, while steam and hot air are alternately passed through until

the fibers are cleared of sap. The wood is then put into the drier.

The sawmills used in cutting red gum are the same as those cutting other hardwoods. They are usually equipped with one large ten to fourteen inch band saw, and have a capacity of between 25,000 and 50,000 board feet per day. The circular saw has practically disappeared in this line of work, although a few are still found in small mills. The logs are usually stored at the mill in a bayou. They are practically always plain sawed, although the general impression is that by quarter sawing gum the tendency to warp and twist will in a large measure be overcome. The present price of red gum, however, does not warrant the additional expense of quarter-sawing.

It has been found that red gum bends easily and that when properly selected will retain its shape after being bent. However, the best samples of red gum are inferior in strength to even the poorer grades of hickory, and although it may be used in carriage building, panels, etc., it should be confined to parts that do not have to stand heavy loads.

Anecdote and Incident.

Reached Him.

George M. Schmidt of Louisville tells a good story on J. Crow Taylor, the HARDWOOD RECORD's correspondent at that city. The colored man who runs the elevator in the Columbia building, where Mr. Taylor's office was formerly located, is noted for the skill with which he makes frequent "touches" of the several gentlemen who office in the building. "Smoke" has learned the utility of flattery, and his ordinary method of procedure lies in telling in loud tones how "white" sundry gentlemen are, and how he delights to serve them at all times and in all ways. Recently Smoke cornered Mr. Taylor in the elevator and began to extol his many virtues.

"It's no use, Smoke," said Jim, "I have no money today."

"Dat's all right, Massa Taylor," responded the Senegambian, "dat's all right, sah! Why, Massa Taylor, I would die for you, 'deed I would, sah! Why, sah, I would die for you on credit, sah!"

Needless to say, Jim dug up.

Then he moved to the Board of Trade building.

Who Is Tisdale?

In a misguided moment one William J. Tisdale, of Bay City, Mich., submitted to an interview by a Milwaukee newspaper reporter. The theme discussed by Mr. Tisdale in this interview was "Where will the American people draw their supply of hardwoods from in 1925-1950?" Mr. Tisdale is undeniably a pessimist and an ill-informed pessimist at that, for he is alleged to have said that walnut has practically disappeared from the face of the earth and that the same will be true of oak, ash and cherry in another quarter century. He further main-

tains that there are many mills in Michigan and in other states that use up fifty acres of timber in a single day, and he is also given credit for a number of other equally foolish statements.

The singular part of this ridiculous interview is that it has been reproduced in the secular press to an extent hitherto unknown to the average rot on forest and timber topics that finds its way into the columns of the daily press. The HARDWOOD RECORD is a subscriber to but one press clipping bureau, and by actual count this item has been placed on the editor's desk no less than forty-two times within the last month. The dailies quoting this matter have not all been the cheap country papers; it has been published and republished by high-class metropolitan newspapers all over the land. Reference is made to the above simply to deprecate the promulgation of inaccurate and foolish statements about American forest conditions. Surely they are bad enough, but the "demundae" contributes nothing to the great reforestation needs by permitting himself to turn loose the statements he is said to have authorized.

An Interesting Guide.

The members of the Michigan Forestry Association, on their recent trip into Roscommon and Crawford counties, where the state reserve is located, were driven through the pine barrens by Sandy Johnson, once sheriff of Roscommon county. The ex-sheriff proved not only an able guide but an interesting talker as well. Every rock and stream of the territory is no less familiar to him than the history of the men who made their fortunes here.

"There's a lot," Tom Byrne told Doc Blod-

gett, "in the pines," said Sandy, pointing to the tall, straight trunks, once rich and green, but now covered with ferns, mosses, and other queer growth. "Charlie Hootch, a settler, was in this territory, and he started a saw mill and a little pin mill here. Yes, saw trees were a team drivers then, and a pin mill was a rabbit. The men were steep, however, and spotted the few good pieces of timber land and put it all to the money they had into it. With the proceeds of this they bought more and finally owned two sands of acres of the best timber land in Michigan, which is the same as saying the best in the world."

"They never forgot their old friends, however. Millions made no difference with these two. More kind-hearted men never breathed, and they were always ready to put their hands into their pockets and chip in for the welfare of some poor fellow in hard luck."

"Why, Tom Byrne left a fortune to a woman when he died who was no kin to him. Her husband had worked for Tom for years. Drink got the best of him and he squandered every cent he had. When Tom Byrne died, he left a big bunch of money to this woman so that her husband could not squander it, but so that she could be comfortable the rest of her days and look after the old man."

"I knew of a man who had worked for Doc Blodgett for years. He was getting old and couldn't do the work he used to. Blodgett sent in a new foreman who discharged the old man. When Doc came into the woods he immediately inquired after the old fellow and, finding that he had been discharged, Doc said:

"You must give that man a job at good wages. I don't care whether he can do any work or not. He has been a faithful man for me and must not want. Give him work and pay him well."

"That was the kind of a man Doc Blodgett was, and every man that ever knew him will swear by him and his son Johnny to the end."

"And that Johnny! We are mighty glad to see him doing well. Say, that kid knew a good stick of timber the day he was born. He knew every inch of these woods, and could scale a stick of timber almost as soon as he could talk. He was a great favorite up here, for he lived here practically all the time except when he was sent away to school. He is like his dad, kind-hearted and a good hearted man. No wonder he has succeeded, and I am mighty glad of it."

Wood Handle Trade of Great Britain.

Great Britain has factories, small wood houses, and carpenters commensurate with the demand for such things as chairs and small garden benches, although some are imported from France and Italy. The spades and shovels used in the wood handle trade is manufactured in Great Britain. The places in which the tool manufacturers are located are dependent on the nature of the wood in this country. The wood used for the handles of axes and hoes, although not abundant, is ash and beech, although the latter is not used for the handles of axes.

Annual Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Ass'n.

Morning Session.

The tenth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association convened in the club room of the Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee, at 10 a. m., Tuesday, Sept. 19. Prevailing conditions were pro-



EDMOND P. ARPIN, PRESIDENT

pitious the attendance was large, the weather fine, the participants enthusiastic over the work, the Milwaukee dealers most hospitable hosts, and quite a number of distinguished visitors were present.

The meeting opened with President H. C. Humphrey in the chair, and Secretary M. J. Colby recording proceedings. After the minutes of the last semiannual meeting held at Marshfield, April 6, had been read and approved, President Humphrey delivered the following address:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

I scarcely think that all members of this association recognize the importance of the position occupied by Wisconsin in the hardwood industry of this country. This state today is the foremost producer of hardwoods in the north country. In character of manufacture it ranks with the highest, and the physical quality of many of its woods is much better than those growing elsewhere. This fact is notably true of the basswood and birch.

There is a long hardwood history ahead of Wisconsin lumbermen, and it behooves us to do the best we can with our inheritance of timber wealth. This duty is the prime object of the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, and its endeavors should be along the line of mutual education in correct manufacture, just values and the best method of sale and distribution.

On the whole, the hardwood lumbermen of Wisconsin have had little to complain of during the past year. The movement of lumber during the greater part of the season was up to, if not above, the average of the past few years. It is true that strikes during the summer months, especially the teamsters' strike in Chicago, affected trade to quite an extent temporarily; but recovery was prompt and vigorous as soon as the labor trouble was settled.

Prices on some items, especially basswood, have not been as profitable as we could have

wished. Other woods have, to a great extent, been substituted for basswood, which has had a tendency to bear the market on this very desirable lumber. This will only be temporary, in our opinion, however, and we anticipate that before another year passes basswood will again occupy the position it held a few years ago. Other varieties of lumber have held their own, and some woods, owing to their scarcity, have materially advanced in price and I am looking forward to an exceptionally prosperous year for the hardwood lumber industry.

I have had several communications from affiliated and allied associations since our last meeting asking me to appoint delegates to attend national meetings and to go on record regarding future railway legislation. Most important of these was an invitation from the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association to be present with one delegate at their annual meeting held at Ottawa, Canada, Aug. 16 and 17. Owing to my absence from home this invitation was not received in time to comply with their request, and I so notified



BEN W. DAVIS, VICE PRESIDENT.

them. Since this meeting was held, I am in receipt of the following letter from E. P. Perry, secretary of the association.

New York, Sept. 1, 1905.

H. C. Humphrey, President,
Appleton, Wis.

Dear Sir: At the joint convention of the organized lumber trade associations held at Ottawa, Aug. 17, your association was not represented. By direction of the executive committee appointed at that convention, I am enclosing you a copy of the car equipment complaint filed before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and also a printed copy of the organization and resolutions passed by these associations at Ottawa, which explain themselves, and I am further directed to invite your association to join with the eighteen associations which were in convention and the several others added since that time. Under resolutions you are entitled and requested to send me promptly the names of the president of your association and one member, as delegates, which two persons will represent your association on the ways and means committee.

I trust you can join with these associations in this effort to benefit the general lumber trade.

Yours truly,

E. F. PERRY, Sec'y.

The resolutions mentioned will be brought before this convention later on. I am also in receipt of a letter from N. W. McLeod, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, calling attention to a circular letter signed by E. P. Bacon, chairman

of the Interstate Commerce Law Commission, held in St. Louis, Oct. 19, 1904:

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 1, 1905.

H. C. Humphrey, President,
Appleton, Wis.

Dear Sir: There has been referred to me a circular letter signed by E. P. Bacon, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Law Commission, held in St. Louis in October, 1904.

Mr. Bacon states "That there will be a meeting of the committee Aug. 14, at which time the question will be determined as to calling another convention to be held early in October, in order to impress upon congress, and particularly the senate, the earnest desire of the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of the entire country for a speedy enactment of legislation for the regulation of railway rates."

As president of the association affiliated with the national association I would like an expression from you as to your judgment as to the wisdom of the national association sending delegates to the convention.

Personally I feel that while railroad rate regulation is desirable I doubt very much the wisdom of the measure that is advocated by Mr. Bacon, in that it would mean placing in the hands of the commission the power to make rates, and as a sequence thereto result ultimately in a distant tariff that would completely change the present trade conditions, limiting the distribution of the commodities in which we are interested, as it would confine the consumption of individual products to a restricted local territory.

If legislation is desired—and there seems to be no question about this—it will be wise, in my opinion, for lumbermen, through their associations, to appoint representative committees from each interest and see that the interests of each commodity is protected in any plan that may become effective.

My suggestion would, therefore, be that the invitation of Mr. Bacon, to participate with this committee that is already committed to legislation adverse to the lumber interests, be declined.

I, however, will be pleased to act on the judgment as expressed by the majority of the presidents of the associations affiliated with the national association. Early reply is desired.

Yours very truly,

N. W. McLEOD, President.

I replied to Mr. McLeod that I did not care to express my personal opinion, but would the protection of its members in this respect. The work will have to be done by us, and I



A. E. BEEBEE, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

bring the subject up at this meeting for consideration.

During the past year I think the railway companies and inspection bureaus have treated overcharge claims a little more liberally than heretofore; still, we feel that a vast improvement can yet be made, and this association should take a vigorous stand for

would therefore recommend that this convention take action on this very important matter.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Secretary and Treasurer Colby then presented his annual financial statement for the year ending September, 1905, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Sept. 29, 1904.....	\$293.91
Membership fees	6.00
Annual dues and special assessments.....	514.00
Subscriptions to N. L. M. credit-rating book	140.00
	\$953.91

DISBURSEMENTS.

Return King & Bartels' check for membership, account not being eligible.....	\$ 7.00
N. L. M. A. assessment for year ending May 1, 1905	112.50
N. L. M. A. assessment for year ending May 1, 1906.....	112.50
Paid secretary and treasurer for year 1904	120.00
Paid secretary and treasurer for year ending today	120.00
Half expense of delegate to Forestry Congress	48.50
Office supplies	59.35
Express, telephone, etc.	1.50
Paid for credit-rating book subscriptions	140.00
Cash on hand.....	231.46
	\$953.01

On motion of George H. Chapman, the report was accepted.

The secretary then read a report showing the stocks of dry lumber, green lumber and logs now in the hands of the larger number of the members of the association. Particular attention was called to the fact that the quantity of logs on hand at this time of year is very light, and also that little additional lumber will be manufactured which will be suitable for marketing before next spring. A summary of the report is as follows:

Dry lumber, green lumber and logs on hand April 1.....	263,471,449 ft.
Dry lumber, green lumber and logs on hand Sept. 1.....	108,804,000 ft.
Shortage	154,667,449 ft.



HOWELL C. HUMPHREY, EX-PRESIDENT.

The motion made by C. P. Ellingson that the Board of Directors act as nominating committee for officers for the ensuing year carried.

PRICE LIST COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chapman—In looking over the by-laws, I do not find any article pertaining

to a price list committee. I submit an extra article, as follows, to be known as Article VII:

At each annual meeting a price list committee of five members shall be elected to serve until the next annual meeting, or until their successors have been elected. This committee is to be elected in the same manner and at the same time as other officers. The duties of the committee to be such as are generally given to committees of this kind. They shall hold such meetings during the year as in their judgment seems best, such meetings being called by the chairman. They shall from time to time change the association's price list in best judgment may dictate.

In the past it has been the policy to have three, but this is too small a number, especially if they are to do any work when the entire association is not in session. I believe five would be more likely to get together. Therefore, I move that the article be adopted.

Seconded and carried.

REPORT OF N. L. M. A. ANNUAL.

President Humphrey called for a report



EARL PALMER, PRESIDENT NATIONAL HARDWOOD LUMBER ASSOCIATION.

from the committee appointed to attend the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association meeting at Chicago last May, of which Wm. J. Wagstaff was chairman.

Mr. Wagstaff: I have not prepared a written report of that meeting. I intended to have done so immediately. One thing that impressed me at the convention was the unusually large attendance, a great part of which was from the South. That shows that the South is of great importance at this time. All the prominent manufacturers were there, and they took great interest in the questions brought up at that meeting. The one who was southern was George K. Smith, and he has certainly reflected great credit on the association. He has perhaps accomplished more than any other secretary has ever accomplished. All his work has been of high character. Possibly this strong interest from the South was due to the work being done by southern manufacturers in producing their lumber. The eastern contingent was also strong. Our own sections were not so well represented. Our delegates were there, but the big fellows in the business were not. I think it is a great mistake that people who

are in the lumber business, and who are taking all their lumber do not attend the meetings where matters of importance are discussed for discussion which are helpful to the business in the lumber business. The principal thing I want to report on is the most important report read at that meeting, Mr. Millard's. He is chairman of the transportation committee of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. I will read a few paragraphs I have selected from his report, being points which were



G. J. LANDECK, PAGE-LANDECK LUMBER CO. MILWAUKEE PRINCE OF HOSTS

brought out. There are some points in this report that I would like to discuss further—the question of hardwoods for instance. Hardwoods are shipped into every state in the Union and in this shipment their closest competitor is back. I will read a few extracts along these lines, concerning freight allowances, about the railroads carrying other freight when it is impossible to get cars to move lumber, equipment of open cars; handling of overcharge freight, etc. • • •

I understand that the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association has organized and has a traveling inspector. This association is doing very good work in regulating and investigating freight affairs and seeing that shippers are honest in their claims. It has found that dishonest practices reflect on other shippers in the locality. These people are cleaning their own house and intend to see that shippers are honest in making claims and when the claims are made, they insist that they be paid. And they are evidently succeeding in getting claims paid as a result of their own work in seeing that claims are made. I do not believe there is another association in this locality that has taken such a step and I think that the hardwood people here would do well to take action in clearing the matter of overcharge claims in the freight business and see that they are properly taken care of and paid when they are right.

The bill of exchange question was also brought up at the meeting, but it has been handled on the whole by the association and both the shippers and the carriers are satisfied with the way it was handled.

Mr. Millard's statement up a special point was made and was well delivered. He stated that the shippers constantly have to be on their guard in making claims that are not correct. For instance, a shipper would not take a lumber today for a certain price and then tomorrow, loaded and started

for its destination he considers belongs to that particular concern. If this concern, for any reason, wants to cancel the order, the lumber is thrown back on the shipper's hands, who contends that it belongs to the consignee. Again, the consignee might be in a bad condition financially, and the shipper would not want him to have the car, in which case he would claim that the car was his. This point was discussed with great interest, both for and against. The question is a good



WM. J. WAGSTAFF, THE SEER OF OSHKOSH, PROMINENT IN THE WORK

one for all to think of, and some action should be taken toward its settlement.

Cash discount was also brought up for discussion. Several associations have adopted a stock formula of contract between buyer and seller. Another point considered was the practice of cutting good lumber to odd lengths. Some claim it is a loss, while others maintain that it should be cut to save the extra feet, and not cause a loss to the mill men by cutting to even feet. Quite a number of eastern firms claim they are doing this, likewise a few of the southern concerns.

This is all I have to say, and I trust it may meet with your approval.

President Humphrey said it would be proper to refer Mr. Wagstaff's report to a committee, whereupon B. W. Davis moved it be given to a committee of three. Carried.

The chair appointed as such committee W. J. Wagstaff, B. W. Davis and A. R. Week.

On account of the absence of B. F. McMillan, delegate, the report on the Buffalo convention was dispensed with.

W. J. Wagstaff moved that a committee of three on resolutions be appointed. The chair appointed as such committee E. P. Arpin, W. J. Wagstaff and G. H. Chapman.

President Humphrey then announced that the members of the committee on insurance had all resigned, and not deeming the matter of sufficient importance, he has allowed it to lapse.

On motion of Mr. Chapman the meeting adjourned until 2 p. m., that the Board of Directors and committees might meet.

Afternoon Session.

The price list committee, of which E. J.

Young was chairman, reported, suggesting only that the price on firsts and seconds, No. 1 common and No. 2 common red and white oak be advanced \$2 a thousand feet. After some discussion this recommendation was adopted and the price of No. 3 birch was advanced \$1 a thousand; the price of rock elm in mill run, firsts and seconds, No. 1 and No. 2 common, from 1 to 2 inches, was advanced \$1 a thousand. The price of No. 1 common 2½ inch and thicker, rock elm, was advanced \$2; No. 2 common, \$4, and bridge plank \$1. The complete price list as amended accompanies this report.

J. F. Hayden, secretary of the Northwestern Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, on its behalf, requested that the association refrain from publishing its official price list, as it fell into the hands of small mill men throughout the country and worked to the disadvantage of jobbers, of which the Northwestern Association is largely composed.



EDWARD J. YOUNG, BRITTINGHAM & YOUNG CO., MADISON, ONE OF THE WHEEL HORSES.

President Humphrey and others stated that it had always been the custom of the association to publish the price list, and that they could see no good reason why they should refrain from doing so.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

E. P. Arpin answered the call for a report from the committee on resolutions. He stated that the committee had decided not to make any report, but to leave the matter open for the members to take up if they so desired.

B. W. Davis moved that the following resolution, which has been adopted by the Wisconsin Valley Lumbermen's Association and by the Wisconsin Hemlock Association, be adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the position of President Roosevelt that the highways of commerce must be kept open for all upon equal terms.

Resolved, That the business prosperity of the country demands that the interstate commerce law and its amendments be faithfully enforced, to the end that excessive or discriminatory rates and rebates or preferential agreements may be absolutely prevented.

Resolved, That while we favor such amend-

ments to the present law as may be necessary to afford the fullest measure of government supervision of transportation and service, we are opposed to legislation conferring upon any political body or commission the power to make or institute rates, and we believe that the rate-making power should remain with the carriers, subject to judicial supervision.

The motion prevailed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON N. L. M. A. ANNUAL.

The chair called for the report of the committee to whom was referred the report of the meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association made by Mr. Wagstaff during the morning session. It was delivered as follows:

Your committee on the report of the meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association held in Chicago, May 9 and 10, suggests that the contract and terms of sale as adopted by the white pine and other associations be accepted and adopted by this association, save that we recommend that paragraph 8 be amended to read that lumber shipped and sold on the standard grades of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, in case of dispute over the quality or quantity, an official inspection by the above-named association can be had if called for by either buyer or seller; and said inspection shall be conclusive and the basis of settlement, and the cost of inspection and also the amount of demurrage, if any (resulting on account of disputes), are to be paid by each party in inverse ratio as the award to each is to the total amount in dispute.

That the members of committees who attend the next meetings of the National Hardwood Lumber Association and the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association be instructed to use their influence in having these uniform terms of sale universally adopted.

And we recommend that a standing railway and transportation committee of three be appointed, to whom shall be referred all matters of transportation, to take up especially the subjects of equipment of open cars; handling of overcharge claims; and matters that may come



O. O. AGLER, UPHAM & AGLER, CHICAGO, PROMINENT FACTOR IN ASSOCIATION WORK.

up before the State Railroad Commission of interest to the trade.

J. WAGSTAFF, Chairman.

A. R. WEEK,

B. W. DAVIS.

On motion of George E. Foster this report was approved and adopted.

President Humphrey expressed the opinion that the changes made in inspection

Other factors contributing to the success of the 1992-1993 campaign included the Wisconsin Handicapped Political Action Association as a nonprofit lobby for the organizations of the disabled. Rather than the needs of the handicapped community, which the AVP stresses, others as well as the disabled community were represented. The AVP's efforts to establish a political party were not successful, but the party's efforts did lead to the formation of the Wisconsin Handicapped Political Action Association, which has been successful in lobbying for the needs of the disabled.

Effective Sept. 19, 1965, for J. B. W. and A. J. W.

APL 1
16:00

RESULTS

have been called upon to put forth in the service of this association. Now that you are so firmly and comfortably established here at home, it is my desire to direct your attention to a wider scope of effort that presents itself to us hereunder. Some of us are anxious to develop upon a national scale an organization that shall be to the hardwood trade of the entire country what your association is to the hardwood trade of Wisconsin, and it is for the purpose of directing your attention to this work and existing to your cooperation in its final accomplishment that I am here this evening.

[illegible]

While the National association centers these general benefits upon the general trade, the latest feature that it presents, the keystone to its arch of progress, is the manner in which it handles the problem of inspection. This question is vital to every member of the trade. The question of inspection enters very largely into determining whether a profit and loss account shall be closed on the credit or debit side of the ledger. It is upon this that the National association concentrates the larger portion of its efforts.

It is proper for me to state that only members of the National association can participate in the benefits that arise from its system of inspection. It is not necessary for me to say anything to the lumbermen of Wisconsin in regard to National rules of inspection. You have had much to do with the production of these rules. They are used here in your state to the entire exclusion of others. The changes that have been made in these rules have been less radical at each meeting of the association, and at the last meeting, in Buffalo, after a few minor changes were made which were suggested by the lumbermen of Michigan and seconded by the lumbermen of Wisconsin, a resolution was adopted forbidding any further changes in the rules for three years. This insures a stable standard for some time to come, but, after all, in view of the constant of inspection laws as in the manner in which the rules are applied rather than in the rules themselves. The National association appears its own rules by the most conservative system ever attempted. In the United States, inspectors inspect in New York, Hartford, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans, and in the middle of next month it will begin its inspection in Grand Rapids, Mich. The men are a class of high standing, both personally and as inspectors of lumber and in general business, and they are servants of the lumbermen of the National association.

Members may ship lumber to the markets named or to any point near them, confident that they will receive full protection of every just right. These inspectors are not for any ornamental purpose, but to work for the benefit of members of the association. They are not dependent upon fees, but receive a regular salary from that organization. An inspector receives the same compensation from the association whether he inspects thirty or forty or a single carload. It is our desire to have them kept busy. We want them to earn their salaries, and right here I wish to state that we have an inspector here in Milwaukee, Mr. George Estes, and he is here to protect your interests. I trust you will support him in this work, as he can render satisfactory results on any shipment intrusted to him.

In addition to this corps of salaried inspectors, the association retains upon salary an inspector general, George L. Smith, who is stationed in the Traction building at Indianapolis. He devotes his entire time to inspection work. He has full charge of the subordinate inspectors. If any inspection occurs that is unsatisfactory, upon notice to that effect, Mr. Smith reviews the work, and if it develops that the inspector was at fault in the original inspection he is made financially responsible. Mr. Smith has had wide experience in this line of work and has a broad knowledge of all its requirements. He is with us today, and will be pleased to answer any questions or receive any suggestions in regard to the operation of his department.

It seems to me that it is needless to point out the benefits that accrue as the result of such a system of inspection. None of us, as individuals, can afford to pay agents in all these markets to protect our interests, but by such a system as this, practically the same result is accomplished. Our system is in perfect working condition, and all that is required to preserve its continuance is co-operation on the part of all whose business interests would best be advanced by such co-operation.

This is not a Macedonian cry to "come over and help us," but for your own good we shall be glad to have you with us. For every dollar you spend, ten will come back to you.

Furthermore, the association has recently installed at Indianapolis a new secretary, who gives his entire time and attention to the workings of the organization. He is a native of your state, I understand, and is with us today—Mr. Frank F. Fish, a gentleman well known to most Wisconsin lumbermen.

In conclusion, I desire to thank you for the courtesy and consideration that you have extended to me, although I realize that it is not due to any personal attributes of my own, but rather to the fact that I chance to occupy a position of honor in a great hardwood lumber organization. In return for your courtesy I can only tell you that if the president of the National Association is able to serve you at any time or in any manner, he is yours to command.

Gentlemen, I thank you. [Applause.]

President Humphrey—I feel greatly indebted to Mr. Palmer for his presence here today, and for the little talk he has given us. I am satisfied that it has been of benefit to us as individuals, and I think it should be the means of being of some benefit to the National Association.

Mr. Landeck—I wish to offer this resolution:

Whereas, The Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, being in thorough accord with the objects and methods of the National Hardwood Lumber Association,

Resolved, That the Wisconsin Hardwood

Lumber Association recommends that its members as individuals unite with the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

The resolution was adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Secretary Colby then read the report of the nominating committee, as follows:

President E. P. Arpin.

Vice President—B. W. Davis.

Secretary and Treasurer—A. E. Beebe.

Directors—B. F. McMillan, Geo. H. Lusk, Geo. H. Chapman, H. C. Humphrey, Thos. Wall, E. J. Young, Guy Nash.

Price List Committee—A. R. Owen, Geo. E. Foster, F. H. Pardoe, G. J. Landeck, W. J. Wagstaff.

The report of the nominating committee was approved and on motion the entire ticket as recommended was elected.

TRAINING LOCAL INSPECTORS.

Mr. Chapman—It seems to me that there is one important thing that this association has neglected. The constitution provides for and authorizes the board of directors to appoint an inspector, if in their judgment it seems wise. This means some expense, but I think all would gladly bear their part, and I am sure that the office would more than repay us in the assurance we would have that our local inspectors were doing their work in the way it should be done. The methods of the National Association are all right, but I think most of us feel that we would like to know something of the work that is being done at the mill. The report from a distance is supposed to be right, but I like to know my men are right, and I don't think there is any inspector that can always keep to exact lines. I think we should instruct the board to employ such an inspector to go from mill to mill, going into the question of grading with each local grader. In that way we will all have some assurance that the lumber we are shipping is pretty close to what it should be. I move that the president be empowered to employ a thoroughly capable hardwood inspector with the above duties.

Mr. Owen—Why could it not be arranged to have the National Association station an inspector in central Wisconsin to do this work? I am thoroughly in accord with Mr. Chapman on this kind of inspection.

Mr. Week—I would like to ask Mr. Palmer what it would cost to have a National inspector come up to the northern parts of the state.

Mr. Palmer—Any member of the N. H. L. A. can have a National inspector placed at his disposal upon application to the surveyor general or to the deputy inspector at Milwaukee. The cost of this service is the same that is charged in all cases for inspecting lumber by National inspectors, and the schedule is incorporated in the rules of the association.

ADDRESS OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

President Humphrey then appointed B. W. Davis and George E. Foster to conduct the new president to the chair. This done, Mr. Arpin made the following remarks:

Gentlemen, you hit a tender spot when you ask for a speech. I know we are all of one mind in regard to the manner in which our retiring president has conducted the affairs of this association. I would like to have had some one more capable than I take the position you have placed upon me, and for which I am grateful to you all. I hope to be able to coöperate with you in furthering the interests of the association. We see good work going on throughout the country along these lines. I believe that the interests of

small hardwood manufacturers are the same as the interests of the larger ones, and all we can do to advance the interest of each and every one, both large and small, is what our members should strive for. I trust the information we may be able to give out will be beneficial to the various members. I am always willing to do my part in association work, and I hope that the spirit of coöperation will be manifest and that all will endeavor to do their best, and in proportion as we do this, we will progress and be benefited thereby.

Gentlemen, I thank you again.

Mr. Pardoe—The retiring officers have given good and efficient service to this association. It has been for the benefit of all, and entirely impartial. I move a vote of thanks be extended to them. As a mark of esteem, I also move that Mr. Colby be requested to serve for the balance of this meeting, and also give us a little talk.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Colby—I did not suppose I had been so negligent of my duty as to deserve a punishment of this sort. I can write letters and drum you fellows into attending meetings, but I don't know how to make a speech. I want to say that during the six years I have acted as secretary and treasurer of this association it has been a great pleasure to meet the members of the association and to come in touch with the broad-minded men connected with it. It has been a help and an inspiration to me. I am satisfied that the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association has a distinct place in the manufacturing of hardwood lumber, as an association. I would not like to see it handicapped in any way, or its efficiency decreased, but hope that it may grow and broaden out extensively. I was very glad to see the move relative to the employment of a paid inspector to line up grades at the different mills. I believe this is along the right line. I believe the Board of Directors are empowered to formulate the work of that inspector. It is better to know the grades at the mill than at the other end of the line. I thank you for the distinguished honor of serving for the balance of this meeting, and also for being permitted to address you.

We have four applications for membership, as follows: The Ingram Lumber Company, Wausau; the Menominee Bay Shore Lumber Company, Waubesa; the Nash Lumber Company, Shanagolden; the Flanner-Steger Land & Lumber Company, Blackwell.

These applications were acted upon favorably, and the firms accepted as members of the association.

Mr. Wagstaff—Following Mr. Colby's remarks concerning the appointment of a traveling inspector, I want to make a suggestion. If the members of the association connect themselves with the National Association, I am sure that association will put enough men in this state to take care of all the work, and these men would be qualified to act as traveling inspectors, and at the same time do whatever inspection they were called upon to do. I bring up this matter at this time because it seems to me as though men qualified to do this work are not very plentiful. If we connect ourselves with the National Association then it will undoubtedly supply us with whatever men we need for work in this state. I only offer this as a suggestion, but it seems to me that this is an opening for us to get material that is right in line with what we are doing in grading our lumber and shipping it on National rules, and it is for you to take action or not, as you wish.

On request of Mr. Colby, a motion prevailed authorizing him to turn over what

books, records and funds he had in his possession belonging to the association to the new secretary.

Mr. Humphrey—We have a lady with us today, who is secretary of a prominent lumber concern in this state, and I think the profession would like to hear from her. I refer to Miss Censky.

Miss Censky—I do not think I have much to say. Like Mr. Colby, I don't know how to make a speech. I do think we ought to endeavor to make our association the very best possible, and that we ought to work a little harder for it than we do. I think we should have many more members in the association than we have. I have not heard many remarks at this meeting about conditions, prices, markets, etc., and would like to hear what some of you have to say. You know when these hardwood men come to our town and want to buy stock, prices are never good, and things are in pretty bad shape generally. [Laughter.] I would like to hear something of the other side of the question today. Nothing has been said about insurance matters, in which I am interested, and as I came for information, would like to hear some of these questions discussed.

Mr. Arpin—It would be a good idea to devote a little time to hearing from some of our members as to general conditions of trade, future prospects, etc. Also something about insurance.

After some discussion, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

The New Officers.

The new president of the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, E. P. Arpin, is secretary and treasurer of the Arpin Hardwood Lumber Company of Grand Rapids, Wis. Mr. Arpin is one of the best hardwood manufacturers in the state, and this fact, combined with his hearty interest in association work and his ability as an organizer, will assist materially in carrying the association forward to increased success.

Benjamin W. Davis, vice president, is the managerial head of the great John R. Davis Lumber Company of Phillips. Mr. Davis has been veritably brought up in the lumber business of the state, and his conservatism, good judgment and social and business qualities eminently fit him for the position for which he has been chosen.

The new secretary, A. E. Beebee, is general manager of B. F. McMillan & Brother of McMillan. Mr. Beebee has been reared in the lumber business and in connection with this big enterprise has had a vast experience in the handling of clerical work, such as will fall to him in connection with his duties as secretary and treasurer of the association.

The directors have been chosen with good judgment. B. F. McMillan is head of B. F. McMillan & Brother at McMillan; George H. Lusk is of the Nye, Lusk & Hudson Company, Thorp; George H. Chapman is the hardwood manager of the Northwestern Lumber Company at Stanley; H. C. Humphrey is the head of the G. W. Jones Lumber Company at Appleton; Thomas R. Wall is an active man of the Wall-Spaulding Lumber Company, of Oshkosh; E. J. Young is the enterprising managerial head of the

Buttington & Young Company, of Manson, Ind. Co., N. S., is the active manager of the splendid Nosh Laundry Company's operation at Shennongjien.

The price list committee is also made up of exceptionally strong men. A. R. Owen, a most forceful factor in the association, is manager of the John Owen Lumber Company at Owen; George E. Foster is the head of the great Foster-Latimer Lumber Company at Modoc; F. H. Pardoe is the active man of the Pinwood Lumber Company, at Wauson, Geo. J. Landeck is the forceful head of the Page & Landeck Lumber Company of Milwaukee, and W. J. Wagstaff is the lumber czar of Oshkosh.

Attendance.

The following is a list of those present at the meeting:

Agler, O. O., Upham & Agler, Chicago.
Allen, W. E., Paine Lumber Co., Oshkosh.
Arpin, E. P., Arpin Hardwood Lumber Co.,
Grand Rapids, Wis.
Carter, Harry N., Daniel Shaw Lumber Co.,
Eau Claire, Wis.
Censky, Miss T., T. D. Kellogg Lumber & Man-
ufacturing Co., Antigo, Wis.
Chapman, George H., Northwestern Lumber
Co., Stanley, Wis.
Colby, M. J., Curtis & Yale Co., Wausau, Wis.
Cone, Albert, American Lumberman, Chicago.
Davis, B. W., John R. Davis Lumber Co.,
Phillips, Wis.
Davis, John R., John R. Davis Lumber Co.,
Phillips, Wis.
Davis, J. L., John R. Davis Lumber Co., Phil-
lips, Wis.
De Yo, Bert E., William J. Starr, Eau Claire,
Wis.
Doud, H. T., Doud Sons & Co., Winona, Minn.
Ellingson, Chris P., Ellingson Lumber Co.,
Hawkins, Wis.
Fish, Frank F., secretary N. H. L. A., Indian-
apolis, Ind.

Lumber Co., Chicago Heights, Ill.
Lumber Co., Chicago Heights, Ill.
Mason, W.
McDonnell, H. & H. H. Lumber Co.
McDonnell, A. I. H. & R. Lumber Co.
McDonald, J. I. M. & V. Lumber Co.
Menominee Mills
Michigan Lumber Co., G. W. Jones Lumber Co.
Minnesota, W.
Henneman, H. H. Hennegan Lumber Co.
Heinman, Wis.
Holmes, F. P., Child & Young, Wisconsin.
Wis.
Johnson, C. C. South Am. Lumber Co. Milwaukee
Jones, R. H. G. W. Jones Lumber Co. Appleton, Wis.
Kramer, J. H., Chicago Lumber & Coal Co. Elgin, Wis.
Keith, H. P., Page & Landek Lumber Co. Crandon, Wis.
Landek, G. J., Page & Landek Lumber Co. Milwaukee, Wis.
Lusk, George H., Nye, Lusk & Hudson Co. Thorp, Wis.
Nash Guy, Nash Lumber Co. Shanagolden, Wis.
Owen, A. R., John Owen Lumber Co. Owen, Wis.
Okoneski, J. M., Arpin Hardwood Lumber Co. Minneapolis, Minn.
Pardoe, F. H., Fenwood Lumber Co., Wausau, Wis.
Palmer, Earl, Ferguson & Palmer Co., Paducah, Ky.
Quinlan, M. J., Menominee Bay Shore Lumber Co., Soperton, Wis.
Ruth, A. H., G. W. Jones Lumber Co., Chicago.
Smith, George L., surveyor general N. H. L. A., Indianapolis.
Wagstaff, William J., Oshkosh, Wis.
Week, A. R., John Week Lumber Co., Stevens Point, Wis.
Young, Edward J., Brittingham & Young Co. Madison, Wis.

A Lumberman's Letters to His Son.

Chicago, September 20, 1905.

My Dear Son: I have your letter of the 18th, stating that you feel in need of exercise and requesting that I forward you your bunch of golf sticks. I have been in the lumber business thirty-five years, and this is the first time I ever heard of a lumberman's needing exercise other than such as he could get in the lumber business. If you will get a hustle on yourself and attend strictly to peddling boards, you will find that your hankering after golf will wear off.

For heaven's sake get busy.

Let up on selling oak. I am loaded down now with more oak orders than I can fill in ninety days. Somebody is going to get the hot end of this oak proposition, and I'm sure I don't want the honor. Crowd bass wood and birch. The Wisconsin bunch seems to have gone foolish, and there are quite a number of soft places where I can buy stock right if you could by any chance land an order. Some idiot from Wisconsin went over to Grand Rapids a few days ago and cut the price on birch \$3 a thousand, and has played the demitison how-ways with the market there. Get after

some of these furniture fellows down in New York state and bury them in birch if you can. I can deliver the goods.

Don't you be in too much of a rush to get to New York City. There are a lot of chaps down there that would be very glad to see you, no doubt: lobster is a favorite fruit from one end of Broadway to the other, and along a good many of the side streets besides. You just keep in your class and stick to the small town trade of New York state for another month.

Your Affectionate Father

P. S.: Your mother has complied with your request, and has sent you by express your walking stick with the naind handle. It is well for you to have this, for I fear that you might have caught cold without it.

[illegible]

Michigan Forestry Association.

The Michigan Forestry Association was organized at Grand Rapids on Aug. 29 and 30. No meeting ever started within the state has brought out a more general response than this one.

As noted in the last issue of the Hardwood Record, the president elected by the asso-

However, he says that he will do what he can to assist the directors in getting the association started on a good basis, laying out the work in such a way that all may contribute to its efficiency, and with the hope that by the time the next annual meeting is convened, the officers and directors will have formulated an intelligent scheme which, if properly presented, will make some impression on the legislature of 1907. He says that the society ought to gain, in its first year, a membership of several thousand. It is the intention of Mr. Bissell, if the other officers and directors agree, to have the board divided into working committees, the first to work for the extension of the membership of the association; the second to handle the subject of taxation and tax legislation; the third to deal with the question of protection against fire and trespass, and proper legislation to that end; the fourth to decide on what should be the state policy with reference to state lands and their reforestation; and the fifth to devise and carry out the best method of publishing and disseminating matter regarding the workings and business of the association.

Mr. Bissell has written a letter to the other officers and directors of the Michigan Forestry Association, covering in detail the foregoing points, which is herewith reproduced:

DETROIT, Sept. 8, 1905.

MY DEAR SIR, I have just received notice from Mr. Thornton A. Green, provisional secretary of the Michigan Forestry Association, of the names and addresses of those selected as its officers and directors for the first year. It seems to me desirable that we should, as early as possible, agree upon some definite line of action to carry forward the purposes of the association. To that end, I make the following suggestions, tentatively, and for the purpose of inviting criticism and suggestion, in order that we may agree upon the best course for the association to take to fulfil its objects.

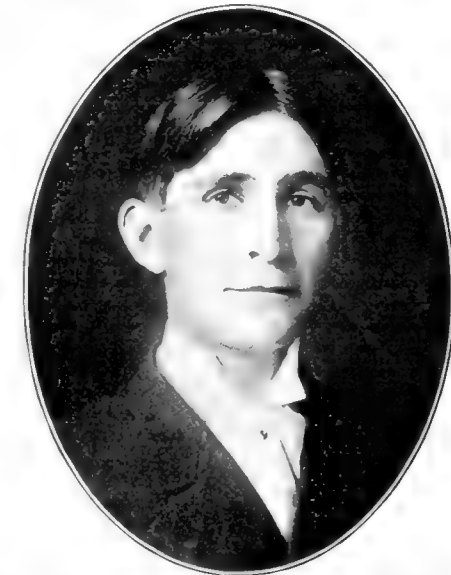
The work of the directors and officers of the association should be systematized and specialized; for instance:

First: Membership. There should be a systematic and persistent effort to extend the membership of the association. This, by the personal effort of officers and members among their friends and acquaintances. There should be a local committee in every county of the state, certainly in every county having a city or large village, whose business it should be to recommend for membership the names of persons in each locality. Such a committee could consist of from one to five members. The extension of membership is important, principally because we want to reach and interest as many citizens of Michigan as possible in this movement; also, because the association will need funds for payment of its necessary expenses in publishing and circulating information, and for stationery.

Second: Taxation. (a) There should be a standing committee on taxation and the legislation necessary, to readjust our system of assessment and taxation so as to encourage an intelligent practice of forestry by citizens of the state; (b) also, proper legal provision for taxation in the townships and counties where the state devotes its public lands to reforestation. In both instances the scheme of taxation should protect

the interests of other taxpayers than forest growers in the communities concerned. In short, to work out a system of taxation fair to each individual taxpayer and the state, and at the same time to encourage preservation and improvement of wood-lands and the improvement of private lands by reforestation.

Third: Protection. A committee on the pro-



THORNTON A. GREEN, VICE PRESIDENT, ONTONAGON.

tection of both public and private wood-lands and forest land against trespass and fire and the legislation necessary to perfect such a system.

Fourth: State Forest Land. The duty and general policy of the state to withdraw its lands from sale and a revision of the land laws to accomplish that purpose. To provide for the sale of no public lands except such as are more suitable for agricultural purposes than forestry, at their fair value, and for actual settlement. The setting apart of all other public lands for a



J. J. HUBBELL, TREASURER, MANISTEE.

state forest reserve and to gradual reforestation of lands so set aside.

Fifth: Publicity. A standing committee on the publication and distribution of information. The duties of this committee might, perhaps, be delegated to the committee on membership.



JOHN H. BISSELL, PRESIDENT, DETROIT.

diation was John H. Bissell, a well-known lawyer and business man of Detroit. He is an enthusiast on the subject of forestry, and has made a special study of it as applicable to the needs of the Wolverine state. The election of Mr. Bissell to the most distinguished office of president of the association came entirely without his solicitation or knowledge. In a recent interview given the Hardwood



T. M. SAWYER, SECRETARY, LUDINGTON.

RECORD, he said that he thought it would have been better if the association had selected as the first president some active lumberman who could have given the work more time and bring to it more experience than he.

Please give the matter such early consideration as you can, and any criticism or suggestions with regard to these matters will be most gratefully received. Yours very truly,

JOHN H. BISSILL

It is thus evident that Mr. Bissell has seriously taken up the details of the work delegated to him as president of the association, and that the suggestions he outlines are eminently practical. It will be recalled that Mr. Bissell has some very able assistants in this enterprise. Thornton A. Green of Ontonagon, vice president, is a young business man of energy, who has already accomplished wonderful results in making the association possible. He has been indefatigable in his interest in Michigan forestry, and for the or-

ganization of the association. The secretary, E. M. Saylor of Houghton, is well fitted to carry on the editorial work incident to the association, for John J. Hibbrell of Marquette, the treasurer, has a vast fund of practical knowledge on the subject of forestry. Together with the other directors, Mrs. Louisa A. King of Alma, Hon. C. J. Monroe of South Haven, Dr. L. L. Hubbard of Houghton, Walter C. Wainester of Grand Rapids, Henry N. Lord of A. Sable and Hon. George B. Horton of Fruit Ridge, a coterie of people distinguished in both patriotism and economics, are included, that should render the work of the Michigan Forestry Association of inestimable value to the commonwealth of Michigan.

The Hardwood Dimension Business.

That the various articles in the HARDWOOD RECORD on the making of wagon woodwork and other small dimension stock of oak and hickory have been read with interest is evidenced by the many letters and inquiries received from both manufacturers and users of this stock. Some want to know where to buy; others where to sell; others ask for lists of sizes used in different lines of work, but the most frequent inquiry is the commercial one, calling for information about prices and the chances for profit in the manufacture of small dimension stock. And, inasmuch as this is the main point in any business, it will be advisable to turn for a moment from the mechanical to the commercial side of this matter, where we shall find from the history of the past and the market of the present an unsatisfactory element that needs special attention.

The profits realized in the manufacture of wagon woodwork, agricultural and furniture dimension stock, and all kinds of small dimension and specially shaped stock have always been entirely too small. And this trouble dates back to the early days when sawmill operators, for some reason or other, got the idea into their heads that this stock could be cut from waste material at a nominal cost of labor, and bring just that much clear profit, as easy as picking up money in the street. This low-price schedule has survived numerous trade depressions and a list of commercial wrecks that is almost staggering to contemplate. Individually, the losses have not been very heavy; mill men are usually too shrewd to be long in discovering their mistakes. Time and again have fellow saws, band saws or other machinery to work waste material into small dimension stuff been installed and maintained a short time, when operators discover that they are realizing no profit from the venture and abandon it. The list of those undertaking the experiment is diminished and added to continually, and so it goes on, a sort of involuntary bunco game in which every man is fooling himself, the list of victims extending even to the heavy purchasers and users of this class of stock. There are prominent

users of wagon wood stock, for example, who equipped plants to manufacture material of this class who have lost considerable money, and the same is true of furniture people, plow manufacturers and practically the entire list of users.

At the present time there is a general awakening to the poor record made commercially in the manufacture of small dimension stock, and people are asking why it is that this condition has held so long. It is time for the trade to be, not asking questions, but persistently seeking the cause, and taking steps to remedy conditions that have already existed entirely too long. A fair price has never been received for this class of stock. It is worth considerably more than it is bringing in the market today, and the large users know this better than the manufacturers; at least those who have tried their hand at manufacturing the stock know it. They have paid dearly for the knowledge, and find it cheaper to buy than to manufacture. Undoubtedly they expect to pay more for it soon, but they do not propose to make the advance, nor would anyone in their place. Yet how many manufacturers there are who continue to let buyers name prices!

There is evidently something wrong with the dimension stock business, if we are to judge by its commercial record. It is simply a case of starting off on the wrong foot. The small dimension stock business is in better condition today than it has ever been, so far as volume and variety are concerned, and it is not as badly off commercially as it has been at periods in the past. What it needs is a fresh start.

The original idea of considering this business only in the light of a waste saver is wrong, and has greatly handicapped the trade. It is wise to use waste material for stock of this kind when possible, and it is a manifestation of the proper spirit for a mill man to take up the manufacture of small dimensions in order to make a close clean-up of his timber, but the figuring has been done wrong. In order to see this point clearly, the question of the use of waste

material is to be considered entirely for a few moments. Whatever is cut in the way of irregular dimensions or shaped work may be considered as cut from regular clear timber. The cost of clear stock of special thickness added to the cost of labor, allowing for loss and waste in cutting and a fair profit on the whole, gives a set of figures which are practically double the prices paid for these small sizes, but they are the figures that should be used.

To point out the confusion that exists in figuring the cost of manufacturing small dimension stock, a few figures that recently came to notice may be given. An offer on chair post stock, 2x2, 15 and 20 inches long, is \$25 per thousand feet, board measure, in Chicago, the equivalent of \$17.50 net f. o. b. at mill receiving the offer. Well-posted men figure that, including cost of labor, the charge for mill work on small dimension stock should be about \$10 per thousand feet, which leaves \$7.50 net for the lumber—clear oak, free from sap. Would any millman sell clear stock at that figure? There is also a price on standard farm wagon felloes of \$1.05 a set. In the old days, before pencils were sharpened as keenly as they are now, it was figured that it took a piece of lumber 2x6, 24 inches long, to make a farm wagon felloe, and, as it takes twenty-six of these to make a set, 52 feet of lumber is needed, selling, delivered, at approximately \$20 per thousand. Deducting the freight, which is a little less comparatively than on the above-mentioned stock, as the figures are based on the blanks, we have this felloe lumber bringing practically the same price as the chair stock just mentioned, and these figures may be taken as average prices today.

There is no possible excuse for such prices, except in the mistaken idea of using only the waste pile for raw material, which unfortunately took root years ago and has continued to thrive because there are so many people who will be taught the manufacture of small dimension stock in no other way but by the expensive teacher of experience, that as fast as one learns better and quits there is another ready to take his place. Isn't it time to root out this false idea? When you go to buy a small casting in iron, does the manufacturer let you have it cheap because it is small dimension? No; he charges you more in proportion than he would for a larger piece, because it represents more in labor cost per pound. Of course, there is a difference between iron and wood, but the logic that applies to the small piece of iron should also apply to small dimensions in wood. A foot of clear oak is a foot of clear oak, no matter what its use, and its value should be the same, at least in proportion to variations, either upward or down, from the convenient sizes usually cut to the average run of timber. And a small piece of small dimension stock we

must not only have the clear oak specifications, but there are no lower grades to ease down on the grade must stand alone, and your stock is either clear or cull.

Not with a view to discouraging the manufacture of small dimension stock is this phase of the business discussed, but to stimulate effort toward putting the market for this stock on a more satisfactory basis and to point out that, while it is essential to have side lines to make a closer clean-up in the woods, it is but little short of rank foolishness to fail in attaching proper value to this work—and timber is getting too scarce for such foolishness. The idea that if a cheap price is not made the stock cannot be sold is ridiculous, for it is more imperative that the consumer of this stock should have it than that the manufacturer cut small sizes only as a saving of waste material. If consumers cannot get small sizes ready cut, they must buy regular lumber and work it up, which means, as stated above, a very heavy cost. Looking at the matter in this light, it is quite evident that millmen have been throwing away money.

Correct Accounting Principles.

Past experience has shown that many business failures were due to lack of system in the keeping of accounts, and it is well known that in the majority of cases the keeping of correct accounts has been subordinated to what seemed more important things.

The mere fact that a business firm has a fine office and discounts its bills regularly may not always indicate the exact conditions of such business, nor that it will always be in a position to continue in its present apparently prosperous course. With the constantly changing conditions of commerce, capital seeking fields for profitable investment, and a closer scrutiny of credits, it seems fitting that the attention of members of the hardwood trade should be called to the necessity of keeping accounts in such a manner as to permit of their ascertaining at brief notice all the facts relating to their business. Too often in the past bookkeeping has been "tolerated" rather than encouraged, making the bookkeeper's life more or less of a drudgery, he being looked upon in something of the light of a "general utility man." But things have changed, and today we have the professional accountant who has been a prime factor in making possible the undertaking of large enterprises, and carrying them to successful completion.

In most businesses there are problems involving a thorough knowledge of the principles of commerce, finance and law, and the application of these principles to a given series of transactions requires the services of those trained in making such investigations. To the average lumberman, with his practical knowledge, these questions may not appeal directly, yet it is an undoubted

fact that a great proportion of the books of account do not show the correct transactions of the business, due largely to the lack of knowledge of the principles of accounting on the part of those to whom the work is entrusted.

although deceiving themselves with the idea that they were saving something from waste and turning it to good account.

The trouble has been diagnosed; what shall be the remedy? The first and most important thing to do is to cease being so anxious to book orders, and try boosting prices for a time. An instance was noted recently where the price was boosted \$5 per thousand, by just a little individual effort of this kind. Instead of accepting the price offered, the millman quoted a price \$10 higher, and a compromise on an advance of \$5 was finally agreed upon. If one man can accomplish that much alone, what could not be done if practically all the manufacturers of this class of stock would get together, talk things over and act in concert? The medicine needed is a getting together for concerted action, and the time for this action is this fall before contracts are made for next year. The time is ripe when manufacturers of hardwood dimension stock should combine their efforts to control the price of this stock, which is at present a veritable commercial scandal.

To illustrate: we can cite an instance of a business in the heart of the city of Chicago, involving the investment of some \$750,000 where for years the annual profit and loss statement had been based upon the actual receipts and expenditures for certain periods, instead of upon the actual amount of business done and expenses incurred. To the individual operator this may seem of small consequence, but he at least should be just to himself. There may come a time when he may be asked for a statement of his affairs as a basis for credit, and he will be unable to show what the ratio of expenses has been to his capital investment, the volume of his business, or his net profits for any given time. The value of any business depends on whether it is "profitable," of "doubtful existence," or a "certain failure." There should be no uncertainty about the financial conditions of any business. We cannot afford to do as has been done in some instances—divide profits, when, were the accounts properly adjusted, the books would show a deficit, instead of a surplus.

Since all business is more or less a matter of faith in the future, past experience should be a factor in deciding whether such faith is justified. How then can we decide intelligently? Only by keeping a correct record of all departments of expenditure, in as concise a form as experience will suggest.

In all branches of the lumber trade we

have, as in other lines of business, the manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer. It therefore follows that any system of accounts for the one will not suit the other; neither are all doing business under like conditions. The question of cost does not enter largely into the accounts of either the wholesaler or retailer. They are chiefly concerned in buying what best suits their trade, at the most favorable prices, although there are instances where the one sells to few and buys of many, while the other buys of few and sells to many, each requiring a different system of accounts. Again conditions under which business is conducted vary, and require a different treatment of details.

Before going into the details of manufacture and the bearing which correct principles of accounting have upon the profit or loss account in this branch of industry, the question of including speculative accounts in the regular trading account books should not be overlooked, neither should the matter of personal accounts be allowed to be entered therein. A looseness in this direction has not infrequently been the cause of the downfall of both employer and employees. There should at all times be a definite amount drawn from the business for such purposes, and particularly should speculative accounts be divorced from the regular business accounts.

To return to manufacturers' accounts: theoretically, there is no difficulty in keeping a correct cost of any manufactured article, but practically, in all lines, it is found that the correct tabulating of time spent upon the various operations is more difficult than to keep a correct account of other expenses. From the nature of the work and the class of labor employed, the cost of lumbering cannot be reduced to an exact science, although the experienced accountant may devise forms for closely ascertaining the costs of the different elements entering into the production of the finished article.

The principal operations entering into the cost of manufactured lumber are logging, milling and drying. In ascertaining the cost of logs at the mill it is not infrequently overlooked that there has been an investment of capital in the purchase of the standing timber, which capital has been lying dormant for several years, interest on which should be taken into account. Again the standing timber may have been purchased at a decided advantage over prevailing prices at the time of logging, hence it would appear desirable that special accounts should be kept with standing timber showing the original investment, accrued interest and amount of lumber produced. There is another important element entering into this portion of the business which may largely affect future profits; i. e., the question of taking the average quantity of lumber per acre on any given tract. Assuming that a tract of timber contains 1,000 acres on which the average is 10,000 feet per acre, the first timber cut may possibly yield the

primest lumber, or vice versa. It will therefore be seen that some system is necessary to keep account of what has been cut and its correct relation to the value of the whole tract, otherwise the operation will show a disparity in the profit and loss accounts for different periods, which would not be apparent in the final statement of the transactions of the business.

Another item often overlooked is the cost of tools for various operations, especially in the logging department, the store, railway equipment, branch lines, construction and rent of employees' houses, taxes, insurance and fire losses, interest on capital investment, depreciation and maintenance of plant, etc., all have a close relation to the cost and need to be treated correctly.

Wood Bearings.

It is surprising how many wood bearings are used in the modern industrial establishment. One might suppose that the wood bearing was entirely out of date. They were used by our forefathers for numerous purposes in the mill, the shop, the railway, and wherever box-journals were needed for the support of revolving shafting. With the great advancement made in electrical machinery, woodworking devices and iron manipulating apparatus within the past few years, the natural conclusion would be that wood bearings had disappeared with the general progress in applied mechanics. However, such is not the case, and hardly a manufacturing or other mechanical institution can be found in which there is an entire absence of wood journals. The writer has seen them in the flour mill, the cotton mill, the saw mill and in practically every power-using establishment visited. They are seen in water wheel shafts, far below the surface of the mill floor. Their usefulness will not be denied even by machinists and power engineers who believe thoroughly in modern systems.

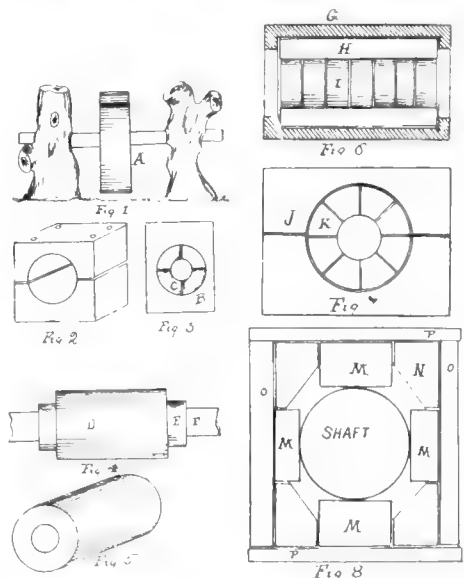
Wood bearings are made from nearly all species of wood. They may be found shaped from the hardest fiber and from the softest. Oak, walnut, pine, ash and, in fact, all varieties of woods are used. The stock must be of even grain and free from knots. The commonest and simplest form of wood bearing, carrying an iron shaft, is shown in figure 1, which is a sketch of a type of shaft support seen by the writer in various brick yards. Tree trunks were used, a hole bored through each of which admitted the shaft. A profusion of hard grease formed the coating for the shaft to turn on. This grease becomes hard and smooth from friction, and an easy running surface results. The wheel is marked a.

A popular type of wood box is shown in figure 2. This box may be constructed from any well-seasoned wood. The pieces are first cut square and then blocked. Holes are then bored in the four corners and the bolts inserted, and the block is thus held securely. It is then bored to the size of the diameter

From the foregoing it will be seen that those items which may be charged against the gross returns from any business may be divided as follows: items chargeable against costs, items chargeable against gross profits, and items chargeable against the profits of the whole business. That the subdivision of these items will prove of advantage to any person goes without saying, as he who, when in possession of such facts, is better able to conduct his business successfully and cut off such expenditures as may, from experience, be shown to be excessive. In order to accomplish this end it is evident that the services of those who have made the science of accounts a close study cannot but be of advantage to the hardwood lumberman.

of the shaft. Sometimes the boring is increased to the required size by using round chisels or ordinary gouging tools. It is, of course, essential that the surface be smooth and even.

Sometimes the box is made according to the plan exhibited in figure 3, in which the bearing portions are constructed of separate pieces, *c*, and these are adjusted into the common piece, *b*. The sectional pieces, *c*, are



shaped separately. They are usually of the hardest wood, so as to withstand contact with the iron. The width of the bearing is governed according to the weight applied, and strength, & running power of the shaft.

In some cases the wood boxes are lined with babbitt or with common metal sleeves, introduced as mandrels are introduced into the ordinary iron journal for a hanger or common box. Figure 4 is a sketch of this type of combination wood and metal bearing. The sleeve is marked e. This brings iron against iron. The wood portion is marked d. The fillet forms a cushion for the metal sleeve and the bearing this becomes easy. The shaft is marked b.

$$P_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
[illegible]

The standard pattern of a good box is shown in figure 6, consisting of the outer metal case, *g*, in which the wood cylindrical form, *h*, is fitted. This rim is the only part that is not metal. The object is to secure a woody fiber base for certain work. The rings are made of cast iron, and are introduced against the interior surface of the wood rim, *h*. These rings, marked *i*, are bored to the correct diameter to permit the shaft to extend through.

Figure 7 illustrates a bearing made entirely of wood which is sometimes utilized for heavy shafting, with water wheels, for example, in which the main shaft is exposed to the weather. The bulk of the bearing is made of selected wood, and is marked *l*. Instead of running the shaft in the shaped sides of the box direct, the segments, *k*, are made up and adjusted as shown. These are made of the hardest wood available. They are carefully shaped with modern tools and made and adjusted according to up-to-date methods. A really effective journal results. The greases and oils that overflow their sides in the course of usage, protect these boxes, and even if the rains reach the exposed shafting, as often occurs in transmitting power for some distance, no real harm is done. One might suppose that wood bearings would cause annoyance by cracking and grinding out, but in a short time the fiber absorbs the lubricants to such an extent that very little trouble on this score is experienced.

Figure 8 is a drawing of the so called four-point wood bearing. This is calculated for both light and heavy work. First the outer frame is constructed, marked o, o, p, p. These pieces are made of seasoned wood and are joined with the necessary bolts and set screws. The blocks chosen for forming contact points with the revolving shaft are designated m, m, m, m. The bracing corner pieces, for holding the wood points, m, m in place are marked n. The corner pieces are ordinary hardwood, but the point, m, must be faced at fiber, clear grained and elastic. For a considerable time merely the edge of the shaft comes in contact with the wood, as shown. But, of course, of time, the pieces become worn, and the shaft gradually scores a seat at each. Then the braces have to be enlarged and the wood points provided with seats, so that they will close tighter on the shaft.

There are many other forms of wood bearing structures in use in various manufacturing establishments. The following are selected to illustrate the possibilities.

Preparing Logs for Veneer Cutting.

There are two general methods of treating logs in preparation for veneer cutting, to which might be added that some are worked without any special preparation, that is, worked cold without being either boiled or steamed. The two methods of treatment consist of steaming and boiling. Both methods of treatment are quite frequently used in the same veneer plant, but the boiling method is generally given preference, and steam boxes are often used to help out the boiling vats when they are not of sufficient capacity. There is room for considerable argument on the subject of the relative merits of boiling and steaming. It is claimed by some that steam tends more to crack the blocks open in the end than boiling, and that it does not so thoroughly soften the timber. There are some, on the other hand, who claim that boiling has practically the same tendency to split logs open as steaming. Still, as stated above, boiling is generally given the preference, while steaming is conceded to be the cheapest and easiest to perform.

There are two methods of constructing steam boxes for logs or blocks, each is, so far as the principle goes, the same process as is used in steaming stave bolts to be cut into slack barrel staves. The old method, and the one most used, is to construct a box of the necessary dimensions, making it as near steam-tight as possible, of course, and then supplying steam, which may be either exhaust or live steam, or both. Generally, when exhaust steam is used, it is supplemented with live steam. These boxes can be made of various sizes, and should be constructed somewhat to fit the material to be steamed. A good size is 12x14 feet inside, and high enough so that a man can get inside and work with convenience. The best box is constructed of cypress with the frame somewhat after the manner of a tank frame so that the joints can be drawn up a little when necessary. The floor should be level with the ground or just a little above it, the bottom, top and three sides should be solid, the front so made that it can be opened and closed, the doors either sliding, swinging or entirely loose, in which case they may be set in place when the steam box is full of material. As more steam escapes through the doors than anywhere else, the steam is generally turned on near the back of the box so that it will work its way through all the material. The time required for steaming in such a box depends largely on the size and nature of the timber, but a steaming box is filled up in the evening and by keeping steam in it all night the blocks will be ready to work next morning. In steaming stave bolts the time required is frequently not half this long, but there is quite a difference between steaming stave bolts and round logs, two and three feet in diameter.

The other method of steaming has been applied to stave bolts but has not yet been utilized to any great extent in the preparation of veneer blocks. It consists in passing the material to be steamed through a tunnel on trucks instead of piling it in a steam box. The operation is somewhat on the principle of a dry kiln. A box tunnel is made of stone, brick or concrete, into which is turned steam, and iron trucks loaded with bolts are let in at one end from the raw material pile, coming out at the other end ready steamed for the stave cutter. This makes it a sort of continuous process and it is quite a favorite method with modern stave manufacturers who cut large quantities of stock, as it eliminates handling the material into the steam box and out again. This same idea might be applied to steaming blocks for making veneer. Of course it would have to be on a more extensive scale than steaming stave bolts, because it takes longer to steam veneer blocks, but the idea holds good and should work in steaming veneer blocks as well as in steaming stave bolts.

Tanks or vats for use in boiling logs are constructed in several ways. The old method is to build a tank of cypress, making the dimensions to suit the timber and surroundings, somewhat the same as in making a steam box, and at least partly underground. The depth of these tanks varies somewhat, some of them being only four feet deep so as to take in one layer of large blocks or two of smaller ones. Others are made deep enough to take in two layers of large blocks or three or four of smaller ones, but probably the great majority are only four or four and a half feet in depth, with about two and a half feet underground and one and a half feet projecting above. Regular square tank methods of construction should be followed in building these, and the top is covered with loose boards which can be removed in part or entirely for filling or emptying the vat. These vats, like the steam boxes, are generally filled at night and by morning the timber is ready to be worked. The timber is not treated by steam alone but it is practically immersed in water and the steam let into the water may include both exhaust and live steam.

These tanks are also built of boiler iron, which is much more expensive; but such a tank would stand more rough usage and last longer than a wooden one. Where large quantities of material are to be worked, these tanks are often built of brick, stone or concrete, and cemented inside so as to make them water-tight.

The problem of deciding on what material to use in constructing either tanks or steam boxes hinges somewhat on local conditions. If the plant is located in the woods in the South, generally speaking it is safe to use wood. Cypress,

of course, is the best material to be had, but pine, oak, poplar and several other woods may be used. Another problem, and one as important in many respects as that of building the boxes or vats themselves, is their situation. They should be located as conveniently as possible to the veneer cutting machines, so that the road the block has to travel after it is steamed or boiled is short. Boiling vats, where only two or three are required, are usually placed in a row alongside the building with a track between them and the building, so that the drag-saw man can run his truck forward after having cut the log into blocks, and drop the logs directly into the tank or alongside it so that they can be swung in later. A crane derrick is used both for filling and for taking the blocks out of the vat, and the vats should be near enough to the machines for this crane to swing the boiled blocks around and dump them within a few steps of the cutting machine so the skinner can take the bark off and leave the block ready to be swung up by the derrick. Steam boxes do not require a derrick for handling blocks as they are simply rolled in and out of the boxes with a cant hook, but it is just as important to have the steam boxes as convenient to the cutting machines as the tanks.

In some large veneer plants where enormous quantities of stock are worked, the method of handling blocks differs somewhat from the ordinary plan. At the big Palmer plant at Poplar Bluff, Mo., for example, where large quantities of gum are cut into slack staves on veneer machines, the system differs entirely from that used at most veneer plants. The tanks are of concrete, and are built in a great cluster divided into compartments of certain sizes, so that there are blocks in preparation and others ready to be taken out continually. These vats are between the veneer plant proper and the log pond, and a dock extends from the vats to the veneer plant on one side and to the top of the log pond bank on the other. The logs are hauled up the slip from the pond by means of an endless chain, where they are immediately cut up with a steam drag-saw into block lengths. These blocks pass on into the tanks at that side, while on the side next to the veneer factory proper there are crews of men continually taking out, peeling blocks and rolling them forward to the veneer machines.

In locating and constructing either steam boxes or vats, local conditions must always be studied from every standpoint, not only taking into consideration the lay of the ground, but also the capacity of the plant and the material to be produced. Where thin veneer for basket splints and for a number of other purposes is to be made, there is a goodly number of blocks that can be worked without even boiling or steaming. In fact, during the summer months, there are many veneer plants that work more than half their stock without any preparation other than skinning the bark off the block.

A feature worthy of notice in the preparation of blocks for a veneer machine, is that logs which have dried out somewhat steam or boil to better advantage than those which are soaked with water from lying in the log pond or in the river. This difference is so marked that old veneer men will hardly

ever put a water soaked block into a boiling vat or steam box until it is rolled aside and allowed to dry a while. Boiling blocks in water is generally conceded the best preparation for veneer cutting, but to take a block soaked in water and boil or steam it does not give the same result.

preparing and brushing, takes a long time, if done thoroughly.

Another good polish is made by dissolving half a pound of potash in three pints of water and setting it on the fire. When the water comes to a boil, drop in a few shavings and keep it up in small pieces until the wax is quite melted. When the polish is cold, if it is too thick, add more water, then with a brush paint the boards evenly with it, and when it has dried rub them with a dannel tied to the end of a broom.

Change of Management.

At the last meeting of the board of directors of the Keweenaw Lumber Manufacturing Company of Keweenaw, W. Va. was held last week. One of the general business was transacted the most important of which was the election of a new corps of officers. This event was occasioned by the resignation of several of the old officers of the company. The officers resigning were: W. A. Smith, president; F. W. Stinson, secretary and treasurer, and J. H. Bink, superintendent. The following named officers were elected as successors to those resigning: E. W. Houghton, Chicago, president; M. A. Hayward, Columbus, O., secretary and treasurer; F. E. Way, Chicago, secretary and treasurer; Herbert Hayward, Columbus, superintendent. The reason for this overlooking in the managerial force of the company has not been made public, but it is undoubtedly caused by a disagreement over business policy. The company has one of the finest manufacturing plants and planing mills in the middle South, and has apparently been under very able and efficient management in the past. Mr. Hayward, the new general manager of the institution, is well known to the lumber trade of a large portion of the country, and is amply competent to carry on the enterprise in a successful way.

New Cairo Enterprise.

The Green Wilkinson Lumber Company of Indianapolis is erecting a large manufacturing plant at Cairo. The company has purchased thirty-seven acres of land in what is known as the Pecan Grove district, one mile north of the city limits. This tract lies on both sides of the Big Four levee, just north of Goose Pond, and extends to the Ohio river front, which gives it valuable wharfage privileges.

Work on the new plant has been commenced. It will consist of a modern and complete planing mill, engine and boiler house, machine shop, electric light plant, two warehouses and minor buildings. The main building will be 225x125 feet in size, flanked by two warehouses each 225x75 feet.

The main products of the new factory will be gum, cottonwood, cypress, poplar and yellow pine siding, flooring, ceiling finish and moldings. The Illinois Central railroad will build a spur track to connect its main line with the new industry. The officers of this company are: S. R. Green, president; Alex. Stewart, vice president; A. A. Wilkinson, secretary, and W. Alexander, treasurer. The local manager of the company will be Charles L. Bree, formerly general manager of the Cairo M. & L. Lumber Company.

The United Wood Company of Ft. Smith, Ark., is the name of a new concern which will build a plant to have a daily capacity of 20,000 feet of produce white lumber. About \$100,000 will be invested. The president of the company is J. A. Thompson of Edinburg, Ind.; vice president, Nathan Thayer, of Evansville; secretary, F. S. Nelson, of East St. Louis, Ill.; treasurer, O. W. McCombs of Salem, Ind.

In the School of Experience.

Dovetail, Mortise and Tenon.

A writer in The National Builder says that the mainstay of constructive woodwork is the mortise and tenon. A piece of woodwork which can be put together without glue, nails, or screws, and serves its purpose, is an ideal work of construction; but this is not always possible. Another principle of construction is that every piece of wood should be so placed that it can swell or shrink without injuring itself or displacing any other piece. This is maintained in an ordinary paneled door, providing no moldings are inserted. Another principle is that miter joints should be avoided, whether for molded work or not, for the reason that shrinkage causes all miters to open. No piece of wood should be used unless the straight grain of the wood can be seen through its full length in one place. Inserted moldings should be avoided as far as possible; and all moldings for panel work should be worked on the stiles and rails. It is a general principle, observed in the best medieval joinery, that all moldings on rails which are horizontal should butt against the stiles; and that stiles should be either plain or should have moldings stopped before reaching the joints with the rails. In practice all rail moldings may be worked the whole length of the stuff used; and if muntins (which are the middle stiles) are used, the moldings may be cut away to the square wood before the mortise is cut which is to receive the tenon of the muntin. Thus the moldings will butt against the square sides of the muntin. All the parts for a door thus made can now be got out by machinery.

The dovetail is a constructive device, and the dowel is admissible in places as a substitute for the mortise and tenon. Tonguing and grooving is a legitimate device, both for ends and sides of boards. Beveling the edges of the pieces thus joined is better than beading. The best way to construct large panels is to make them of narrow strips, tongued and grooved and beveled at the joining edges. Such panels will never "draw." The shrinkage will be divided between all the joints. Solid table tops should never be fastened with glue or screws, but should be secured with buttons fastened to the under side of the top, which travel in grooves cut in the framework to allow for expansion and shrinkage. These are but a few of the principles to be observed in doing the best woodwork. All boards cut on a radius from the center to the periphery of a tree will remain true, while all others have a tendency to warp or crack. The first are called quarter-sawed. It is a peculiarity of oak that the best grain is found in quarter-sawed boards. It is only in these that the

"silver grain" is seen. This consists of a ribbon of very hard substance, which grows out from the center of the tree. It is for this reason that oak is the most enduring wood; it has a grain two ways.

Hints on Glue.

A correspondent of Packages says that ground glue may be soaked about twenty minutes, but that is not absolutely essential. As a general rule, ground glue requires very little soaking.

Flake glue may be soaked in cold water over night before using. All dirty spots must be avoided. They should be cleaned out every time before using a different kind of glue. For soaking glue fresh water must be used.

Glue should never be heated in a pot that is subject to the direct heat of fire, as it is very easily burned and thus rendered useless.

Seasoning Wood.

A writer in the Cabinet Maker says that small pieces of non-resinous wood may be perfectly seasoned by boiling four or five hours. Sash frames of Spanish chestnut have been "wedged up" within six weeks after the tree was felled, which have stood to admiration. The boiling seems to take the sap out of the wood, which shrinks nearly one-tenth in the process.

It is also well worth knowing that trees felled while in full leaf, in June or July, and allowed to lie with their tops and lops on till every leaf has fallen, are then very nearly dry, as the leaves will not drop of themselves till they have drawn up and exhausted all the sap in the tree. The time required is from a month to six weeks, according as the weather is dry or moist. Trees so treated will never push again, or show leaves, as the stocks of winter-felled timber invariably do if allowed to lie, and thus prove that they have lost that vitality which the latter retains.

The floor of a mill laid with poplar so treated, cut up and put in place less than a month after the leaves fell, has never shown the slightest symptom of shrinkage or other indication of not being perfectly seasoned.

To Polish Floors.

A correspondent in the Practical Carpenter says that a good polish for floors may be made by putting a small quantity of spermaceti into a saucepan on the fire, and mix with it enough turpentine to make it quite fluid. Then with a piece of flannel put it very thinly on the floor. It must then be rubbed with a dry flannel and brushed in the same way that oak stairs are polished. This part of the

Wood Screw Making in Philippines

Only a few years ago a large proportion of the screws, bolts and nails used in the Philippines was made of wood. Americans have of late years introduced into the islands metal screws, nails and bolts, with the result that the manufacture of these articles from wood has fallen off to a considerable extent. Still, the industry is by no means exhausted, and many shops engaged in the manufacture of hardwood screws enjoy prosperity, and from the present outlook will continue to do so for some years to come.

The native workers are not only providing large quantities of hardwood screws for domestic use, but a considerable export trade is also engaged in. American manufacturers in turn find a good market for their metal articles among the Spanish, Filipino and Chinese builders of the islands.

These screws and bolts are made from the many varieties of hardwoods with which the islands abound. Maple, boxwood, Brazil wood, black and green ebony, snake-wood, corn-wood, iron-wood, king-wood and others are used. The so-called iron-wood makes excellent screws. This wood is selected from the toughest timber and nicknamed "iron" wood.

A few of the various patterns of screws produced by native turners are exhibited in the cuts. Figure 1 illustrates a common V-shaped thread cut upon the shaft. The workman selects the billets from the collection of seasoned stock, and proceeds to turn out the tapering screw, using crude, and oftentimes dull-edged tools. Sometimes a file of rude pattern is used, and occasionally natives may be seen laboriously gouging out the shape of the thread with a common knife. In the modern systems, threads are cut in a turning lathe, but they are usually uneven and not nearly as satisfactory as the hand-turned work. The threads are deeply depressed and a good grip is assured.

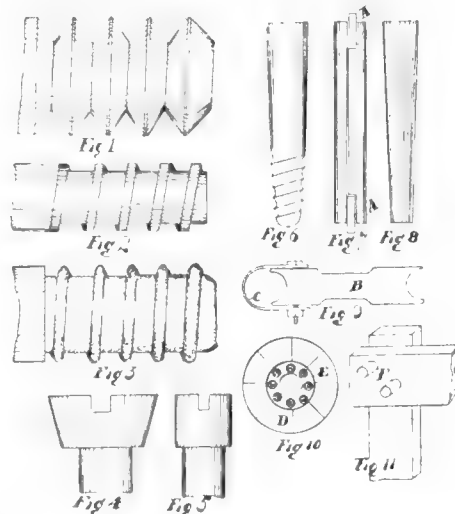
The flat thread shown in the figure 2 is cut square as exhibited, and is considered one of the strongest made. The workman proceeds slowly and carefully in designing and shaping this screw, and oftentimes devotes much apparently unnecessary time in getting the correct alignment.

Another form of hardwood threaded screw is shown in figure 3. This thread is cut around the shaft with an ordinary pocket knife. Several hours are often required to carve screws of this nature properly. Fortunately the natives have no regard for time. The American woodworker has neither the time nor the patience possessed by the Filipino workman. He sits upon the ground, and using his toes as well as his fingers, shapes the billet of wood, and laboriously cuts the thread chip by chip which often requires half a day's tedious work. The native screw maker utilizes the hardest species of woods obtainable, and they are so tough that the threads may be cut with the assurance that

they will last, and the heads shaped with the knowledge that no common strain will wreck them. In fact, the screw head is shaped and the slot for the screw-driver blade put in just as in the metal screw.

Figures 4 and 5 show two designs of screw heads: the conically shaped, figure 4, and the cylindrical form, figure 5.

A type of "drive" hardwood pin that is very interesting is exhibited in figure 6. The section of wood is reduced to the right size, turned to shape, and then the native proceeds to cut the feeble thread outline. This is often done with a knife manipulated by



hand; only rarely is an emery wheel employed. In using this screw a hole must be bored first, then the pin is driven in with vigorous blows of the hammer, making a very strong connection. Very heavy timbers are often connected with these pins.

The Filipino woodworkers do not confine all their time to the making of these articles.

They also construct connecting rods and arms from the native hardwoods which are extensively exported to other countries. Figure 7 is a type of key-fastening arrangement consisting of a round pin, split as shown. When the pin is driven in, the wedges or keys, a, a, at either end, serve as a kind of lock, and a very secure fastening results. Sometimes the plain tapering pin as presented in figure 8 is used.

Among the other hardwood articles seen in Filipino shops are arms made of exceedingly tough wood. In figure 9 the part b, is hardwood, and the strap for the end, marked c, is leather. Either metal or tough hide may be utilized for this purpose, caribou hide being used frequently. Hardwood wheels in use in the Philippines might be exported to this country to advantage. One of these is exhibited in figure 10. The native selects the choicest hardwoods, and cuts the sections out so as to fit into the flanges on the hub of the wheel, as at e. This flanged portion is fitted with the necessary bolts, so that the flanges can be brought up tight on the sides of the wood pieces, thus making a strong combination, d. Figure 11 shows one of the singular systems of driving wood pins for connecting timbers. The hardwood pins, f, are usually permitted to project as shown. In case of necessity, they may be driven deeper, and as they taper, the farther they are driven in the tighter becomes the combination.

Since the American occupancy of the islands, there has been a revolution in the woodworker's art. The slow, laborious methods of manufacture used by the Filipino are gradually being replaced by modern ones. The crude tools of the native are giving way to the cheaper grades of machinery, and the outcome will, in all probability, be that in a few years the Philippine Islands, so rich in valuable hardwoods, will be a great manufacturing center.

News Miscellany.

In and Around Louisville.

A canvass of the hardwood trade of the city of Louisville only emphasizes the well-known fact that Louisville is one of the greatest hardwood centers of the south. There is a large number of hardwood manufacturing concerns of note, as well as numerous wagon and agricultural implement factories, which draw heavily on Kentucky's vast timber resources. Louisville is also a box manufacturing center of no little importance.

The renowned hospitality of the South is nobly demonstrated here, and one finds an open door and outstretched hand at every turn. A call on Edward Defebaugh of the Barrel & Box Publishing Company met with his usual generosity and the *HARDWOOD RECORD* man was given the freedom of the office and treated as an old friend. It is to be regretted that the 12-cent difference could not be adjusted satisfactorily—but that, as Kipling says, is another story.

J. Crow Taylor, the *RECORD*'s Louisville correspondent, is truly a "good fellow" as is also George Schmidt of the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company, whose acquaintance was made through Mr. Taylor.

R. M. Cunningham and T. Smith Milton rank high among Louisville's hospitable citizens. Mr. Cunningham is full of his project to rebuild the L. & N. depot, recently destroyed by fire, and judging by his enthusiasm he surely will carry out his plan to rebuild it in four months, as his contract calls for. T. Smith Milton has just returned from a southern trip, and has many stories of quarantine rules to tell, particularly in connection with Birmingham, Ala., where he had a rather unpleasant experience with an overzealous official.

From Cunningham's office it is but a few steps to the office of Wemhoff & Ballard. This is not, strictly speaking, a hardwood concern, although interested in hardwood news, as evidenced by Mr. Ballard's remark, "We like to read the *RECORD*."

Mr. Brown of the W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company is a thorough business man. A short trip through this company's yards convinces one that its trade is good.

H. S. Fullenlove is away on his vacation, as is also the manager of the Kentucky Veneer Company, and Edward L. Davis of Edward L. Davis & Co.

A black and white oval portrait of a man with a mustache, wearing a dark suit and a white shirt with a dark tie. The portrait is set within an oval frame.

For the purpose of this contract, the undersigned, person, firm, partnership, or corporation, hereby agrees to submit all disputes arising out of this contract to the arbitration of the American Arbitration Association, Inc., or its authorized representatives, and to the arbitration of a stipulated

price, on c. i. f. terms (insurance and freight charges only), or at price f. o. b. their mill, and refuse indiscriminately any other overtures, such as a certain per cent advance against bill of lading, which, unfortunately in too many instances, represents the 100 per cent before the transaction is ended. While the advices as to the goods to be consigned may be more or less in line with the present market requirements, the results too often prove disastrous, and the profits, if any, will by no means equal in most cases what might be realized by selling at home, on a market which is generally conceded by our membership to be unusually active in practically all standard hardwoods.

We encourage export shipping at agreed prices, as above, as it tends to uphold values in the markets of this country, but we certainly discourage shipping on ex-quay terms, or any other arrangement wherein you are not fully advised as to what the lumber will net you f. o. b. your mill before it goes forward.

LEWIS DOSTER, Secretary.

Hoo-Hoo Annual.

The fourteenth annual of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, held at Portland from Sept. 8 to 11, is now a matter of history. It was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, annual ever held by the order, and while the attendance was conspicuous by the absence of many of the old wheel-horses of the organization, still there were enough of the old timers present to leaven the entire crowd with the spirit of true Hoo-Hoo. The contingent of Portland and the entire Pacific coast proved great hosts. The concatenation held on the evening of Sept. 9 capped the climax in the matter of initiates, there being the largest number ever introduced to the pleasures of the gardens to the right and to the left since the organization of Hoo-Hoo. The initiates numbered approximately 200.

The Osirian Cloister, the advanced order of Hoo-Hoo, met in annual assembly on Friday, Sept. 8, about sixty members being present. The business session occupied the morning, and in the evening initiation ceremonies took place, at which thirty candidates were admitted.

The result of the Osirian Cloister election was as follows:

High Priest of Osiris, W. M. Stephenson, St. Paul, Minn.

High Priest of Ptah, A. D. McLeod, Cincinnati, O.

High Priest of Ra, R. A. Brandon, Eldorado, Ark.

High Priest of Isis, R. W. English, Denver, Colo.

High Priest of Shu, C. D. Rourke, Urbana, Ill.

High Priest of Thoth, J. H. Baird, Nashville, Tenn.

High Priest of Hathor, John Oxenford, Indianapolis, Ind.

High Priest of Sed, N. H. Falk, Arcata, Cal.

High Priest of Anubis, J. B. Nalty, Brookhaven, Miss.

The convention of Hoo-Hoo in a business sense pursued its regular routine, convening as usual at nine minutes past nine, on the morning of Saturday, Sept. 9. In the last issue of the *HARDWOOD RECORD* appeared the report of Scrivenoter Baird, giving the general history of the progress of the order during the past year. No attempt will be made to cover in detail the voluminous proceedings of the meeting, or to recount the many pleasures attending the transcontinental trip or the entertainment accorded the visitors at Portland, as the matter has already appeared in several of the lumber trade papers, and our columns are too crowded for a repetition.

The result of the election of Hoo-Hoo officers was as follows:

Snark of the Universe—Robert David Inman, Portland, Ore.

Senior Hoo-Hoo—Arthur Clark Ramsey, St. Louis, Mo.

Junior Hoo-Hoo—George Vernon Denny, Savannah, Ga.

Bojuu—Benjamin Franklin Cobb, Chicago, Ill.

Scrivenoter—James Hades Baird, Nashville, Tenn.

Jabberwock—Edwin Stringer Boggess, Clarksburg, W. Va.

Custocation—Farley Pecky Price, Little Rock, Ark.

Arcanoper—Donald Hemlock Ferguson, London, Ont.

Gurdon—Ephraim Clark Evans, Seattle, Wash.

The Peytona Lumber Company.

J. H. Burns and E. K. Mahan, respectively president and secretary of the J. H. Burns & Brother Company of Mansfield, O., have recently effected the organization in West Virginia of the Peytona Lumber Company. The capital stock of the new company is \$80,000, fully paid in. J. H. Burns is president and E. K. Mahan, secretary. The company will be allied with the J. H. Burns & Brother Company of Mansfield, where its main office will be located. It owns 10,000 acres of hardwood timber land in West Virginia, which it recently purchased for \$300,000, and which it is estimated will produce from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 feet of lumber. The company has already commenced operations, having purchased two locomotives and nine miles of steel for railroad construction.

A Message from Haakwood.

That enterprising hardwood and maple flooring manufacturing house, the Haak Lumber Company, at Haakwood, Mich., has published for distribution to its clientele a little pamphlet, entitled "The Way We Make Hardwood Flooring." The text consists of a succinct and forceful description of the superior methods employed in the production of the Haakwood brand of flooring, and is very convincing. A perusal of the pamphlet, which can be had on application, is well worth the time of everyone interested in the sale or use of hardwood flooring.

New Red Book.

The Lumbermen's Credit Association, 77 Jackson boulevard, Chicago, has recently delivered to its clients the summer edition of its rating book. This is a most complete and accurate edition, covering the names and rating of everyone interested in the lumber business. The book is carefully revised and brought down to date. It contains many more names than any previous edition. It is undeniably true that a large amount of money and labor has been put into the revised edition of this work, and the publishers aver that it will be found as reliable as it is possible to make a publication of this kind.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Owen Delaney Stave & Lumber Company of Henderson Mound, New Madrid county, Mo., has been having some trouble recently with rioting employees, occasioned by the employment of negroes to replace incompetent whites in their lumber yards.

Citizens of Portsmouth, O., are engaged in raising a subsidy fund to induce the Wait-Fuller Cabinet Company to erect a \$50,000 manufacturing plant at that place.

W. C. Rucker has removed from Greensboro to Milledgeville, Ga., and will establish a handle factory sixteen miles from the latter place.

According to newspaper comment, there is a scandal in connection with the Indiana auditor of state's office, and David E. Sherrick, auditor, has been removed from office by the governor. It is alleged that the auditor is indebted to the state in the approximate

sum of \$145,000, and that J. H. Murry & Co., hardwood lumber dealers of Indianapolis, are concerned in this loan to the amount of about \$50,000.

John H. Talge, the well known head of the Talge Mahogany Company of Indianapolis, is Democratic nominee for councilman from the Eighth ward of that city.

A walnut tree four feet in diameter was felled by J. S. Washburn lately, near Versailles, Mo. The logs from this tree made up a part of six carloads that were shipped to the East St. Louis Walnut Company.

The Peabody Brothers Company received at their mill at Lafontaine, Ind., a few days ago the product of two huge trees. One was an oak that made four logs scaling 1,471, 1,141, 972 and 910 feet, a total of 4,494 feet. The other was an elm, making two logs scaling 1,694 and 1,452 feet, a total of 3,146 feet.

Borden Brothers & Co.'s stave factory, near Manassas, Va., was destroyed by fire Sept. 6, with a loss of about \$4,000.

A charter has been issued to the Darlington Spoke & Handle Company of Darlington, S. C. The incorporators are J. R. Daniel and D. T. McKeithan.

Jas. W. and F. P. Gurney, of the late Gurney Manufacturing Company of Roan Mountain and Chattanooga, Tenn., who recently wound up their enterprises at those points, are now engaged in the manufacturing of wood billets at Johnson City.

The miners of the northern peninsula of Michigan are alarmed over the growing scarcity of timber in the vicinity of the mines, and are already casting about for a source of supply for mine props.

Articles of incorporation were filed Sept. 6 for the Union Handle Company of Chickasaw, O., by W. J. Davis, J. C. Dalk, F. P. Coate, W. E. Coate, S. H. Barker and Benj. Barker.

The Wisconsin Barrel Company of Superior, Wis., is erecting a brick and steel addition to its plant in order to increase its facilities.

The Rustic Hickory Factory has resumed operations at La Porte, Ind. The company manufactures rustic furniture and employs about forty men.

The Pioneer Pole & Shaft Company of Muncie, Ind., owing to scarcity of hickory timber supply, has moved its plant to Mississippi.

Harry A. Miller, a lumberman of Williamsport, Pa., has disposed of his lumber business at that point, and has acquired a half interest in the capital stock of \$550,000 of the Montreal River Lumber Company, near Ashland, Wis. The company owns 12,000 acres of hardwood timber lands in Michigan and Wisconsin. It is estimated that they will cut 150,000,000 feet. Mr. Miller will become manager of the company's new enterprise. This concern was formerly a large producer of high-class white pine lumber, with mills located at Gile, Wis. New mills will now be erected at convenient points. Mr. Miller will reside at Ashland.

The Anstell Improvement Company has removed from Anstell, Ga., to Hattiesburg, Miss., and will erect a new plant to cost \$100,000. It will engage in the manufacture of sash, doors, screens, axe handles, etc., and expects to employ between 400 and 500 men.

The National Mill & Lumber Company of Los Angeles, Cal., is reported to be doing an immense business in hardwood flooring and interior finish locally, and is shipping all over southern California and into Arizona. This business was established three years ago, and was incorporated a year and a half ago with H. E. Hart, president; J. Beris, vice president, and Frank P. Auten, secretary and treasurer.

A prominent Los Angeles, Cal., concern is the Los Angeles Cabinet & Store Fixture Company, of which F. O. Enger is manager. The company manufactures and deals in all

kinds of store, bank and office fixtures and wood mantels.

The Southern California Hardwood Manufacturing Company of Los Angeles is a concern which manufactures show cases, finish, sash, doors and general mill work. It also handles veneers and hardwood lumber.

Reports of short stocks and decreased output of hardwoods continue to come from Arkansas, Mississippi and western Tennessee. The heavy rains and the yellow fever scare make it doubtful if this year's total output will reach 50 per cent of that of former years.

The mill of the National Veneer Products Company at East Mishawaka, Ind., is complete, and with the early installation of the engine, boiler and heating apparatus, will soon be placed in commission.

The Hill Veneer Company, with a paid-up capital of \$10,000, was organized at Winston-Salem, N. C., Sept. 6. The company will produce quartered and plain oak veneers. The manager of this enterprise is Carl Hill.

The Caledonia Hardwood Lumber Company is the name of a new corporation at Caledonia, N. Y. It is capitalized at \$20,000, to deal in timber lands, logs and lumber. The incorporators are Samuel W. Murdock, Elbert A. Tennent and Alpheus H. Tennent.

The Edge Tool Works of Evansville, Ind., is erecting a new addition to its handle factory, to be used for the storage of hickory billets.

New machinery is being installed at the Delk Handle Company's factory at Greenville, O., with a view to increasing the capacity of the plant.

The Adams Manufacturing Company is one of the well known woodworking plants of Los Angeles, which produces office and bank fixtures, cabinet work, turning and miscellaneous mill work. The company operates a factory and machine shop.

The recent fire at Esland, N. C., destroyed the sawmill of G. W. Albright, together with a quantity of oak lumber belonging to J. H. Slippen of Sutherland, Va. The loss is about \$4,000.

The Western Hardwood Lumber Company is a Los Angeles concern which handles both building woods and hardwoods. While the company has only been established about a year, it is enjoying a very handsome business.

Manistee, Mich., is becoming one of the most important hardwood manufacturing centers in the United States. The output does not assume the volume of the old-time white pine days, but still the hardwood production of that city will run well toward 125,000,000 feet during the current year.

The Richmond Handle Company of Indianapolis is making preparations to manufacture an increased variety of handles. The works are now closed down for the installation of new machinery. Up to the present time the only woods used by the company have been ash and hickory, but now it will use many of the cheaper woods as well.

A Los Angeles concern that deals very largely in hardwood lumber and hardwood flooring is the Western Commercial Company.

S. P. and Chas. Jennings will equip their factory at Newcastle, Ind., with machinery for the production of interior finish.

The Cox Lumber Company is a new corporation at Asheboro, N. C., organized for the manufacture of doors and interior finish. The capitalization is \$25,000 and the incorporators are C. L. Cox, W. L. Ward and J. R. Ward.

D. W. Hogan and Dan Turner of Martinsville, O., have purchased a tract of oak timber near Harwood, Highland county, O. They will erect a mill for the manufacture of the timber into lumber.

Richardson Brothers of Sheboygan Falls, Wis.,

are among the largest manufacturers of cheese boxes in Wisconsin. Their annual output approximates 200,000 boxes. The company is doubling its capacity in this department. The entire plant of the concern comprises a cheese box factory, chair factory, sawmill and planing mill, and occupies thirty-five acres of ground.

Silas Kilbourn of Grand Haven, president; Otis A. Pelzer of Grand Rapids, vice president; and Charles A. Phelps of Grand Rapids, secretary-treasurer, constitute the officers and board of directors of the Hackley Cooperage Company of Hackley, Wis., recently organized with a capital of \$20,000. The company will manufacture heads and staves in connection with the Hackley Phelps Bonnell Company of Hackley. Work has already been commenced on the plant, which will be in operation by November.

The Columbian Handle Works at Columbianna, O., was sold recently by the receiver to Frank W. Grove for \$5,200. Nine years ago the same property was sold at receiver's sale for \$1,500.

Mr. Rucker of Greensboro, Ga., has ordered machinery for a factory to be established at Millidgeville, on the Oconee river, to manufacture all kinds of wooden handles. There is much valuable hardwood timber available and the enterprise will doubtless prove a profitable one.

The large barrel factory and commission store house of W. E. Tuchten, at Wilmington, Del., was burned on Aug. 19, entailing a loss of \$35,000, partially insured.

Edson H. Gibbs of Eaton Rapids, Mich., has contracted with the National Hub Company of Jackson to supply 120,000 buggy hubs.

The Inland Floor Company, a San Francisco concern, has recently incorporated in Washington, and it is alleged to be about to establish a manufacturing plant at Seattle.

The Vaughn Manufacturing Company is installing a new plant at its mill at Columbia, Tenn., for the manufacture of hardwood flooring.

The Dame Mantel Company of Harriman, Tenn., is engaged in enlarging its plant, in order to take care of an unprecedented increase in its business.

A recent fire at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., completely destroyed the barrel factory of Henry Ellison, and damaged adjoining property considerably.

The Goshen Veneer Company of Goshen, Ind., has purchased a new two-story brick factory building, 250x65 feet in size, as an addition to its present plant. This affords the company a floor space of 32,000 square feet. New veneer machinery will be sold, and it is proposed to make the plant one of the finest veneer factories in the country. The highest class line of veneers will be produced. The members of the Goshen Veneer Company are M. C. Dow, Sr., Charles E. Gorham and M. C. Dow, Jr.

A. J. Edminster of Holcombe, Mich., has purchased from John Becker of Menominee, thirty-five "forties" of hardwood timber land, located east of Holcombe, and expects to have a source of supply for lumber manufacture for three years to come.

The Omaha Railroad is building a six-mile

spur from Sillhawn on the Holcombe branch, to the site of the St. & Hawn Lumber Company, a mill located there. The company has a large tract of timber along the route of the spur which will be hauled to the mill by means of the trolleys.

A considerable hardwood timber area is being opened up for exploitation near Durant, L. T. Agriculturists are so anxious to get the timber off their landings that it is alleged that they are willing to sell it at a very low price. The wood consists of ash, hickory, pecan, walnut, box elder and elm.

Emory Mix of Widesville, N. Y., has sold his chair factory to parties who will engage in the manufacture of wood novelties.

The city of St. Johns, Mich., has purchased the building and real estate of the St. Johns Table Company, which institution was recently moved to Cadillac. It is doubtless the intention of the city to induce some other manufacturing enterprise to occupy this property.

The New York Handle Company is a recent New York corporation capitalized at \$10,000. The incorporators are Alex. C. Schlesinger, Leon Kauffman and Wm. J. Clarke.

The machinery for the new plant of the Roberts-Conner Veneer Company at New Albany, Ind., has been delivered and is rapidly being put in place.

A boiler explosion in the stave mill of Edw. Jennings, near Pinconning, Mich., on Sept. 16, resulted in killing five men and injuring eight or ten others.

The Laigle Stave & Lumber Company has incorporated at Hermitage, Ark., with a capital of \$15,000, to manufacture oak lumber and staves.

Finke Brothers' barrel factory and warehouse near Astoria, Ore., were destroyed by fire Sept. 7. The plant was the largest of its kind on the Columbia river.

The axe-handle factory at Stockport, La., has resumed operations.

Great Commercial Enterprise.

Although the matter has not heretofore been exploited in print, there is a great enterprise about to be inaugurated near Manistee, which will undeniably mean much to the progress of that Michigan shore city. The undertaking is no less than the building of a great dam across the Manistee river at Sherman, forty miles from Manistee. The dam will be an immense concrete structure, which will afford a head of water of between fifty and sixty feet. When it is known that the average flow of the Manistee river is estimated at nearly a million cubic feet per second some idea can be obtained of the vast water power that this dam will develop. The public is not yet admitted to the confidence of the promoters and financiers of the enterprise as to the disposition that will be made of the water power obtained, but since Edward Buckley, president of the Manistee & Northeastern railroad and of the Buckley & Douglas Lumber Company of Manistee, is at the head of the venture, it goes without saying that there are well defined plans back of the deal for its utilization.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

H. C. Humphrey of the G. W. Jones Lumber Company, Appleton, Wis., was a visitor at the Hardwood Record office on Friday. Mr. Humphrey was on his way home from the meeting of the board of managers of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Indianapolis, on Thursday. He reports an excellent meeting and good attendance. Those present were Earl Palmer, president; O. O. Adler, vice president; H. C. Humphrey, second vice president; O. E.

Lloyd, Jr., third vice president; O. E. Yeager, treasurer; D. L. Clark, R. F. Swain, W. H. Russee, F. T. Dodge, W. A. Bennett, Edward Buckley and W. A. Benson.

J. V. Sargent, the well-known oak manufacturer of Hiram, Ind., made the Record a very pleasant call on Friday last.

The Record had the pleasure of a call last week from E. C. Foot, president of the Canton Lumber Company and of the Mississippi State Board of Forestry. Mr. Foot's con-

cern is a large producer of oak, gum and cottonwood, and he was in Chicago making arrangements to market a considerable portion of his product here.

D. S. Hutchinson, sales manager of the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company, was a Chicago visitor a few days ago.

W. E. Kelley, the versatile and enterprising head of the Kelley Lumber & Shingle Company of Traverse City, Mich., was a recent Chicago visitor.

This office was illumined a few days ago by the presence of William J. Wagstaff of Oshkosh.

Among the recent visitors to this office was John S. Porter, president of the Porter Cedar Company of Saginaw, Mich.

Ira B. Bennett of San Francisco, who has spent a considerable length of time in Chicago and vicinity during the past month, has returned to California.

Frederick W. Upham, accompanied by his wife, has cast off business and political cares, and is abroad on a pleasure trip.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is advised by Frederic Wilbert, president of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, that the next meeting of this organization, which was scheduled for October 11, has been postponed until Wednesday, November 22. The meeting will be held in the Hicks building, New Orleans, and will convene at 10 a. m.

John N. Woodbury, manager of the lumber department of the Ozark Coopersage Company of St. Louis, was a caller at the RECORD office September 19. He reports the lumber business of his firm as in excellent condition.

The hickory handle manufacturers of the country, members of the Hickory Manufacturers' Association, held a business meeting in Chicago last week.

A well known visitor at the RECORD office on the 20th was Clem E. Lloyd, Jr., of Philadelphia, sales manager of the great Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company at Richmond, W. Va. Mr. Lloyd was on his way to attend the meeting of the executive board of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Indianapolis on September 21. He reports that trade conditions in the East are in excellent shape but that there is a remarkable shortage of stock with which to meet the fall demand.

The many friends of B. F. McMillan of McMillan, Wis., will be glad to know of his safe return home from an Alaska trip. Mr. McMillan reports having had a most delightful outing.

Boston.

In the death of Thomas Webster Van Cleave the lumber trade loses one of its most popular and successful members. Mr. Van Cleave died at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Sept. 9, of Bright's disease. He was born in St. Louis March 23, 1869. Mr. Van Cleave was related to the famous pioneer, Daniel Boone, and his family was associated with the early history of Kentucky. J. Proctor Knott, ex-governor of Kentucky, was his cousin. Mr. Van Cleave was vice-president of the Boston & Baracoa Company, eastern manager of the Chicago Coal & Lumber Company, with offices in the Board of Trade building, and a heavy stockholder in the Van Cleave Lumber Company and the Greenlaw Lumber Company of Louisiana. Funeral services were held at Louisville, Ky.

The Boston Burial Case Company is making extensive alterations in their factory at Somerville.

Arthur J. Clifford, vice-president of the Howe Lumber Company, Marlboro, Mass., died suddenly early in the month of peritonitis. Mr. Clifford entered the employ of the Howe company as a bookkeeper 23 years ago and became a member of the firm only two months ago, at the time of Austin B. Howe's death.

Oscar G. Poor, of the firm of Titus & Poor, building contractors, has purchased an interest

in the Hutchinson Lumber Company at Lynn, Mass. Mr. Poor also purchases with Lloyd C. Lewis a part interest in the business of J. T. Wilson, Nahant. Mr. Lewis was formerly foreman for S. N. Breed, whose business was bought a number of years ago by Samuel Hutchinson. Mr. Lewis has been associated with the Hutchinson Lumber Company since it started in business. The firm of Titus & Poor will be dissolved as soon as they complete their contracts and the plant at Swampscott will be discontinued.

A change has been made in the lumber firm of H. J. Arnold & Sons of Adams, Mass., by the retirement of H. J. Arnold, owing to ill health. Mr. Arnold has turned his interest in the company over to his sons, William H. and John, who will continue the business under the old name. The sons have been brought up in the business.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Rice & Griffin Manufacturing Company of Worcester. Through the committee representing the creditors, consisting of Wm. Bacon of Davenport, Peters & Co., Boston; W. W. Lockwood of Rice & Lockwood, Springfield, and Nelson Walcott of the L. H. Gage Lumber Company, Providence, R. I., an offer of settlement was made, but it was considered too small. This company manufactured builders' finish.

Joseph T. Bates & Co., lumber dealers, Danbury, Conn., have been succeeded by the Peck-Burkett Lumber Company.

Frank Lawrence of Lawrence & Wiggin reports a very satisfactory business. Prices are showing strength and stocks are not large.

Waldo H. Risdow has been absent from the city for a few days.

Edward Downs, manager of the O'Neil Lumber Company of Boston, now occupies the position of secretary of the Lumber Trade Club of Boston, made vacant by the resignation of R. W. Douglas.

New York.

The Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company, Cincinnati, O., has entered the local market in the extension of its Eastern and export business. It has leased a large piece of property at the foot of East Thirty-first St., Manhattan, where it will carry a full line of mahogany and hardwood lumber and veneers supplied by its four band mills and veneer plant in the West. This branch will be under the management of W. H. Stubbs and Edgar Burgess. E. W. Robbins of the Cincinnati end of the business is here closing up final details and the yard will be ready for business within a short time. This company is one of the most prominent in its line in the country, and its entry into the metropolitan district is a distinct gain for this market.

H. A. Singer, local representative of the American Hardwood Lumber Company, St. Louis, announces the removal of his office from 22 E. Thirty-first St. to 92 St. Nicholas Ave. The company's business in this locality is increasing very satisfactorily.

The Lumber Insurance Company of New York, 66 Broadway, has just been admitted to do business in Minnesota, which adds another state to its already large field. In this connection the company will open a northwestern agency at once at Minneapolis in charge of Erick Anderson, formerly of the New York office.

T. S. Miller, manager of the hardwood department of Stevens-Eaton Company, 1 Madison Ave., returned recently from a southern buying trip, the results of which, together with their regular arrangements at supply sources, gives some choice offerings of poplar, oak and chestnut for the fall trade.

Joshua Oldham, head of the well known saw manufacturing firm of Joshua Oldham & Sons,

Brooklyn, sailed for Europe on Sept. 16, accompanied by Mrs. Oldham. He will tour Great Britain and the continent.

Fowler & Silberhorn have purchased the hardwood business of Donald Macdonald, Erie Basin, Brooklyn, and will continue it along the same lines.

There has been considerable difficulty in the local box trade during the fortnight, several plants being closed down by strikes in the Boxmakers' Union. The union called it off a few days ago and everything is again running smoothly.

Sam E. Barr of the Barr & Mills Company, Flatiron Building, is on a business trip to the hardwood mills in Tennessee, North Carolina and West Virginia.

Robt. N. Clyde has opened a local sales office at 213 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth St., for the Franklin Lumber Company, Hackettstown, N. J., manufacturers of hardwood trim.

J. C. Turner of the J. C. Turner Cypress Lumber Company, 1123 Broadway, has just returned from a trip to Georgia and Florida points inspecting his extensive operations in those sections.

H. D. Billmeyer, Billmeyer Lumber Company, Cumberland, Md., is here this week looking over the local hardwood market and reports conditions strong.

L. K. Smedes, wholesale hardwoods, 1 Madison Ave., announces the removal of his main office to 137 Park Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., at which latter location he will conduct the general part of his business, keeping his branch office in this city.

F. C. Fischer, head of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, Coal Grove, O., during the fortnight visited his customers in the local trade.

James E. Stark, J. E. Stark & Co., hardwood manufacturers at Memphis, Tenn., was at the Imperial on a brief visit to the Metropolis.

Hamilton Love, of Love, Boyd & Co., large Nashville hardwood house, spent several days in town last week visiting among his friends and looking over the local hardwood situation.

Charles G. Stirling of the Pittsburg office of Price & Hart, 18 Broadway, has been here going over matters with his principals.

Baltimore.

The R. E. Wood Lumber Company is pushing work on its new mill in the Sapphire country of North Carolina. Some of the machinery has already been delivered. Rights of way have been secured for practically all of the Southern Railway's extension into the tract, and the road will be finished as soon as possible, at least as far as the projected mill. The company does not expect to be able to make shipments much before next summer and certainly not before spring. Mr. Wood states that there is much valuable chestnut timber in the upper reaches of the mountains, which is a valuable addition to the wealth of this section.

The Stirling-West Lumber Company, Liberty and Barnet streets, has leased new quarters on the fifth floor of the Franklin building. The new location is only about two squares from the old one and in the heart of the business section. The building is modern and has ample light, the offices being on the corner of the two streets mentioned. The company will move about the first of October or soon thereafter.

Baltimore is to have a new hardwood exporting concern in the Deepwater Lumber Company, which has been organized at Bluefields, W. Va., by E. L. Bailey, B. H. Spangen and J. L. Rhea. Mr. Bailey has been engaged in the hardwood business for some time and has been very successful. Mr. Bailey was in this city last week looking for headquarters and making other arrangements preparatory to removal

here. He enjoys great popularity in the trade. Walter Sharp, the Liverpool manager of Churchill & Sim, timber brokers of London, has arrived in New York and will make an extended trip through the United States. Among other places, he is scheduled to visit Baltimore, where he has many friends, made on previous journeys. He is always a welcome caller here and Baltimore exporters speak of him in the highest terms.

Norman A. Wright of C. Leary & Co., London, is another English lumberman touring the States. He is expected in this city in a few days, and will call on a number of the mills throughout the hardwood timber regions.

F. L. Winchester, a pioneer lumberman of Philadelphia visited this city during the current week and called on several firms here. He is now engaged in surveying timber tracts and estimating the quantity of timber thereon, giving his attention rather to the deals in timber properties than to actual lumbering operations.

Among the lumbermen visiting Baltimore during the past few days were Frank F. Fee of Newark, O., and H. L. Bonham of Chilhowie, Va. They called on various local hardwood firms and spoke most encouragingly of the trade outlook.

The Virginia Lumber & Manufacturing Company has been incorporated at Boydton, Va., with a capital stock of \$50,000, to deal in and manufacture lumber. John Ford is president, W. W. Tuck vice president and E. E. Cockrell secretary and treasurer of the company. All are Virginia men, Mr. Cockrell being from Boydton.

J. H. Cranwell, hardwood dealer and manufacturer, has moved from 337 to 339 St. Paul street. The location, however, is likely to be only provisional, as the natural trend of the trade is back toward the business section, somewhere near the old location of hardwood firms. Mr. Cranwell reports that his company, which operates a mill in Tennessee, has enough orders to keep it busy.

Pittsburg.

H. W. Henninger, president of the Reliance Lumber Company, has just returned from an extended trip through Maryland. Mr. Henninger was not on the vacation schedule this year. He was too busy all summer filling orders.

The Bradley-Milliken Lumber Company and the Emanuel Lumber Company are two new retail concerns which have recently started in Allegheny, Pa.

W. E. McMillan, of the McMillan Lumber Company, who is perhaps the most unfortunate living victim of the wreck at Harrisburg, is in a sanitarium at Clifton Springs, N. Y., where he hopes to regain some of his former strength and energy.

James C. McFaul of Chicago, who represents the Lumbermen's Credit Association, spent a profitable week in Pittsburg recently.

E. E. Gannon, Pittsburg manager for the Saginaw Bay Company, has gone to Cleveland and points up the lakes for a tour of the company's mills.

O. P. Nicola of the Nicola Brothers Company has returned from a month's outing in the Adirondacks. He and his brother, F. F. Nicola, are behind the Schenley Farms Company, which is rapidly transforming the old Schenley farm in Oakland into a splendid residence district.

W. P. Craig of William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., is in North and South Carolina, looking after the firm's yellow pine interests. B. W. Cross of the same firm is back from an extended tour in West Virginia, where he visited the firm's mills at Laneville and Horton.

E. B. Hamilton of the J. M. Hastings Lumber Company is in Jacksonburg, W. Va., where the company is getting out a big order of poplar.

Frank M. Graham, one of the leading hardwood wholesalers of Pittsburg, has returned from a visit to Clearfield and Armstrong counties where he went to look up lumber. Mr. Graham is suffering from an affliction of the eyes, the result of a hard attack of grip last winter, and will shortly go to Philadelphia for treatment.

Pittsburg building operations last month slightly exceeded those of August, 1904. This year there were 271 permits issued for buildings to cost \$1,576,301, as compared with a total of 288 permits, amounting to \$1,228,645 in August, 1904.

The W. E. Tethune Lumber Company reports an excellent business throughout Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The firm has been having some trouble at Meridian, Miss., where its mills are located, on account of the yellow fever quarantine. One of its members, Elmo Cobb, has just returned from Meridian and reports the mills piled up with orders for yellow pine. The firm recently secured an order for 250,000 feet of yellow pine timber for delivery in the Pittsburg district. Sales of such lumber are being made right along at prices above quotations.

F. K. Bradshaw, of the Pennsylvania Lumber Company, is hunting lumber in West Virginia. His firm is doing a big business in railroad orders at present.

Fred Wilson of the W. N. Ritter Company of Columbus, Ohio, spent a week in Pittsburg recently and booked some nice orders.

J. H. Henderson, secretary of the H. C. Houston Lumber Company and the Yough-Manor Lumber Company, is at Kendall, Md., looking over the stock at the company's mills.

A. N. Pierce of the firm of Massey & Pierce of Lynchburg, Va., was a recent caller in the city. His firm is working up a good trade among Pittsburg retailers.

J. J. Linehan of the Linehan Lumber Company, is in Breathitt county, Kentucky, where his firm has a mill on the Louisville and Eastern railroad that is cutting 50,000 feet a day of hardwood.

W. E. Berger, of the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company of Ashland, Ky., is making a more than usually profitable stay in Pittsburg this trip. Mr. Berger is an old-time Pittsburg man and knows the ins and outs of the lumber business in this city. The company he represents has a reputation in Pittsburg for putting out nothing but gilt-edged stock. Partly for this reason and partly owing to the fact that yellow poplar, the firm's specialty, has not advanced in quotations, while almost every other wood has made two or three jumps this summer, the firm's business is increasing in Pittsburg very rapidly. They now have 10,000,000 feet of lumber in stock and in the logs which they took out of the Guyandotte river. They started their mill early in March and have enough logs to run till December. This year they have cut nothing less than 18-inch stock for the trade and the trend of their business may be judged by the fact that they received from one firm alone an order for 1,500,000 feet.

Wilson Brothers report business almost too brisk along some lines. Prices are going up at such a rapid pace that as a member of the firm jocularly remarked the other day, "a fellow has to have a ticker on his desk to warn him how to bid." On all large estimates submitted the firm is adding this significant phrase: "These quotations subject to immediate acceptance." The same scheme has been adopted by some other Pittsburg firms lately, as it is the only way they can protect themselves in the present uncertainty of prices.

The Pittsburg Saw Mill & Lumber Company,

which is located at Pennsboro, has made quite an investment in lumber dealing. It reports its pine stock that has been shipped to where it can be made at a profit, is otherwise without being surfaced and to surface it and then turn it over to the regular dealers. Pittsburgh wholesalers have been accustomed to get their stock kept in the high as best they could in the past.

The Cheat River Lumber Company lately received an order for 500,000 feet of chestnut. Sound working the fruit of an excellent demand according to the firm's opinion, and is commanding a 10% premium for its price. Ash is doing well with the firm especially log and.

The West Virginia Lumber Company has been busy the last two weeks with estimates for house lumber. It reports the hemlock and hardwood situation in excellent shape with its trade.

The King Furniture Company of Warren, Ohio, has decided to increase the capacity of the plant to keep up with its growing business. Work will be started at once on a new building, 42x100 feet, three stories high, of brick and tile construction. The concern is a big user of hardwoods and is one of the most prosperous firms in the Mahoning valley.

Frank Nicholson, Pittsburg manager for the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company of Cincinnati, recently got an order for 15 carloads of poplar sap culls for the glass houses of Charleroi, Pa. He also contracted last week to furnish the Wightman Glass Company their poplar for one year. Mr. Nicholson has already sold over 50 carloads this month, showing that poplar is winning new friends every week in Pittsburg.

R. E. Gannon, who handles the business of the Saginaw Bay Box Company in this city, has an order for 15 cars of stock for a casket company. He also has contracted to furnish a large amount of "sheds" for a Steubenville, Ohio, firm.

The Nicola Brothers Company have just closed the largest contract for lumber placed this year with the Pennsylvania firm. They will take the entire output of J. C. Moorhead & Son of Kittanning, Pa., amounting to 10,000,000 feet, or \$225,000. Most of the lumber will be hemlock and it will be cut from the tract of 10,000 acres of mixed timber near White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., which the firm owns. The timber is located on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad and a large force of men will start to cut it at once. The bulk of it will be for Pittsburg delivery.

Buffalo.

O. E. Yeager still places plain oak first on his list and lives up to the mark, but he is bringing in a lot of birch from Canada and has a good stock of such sellers as chestnut, cypress and poplar.

G. Illas & Bro. do not forget that they are all round lumbermen, as well as mill owners, and are bringing down a supply of white and Norway pine for the local and eastern trade to add to their stocks from the South.

The birch interests of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company in the Adirondacks are waiting for snow, when it is expected that a lot of that lumber will be got out. Oak shipments this way by river barge continue.

All the southern sawmills of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company are running, but there is no progress in the erection of the band mill projected for Memphis. It is hoped that it can be got ready early next year.

The oak and poplar stock coming up from the South for A. Miller will make a fine showing for the late fall and winter trade, especially as he also receives more or less Michigan hardwoods through the season by lake.

The Standard Hardwood Lumber Company finds the demand for chestnut excellent and is shipping up a lot of it, with oak and poplar from the Tennessee mills. Options on timber tracts there will soon be taken up.

C. H. Stanton is taking care of a lot of the maple stock of the Michigan Maple Company and is fast making up the time lost early in the year by sickness, as he is quite well now.

Taylor & Crate are shipping liberally from their lake yard on the Niagara side of the city, but find their oak proposition in Mississippi the better part of the production at present, the quality is so fine.

H. A. Stewart of I. N. Stewart & Bro. seems to know where the oak lumber is secreted in the South, as he digs out a lot of it whenever he goes that way. A stock of mahogany is now coming to the yard.

Scatcherd & Son find it hard to do a full business at Memphis now, but manage to keep the general demand satisfied from that direction, while the district more directly south keeps the home yard up.

H. S. Janes has gone south in the interest of the Empire Lumber Company, as it is necessary to get hold of oak and other stock from points east of the company's Arkansas tract.

Grand Rapids.

Archibald Gibbs of Gibbs & Hall, hardwood lumber dealers of this city, is now engaged in putting in an electric plant for lighting the village of Kingsley. He will utilize the water power at that point.

L. L. Skillman of the Longfellow & Skillman Lumber Company, has been in the northern part of the state for several days looking after the adjustment of the company's loss by fire at Levering.

The Engel Lumber & Land Company has bought three acres of land at Godfrey avenue and the Pere Marquette crossing as a site for a lumber yard. The two yards in this city will be consolidated at the new location and an office and sheds erected there. President George Engel reports that the company is still unable to do anything toward completing the plant at Englewood, La., because of the quarantine against yellow fever.

The VanKeulen & Wilkinson Lumber Company is doing a good business in hardwood lumber and crating stock this fall.

Walter C. Winchester and C. C. Follmer will start early in October on a trip around the world, expecting to return in April.

Henry Schneider of the Dudley Lumber Company is still carrying his right arm in a sling, as the result of a bad fall some time ago when he strained the ligaments of the shoulder.

George Moeke & Sons of Bucolo, Mich., have bought a ten-acre site at Jenison for a saw and planing mill. They will cut timber from a hardwood tract in northern Michigan and ship the logs to Jenison.

The Burrill Chemical Company is putting in ten charcoal kilns at Manistique.

Boyer City has been enjoying a building boom this season, owing largely to the active operations of W. H. White & Co. The record so far is twelve business blocks, nine of which are brick, a large livery barn, two new manufacturing plants and over 200 dwellings.

Papers have been signed for the transfer of the billiard and pool table manufacturing departments of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company of Chicago to Muskegon. The Chamber of Commerce of Muskegon agrees to erect three buildings, a power house 50 by 100 feet, one story, and factory buildings 65 by 321 feet and 65 by 129 feet, three stories. The company also agrees to put up three buildings, each 65 by 321 feet, three stories, a dry kiln and an additional building. At least 600 men will be employed.

The Cadillac Lumber Company, capital \$15,000, has been organized at Cadillac by S. W. Kramer, Morris E. Thomas, and Fred S. Lamb of that city and Chauncey D. Burritt of Lapeer. The company will build and operate a planing mill, the principal product of which will be interior finish. C. D. Burritt will retain his interest in Tuttle & Burritt at Lapeer, and will have the management of the Cadillac concern.

Nashville.

The building boom in Nashville continues unabated even though the nasty fall weather will be here in a few weeks. There is an unprecedented demand for building materials, and lumbermen are unable to supply it. Shop work is from thirty to sixty days behind. In Nashville the number of buildings put up in nine months of 1905 equals what was accomplished during all of the twelve months of 1904.

In keeping with the general boom conditions prevailing in Nashville in a business way, lumbermen are getting their share of the prosperity. A glance at the various lumber features of this center will clearly show why Nashville is recognized as probably the greatest hardwood producing center in the country. There is over \$8,000,000 invested here in lumber and timber ready to be converted into merchantable stock. There are some forty mills here, four wagon factories and numerous dealers in wagon stock, half a dozen hardwood specialty concerns, one being the largest hardwood flooring factory this side of Chicago; one big coffin factory, two large screen door factories and several smaller ones, two spoke factories, twenty-one planing mills, several of them being unusually large ones; two hoop factories, six large box factories, several stave and cooperage plants, five furniture factories, and the only red cedar bucket factory in the world. The railroads are annually bringing more than 25,000,000 feet of lumber into Nashville and the Cumberland river is giving up more than 150,000,000 annually. It is estimated that 8,000 people here rely upon the hardwood industry for a living.

Reports from the Tennessee members of the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoo say they are having a great trip through the West. Local lumbermen were much gratified to learn that for the eleventh successive year J. H. Baird was elected Scrivenor of the order.

Many inquiries are being made here by people desiring to locate in the lumber business in this section. Herbert S. Janes of the Empire Lumber Company of Buffalo, N. Y., was here this week looking for a location for a sawmill in Middle Tennessee. Mr. Janes is looking for a tract of several thousand acres of hardwood timber, and he has gone to work in earnest with that end in view.

F. W. Pettibone of the Kingston Lumber Company of Laurel, Miss., was in the city this week. Mr. Pettibone is a director in the John M. Smith Lumber Company and is on his way home from New York, where, at a meeting of the directors of the Kingston Lumber Company, Wallace B. Rogers of New Orleans was elected president.

Hamilton Love of the firm of Love, Boyd & Company is in New York city this week on a business trip.

The Edgefield and Nashville Manufacturing Company has been awarded the contract of installing two handsome revolving doors in the new addition to the postoffice here. The company gets \$2,270 for the work. The doors will be of hardwood and will be massive and ornamental.

According to M. R. Grace, president of the Southern Handle Company, options have been secured on every handle factory company in the United States, twenty-seven in all, and a deal is about to be closed for a big combine.

The aggregate capital of the concerns expected to go into the deal is about \$4,000,000, but the capital for the consolidated company has not been indicated. It is expected the scheme will be put through in the next two weeks. The plants to be taken in are located in Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama and Kentucky. The Southern Handle Company and the Hartzell Handle Company of Memphis will be in the combine.

Jackson, Tenn., has one of the few skewer factories in the world and recently a terrible accident took place there, James Hudson, one of the employees, falling into a vat of scalding water, dying from the effects.

Athens, Ala., has added a new industry to its list in the shape of a carriage factory operated by J. A. Brown, who came to Alabama from Nebraska.

The charter of the Capitol Planing Mill has been taken out here. The incorporators are W. H. McCullough, Finis V. Gold, James S. Pilcher, J. W. McCullough and J. M. Coyle. The capital stock is \$5,000. The new firm will buy, sell and manufacture lumber.

Lumbermen are pleased with the work the government is doing in improving the Tennessee river. A channel has been made at Rockwood large enough to permit a big river steamer and nine barges.

Regen Bros. & Co., who have conducted a carriage factory at Lynnville, Tenn., have sold out their business to the Evans-Kerr Company. The Regens will come to Nashville to engage in business.

According to reports sent out by the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis to this city the dealers of Memphis last year did \$8,699,000 worth of business. The city proper handled 72,000,000 feet valued at \$1,970,000. Memphis concerns handled outside the city 174,500,000 feet, valued at \$3,288,000.

The Haley Furniture Manufacturing Company of Sheffield, Ala., has bought several acres of land adjoining its plant. The plant will be improved and enlarged and \$40,000 will be spent on it.

The Green River Lumber Company, an Indiana corporation, has filed a certified copy of its charter in this state. The company will do business in Tennessee. It is capitalized at \$30,000.

McEwen Ransom of John B. Ransom & Co. has just completed a handsome home in the Murphy addition of Nashville and will move there in a few days with his bride.

A movement is on foot to establish another carriage factory at Lynnville, Tenn., with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Cincinnati.

The first meeting of the season of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club will be held Monday evening, October 2, at the Stag Cafe. An elaborate program is being prepared.

F. K. Conn, representative of the T. B. Stone Company, was wedded this month at Loveland, a Cincinnati suburb, to Miss Harriet Fisher. Mr. Conn will be located at Natchez, Miss., after October 1, and the couple will reside there.

The Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company has opened its New York office at Thirty-first street and First avenue. W. H. Stubbs has been appointed manager with Edward Burgess, formerly of this city, as assistant. The export business of the company will be conducted from the eastern office.

The United States Lumber Company of this city has been granted a charter by the secretary of state. The capital stock was placed at \$100,000 and the incorporators were: George R. Berry, W. L. Howe, C. H. Robinson, A. A. Andridge and A. J. Wellman. The company holds an option on 1,000 acres of white oak

Johnson, M. J. & Downing, R. A. 1995. The distribution of *Salmonella* spp. in the feces of wild birds in the Western United States. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 59: 103-111.

The Phoenix Lumber Company of Little Rock and Sayre, Ark., which was incorporated this week, proposes to develop a large tract of virgin timber lands which it owns in Nevada county, Arkansas. The Ferguson Lumber Company is said to be backing the enterprise, which is capitalized at \$100,000, of which \$40,000 has been paid in. A mill with capacity of 60,000 feet is being installed and will be in operation within thirty days.

Mr. McClure of Thompson & McClure has returned from an extensive western trip with his brother, who is ill. He left the latter at Oracle, Ariz. Mr. McClure says he finds an increasing inquiry for hardwood lumber and reports some improvements in business. He is confident regarding the outlook for the fall and winter trade, though a little disappointed that inquiries are not developing into business with greater rapidity.

C. R. Palmer of the L. H. Gage Lumber Company of Providence, R. I., reached here today. He says there is a fairly good volume of business in hardwood lumber in the East and that the general expectation is for a good fall and winter trade. He asserts that stocks in the hands of consumers are believed to be quite small and shows himself familiar with southern conditions when he says that the amount available in the South is not large.

W. A. Haas of Providence, R. I., reached Memphis today. He has been employed by the Crittenden Lumber Company and will be stationed at the plant of the company at Earle, Ark.

Chattanooga.

The J. M. Card Lumber Company has installed a double surface planer at its plant at Rossville, Ga., for use in dressing lumber. Heretofore this concern handled only rough lumber. The new dimension sawmill recently installed at the company's plant at Tuscaloosa, Fla., is now running full capacity, this plant making a specialty of dimension lumber. A tract of timber land in De Kalb county, Alabama, recently purchased by the Card company is estimated to cut about 1,500,000 feet, which will be manufactured at the local mill.

The Berry Stave & Lumber Company recently made a large shipment of beer keg material to San Francisco and it is now manufacturing stock for another large shipment.

The H. L. Judd Manufacturing Company has recently increased its capacity, manufacturing about 4,000,000 feet of lumber for use in making curtain poles.

The McLean Lumber Company recently installed a twelve-inch mill. O. M. Krebs will have charge of the big plant, while Roscoe McKnight will have charge of the timber end of the enterprise. The plant will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

J. M. Card of the J. M. Card Lumber Company left on a business trip to Cincinnati this week.

Ferd Brenner of the Ferd Brenner Lumber Company has gone to Norfolk, Va., to look after his branch plant there.

New Orleans.

The rate question is causing general comment and in some quarters complaint. Ocean rates on lumber have been advanced on an average of 50 per cent within the past thirty days, and there has also been an advance in gulf rates. A canvass of ship agents and freight brokers shows that this advance is due to several leading causes, one of the chief of which is the prospective heavy traffic through New Orleans this fall and winter. Another element in the situation is the routing through New Orleans of classes of goods not heretofore shipped through this city, together with an increase in the volume of ocean, gulf and coastwise traffic. Within the same time that lumber rates have been advanced 50 per cent, grain rates have advanced 100 per cent, which is unprecedented.

Freight brokers also state that the recent action of debenture and stockholders in insisting on laying up ships rather than allow managing agents to run them at a loss, is also directly responsible for the advance in rates. Some hardwood exporters also complain of unsatisfactory car service on the west bank lines, stating that between the poor service given in this direction and the advance in ocean rates, it is difficult to do any business, notwithstanding a satisfactory demand from the other side.

Adam & Steinbrugge, well known New Orleans hardwood and pine exporters, have opened an office in Norfolk. This is a step which the firm contemplated for some time. When the yellow fever appeared and quarantine restrictions became the order of the day both P. J. Adam and C. B. Steinbrugge went to Norfolk to superintend the inauguration of their branch there. H. B. Turner, hardwood buyer for the firm, was called in to take charge of the New Orleans office during their absence. After leaving Norfolk, Messrs. Adam and Steinbrugge will go to Savannah, Fernandina and Jacksonville to make business connections at those points.

Harry McNeal of McNeal & Co., Ltd., is in the North to arrange for a supply of labor for the new stave and heading mill which his company will open about October 1 at Ravenwood, La. J. B. Bateman, Jr., secretary of this company and of the A. J. Cranor Company, has just returned from a two weeks' trip to Asheville, N. C. A. J. Cranor, president of both companies mentioned, expects to make a trip abroad as soon as the yellow fever is over.

D. T. Rees, president of the Rees-Scott Company, has just returned from a two months' stay in Canada. Within the next week or two W. A. Scott, vice president and general manager of this company, will visit his old home in Canada.

Secretary George E. Watson of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association has issued a circular under his own and President Fred Wilbert's signature postponing the meeting of the association which was to have taken place on October 11. On account of quarantines it has been impossible for the committees to get together, and the date of the meeting has been fixed for November 22.

F. B. Williams, the Patterson, La., cypress manufacturer, is in Europe.

S. M. Bloss, manager of the Lyon Cypress Company, Garyville, La., is in Buffalo, N. Y., on a vacation.

Joseph Rathborne, president of the Louisiana Cypress Lumber Company, is in Europe.

R. H. Downman is spending his vacation at Adirondack resorts.

Capt. John Dibert, Dibert, Stark & Brown, and Lutcher & Moore Cypress Lumber Company, is in Colorado.

C. H. Hinckley and Julian Downman of the Gulf States Lumber Company are in Chicago looking after their business interests there.

John A. Bruce, Owl Bayou Cypress Company, Strader, La., is in Cincinnati.

Louisville.

The C. C. Mengel & Brother Company of this city reports the mahogany trade very satisfactory. Recently a few specimens of mahogany flooring were seen in this concern's office and upon inquiry it developed that the company had been experimenting along this line. Secretary Arthur Musselman said that he had sent mahogany strips to the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company, Nashville, to be worked into flooring, just to see the possibilities of the wood for this purpose. He says his company could furnish mahogany flooring in short lengths, from two to four feet, at about \$100 per thousand, but that it could not be furnished in longer lengths except at a price entirely out of reach of the ordinary trade. Of course mahogany is used in parquetry, but the samples spoken of

above were about 13-16 of an inch in thickness and worked hollow back just like other hardwood flooring.

W. D. Sturm of the Voss Mantel Company and the Bell & Coggeshall Company says that business is lively these days both in the mantel works and in the box factory. The Voss Mantel Company is enjoying an unusually heavy trade in clock mantels, having sent car lots to all sections of the country. Oak veneer continues to be the favorite finish, but there are calls for various other hardwoods, including gum, mahogany, maple and birch. In the box factory both the main factory and shook factory are running full time and have many orders ahead.

Anderson Bros., proprietors of the Southern Planing Mill Company, report a very busy season. Among the contracts now in hand is the mill work for the L. & N. depot here, which is being rebuilt. The window frames are of pine, but practically all the interior is being finished in oak, and as it is somewhat of a rush job they are having their hands full with this and other work.

Mr. Fisher of Fisher Bros., Horse Cave, Ky., who was in town a few days ago, says he is thinking seriously of again taking up the manufacture of wagon wood stock and other small dimension stock in oak this winter. He has heretofore made quite a feature of this line, but so far this year has been giving his attention almost exclusively to the manufacture of plain sawed oak.

Mr. Overstreet of the Southern Stave & Lumber Company says that the poplar market is apparently regaining lost ground, that the demand is not only better but prices show some signs of improvement.

John Deblieux of the cypress department of the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company, St. Louis, Mo., was in Louisville recently calling on George W. Schmidt, manager of the Louisville branch of the company. He is making the rounds of offices to wake up the boys a little on cypress and keep them reminded of the fact that the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company handles other things besides yellow pine.

George W. Schmidt, local manager of the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company, booked a nice order for maple flooring a few days ago. He is giving more attention to cypress and hardwoods since yellow pine has become so scarce that it is more a question of having stock than of getting orders.

Minneapolis.

D. F. Clark of Osborne & Clark, the local hardwood wholesalers, has returned from a trip to Chicago, Milwaukee and other points, and expresses the opinion that the trade is more active in the twin cities than elsewhere. Mr. Clark says the amount of basswood in the country is surprisingly small, and if trade was as heavy as a few years ago stocks would soon be cleaned up. As it is, he expects to see basswood advance soon, as it is practically all in strong hands, and the small holders are sold out.

P. W. Strickland of Barnard & Strickland, local wholesale dealers, reports the situation in this territory satisfactory, although the volume of business is not as large as it would be with more ample supplies of stock to offer. The factory trade is not buying heavily, but its orders are coming at frequent intervals, and the general story is one of prosperity.

The Buswell Lumber & Manufacturing Company was recently incorporated here. The company has secured a tract of hardwood timber land in Vilas county, Wisconsin, containing 7,000 acres. The company, capitalized for \$50,000, is incorporated by all well known men, most of them practical lumbermen. They are F. W. Buswell of the F. W. Buswell Lumber Company, H. E. Gipson of the Scanlon-Gipson Lumber Company and John G. Lockhart of Minneapolis; John C. Bull, Shanagolden, Wis., and A. C. Buswell, Blue Earth City, Minn.

are not hard to see. Stocks are very low. Many mills have orders sufficient to keep them running full time till January 1. Not a few of them have already oversold the amount of stock that it is possible to get out of their logs and are beginning to hedge on inquiries, much to the disgust of old established firms who blame them for taking on new trade and not saving their stock for the firms which have stood by them in times of need and through a slow market. Added to the fact that stocks are low is the steadily increasing demand from industrial and manufacturing circles for more lumber. A still further and very potent factor in the hardwood situation is that the building situation is improving greatly. Speaking of this fact the F. W. Dodge Company, which covers very carefully the bulk of the territory in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky, says:

"One of the peculiar features of the present situation along construction lines is the extremely large amount of work being refigured. It is a little early to determine what part of this work will go forward, but it is safe to assume that quite a large percentage of it will be launched. The building material market continues to respond to the quickening influences of this increasing demand. White pine has been increasing slowly in price, with prospects of further advances shortly. There has been a curtailment in the stock of yellow pine by reason of the yellow fever epidemic in the South, and lath and shingles are high and scarce."

The disposition of manufactories is to hold pretty closely to available stocks. Estimates are prepared with the utmost care and are made subject to immediate acceptance. Prices continue to go up with a vengeance and another advance of 50 cents on hemlock quoted this week puts the base price of that wood at \$18.50 per thousand. White pine took another slide up the scale this week, the advance being from \$1 to \$1.50 on Nos. 1, 2 and 3, No. 4 remaining at the old quotation. Yellow pine is advancing slowly in sympathy with other woods and because it is being used largely as a substitute. Poplar is about the only wood that has stood at the old prices, but dealers say that the market fully justifies an advance. Hardwoods are very active, with prices all that could be desired. There is a good demand for ash and hickory in small quantities. Oak is badly wanted, the heavier timbers being in best call. Spruce is much more active than during the summer and is being substituted quite extensively for other woods. Shingles and lath are scarce. Hemlock lath are almost out of the market and spruce lath are being substituted at good prices. The car shortage is becoming quite a serious problem again, so that orders of any considerable size that call for prompt delivery are being rejected, and sixty to ninety day orders are being booked for.

Buffalo.

Hardwood lumber moves well for the most part, and the fall trade is expected to improve steadily. Oak sells with all of its former readiness, plain leading as usual. There is a fair amount of it in yard here, so that some dealers at least are able to speak with pride of the good stocks they have on hand. It is a triumph for these dealers, for the territory that produces oak is very much hampered by fever quarantine and it will be a long time before the mills in that district are doing much business.

Chestnut is very active and has grown in favor all the season, taking the place of oak for many purposes. It promises to remain active right along. Ash sells well, but only white ash is to be found in much quantity, black and brown being picked up here and there, often going off before any more is located.

There is no stir yet in basswood, which has

been slow on account of overstock for some time. It was expected to move as the present season advanced, but it still takes an extra effort to sell it. Maple is going slower than formerly, for the same reason. Elm is scarce and high, birch following oak and doing well. Poplar seems to be doing better and cypress continues strong. Hemlock moves fast and shingles are going up.

Nashville.

Local lumbermen are much encouraged over the way in which fall business has opened up. Conditions now are more satisfactory than at a corresponding period last season and the outlook for the future is most rosy. The local supply of lumber is holding up well, better in fact than was expected at the present heavy rate of consumption. Mill men are getting the cut pretty well out of the river, although several big plants have a lot of sawing to do yet. Plain oak seems to be in greater demand than any other lumber. Quartered oak is not so brisk, but a good demand is noted for poplar, especially from eastern markets. Hardwoods are being bought briskly now for use in interior finishings for the many houses built during the summer.

Memphis.

There has been some improvement in the demand for hardwood lumber here within the past fortnight and business is slowly expanding. There is a notable gain in inquiries, which are developing into business in many instances, but not quite as rapidly as the majority of the trade wish. The export market is somewhat slow and there is not the usual outlet in that direction, but the domestic market shows healthy conditions, and this is reflected in the steady demand here.

The production of lumber during the past two weeks has shown some increase, but it is still considerably short of the average for this time of the year. There have been heavy rains and some mills have been interfered with by quarantine restrictions as well as by the yellow fever scare itself. This applies only to mills in the interior.

Coincident with the improvement in the demand, it is reported that there is a little gain in the amount of lumber available. The opinion is expressed by some that just as soon as the quarantine restrictions are removed, there will be an appreciable increase in the amount of lumber showing up at visible points. On the other hand there are lumbermen here who believe that, even if there is an increase in the amount of lumber available a little later, there will be such an impetus given to the demand by the removal of quarantine restrictions that the market will show even greater strength and certainly much more activity than recently displayed. There have been almost no buyers coming here for weeks because of the yellow fever scare, and when they are able to come, or are rather willing to come (for there is no danger even now) it is expected that their presence will be reflected in a larger volume of business than for some months.

Plain oak still sells very readily in all grades. There is not much available in dry stock, and those who are sold ahead are having some difficulty in getting enough to fill orders promptly. There is some improvement reported in quarter-sawn stock. Ash is in good demand, and there is a good movement in cypress. Both are rather scarce so far in this market. There is a slight improvement reported in gum and cottonwood, and further betterment is confidently predicted. The upper grades of cottonwood are very scarce. Poplar does not show much change, though there is considerable low-grade poplar passing into box manufacture in competition with cottonwood, which was almost entirely substituted for it only a few years ago.

Prevailing sentiment here is that there will be a good demand for lumber during the fall and early winter, and for this reason there is no disposition to press sales. On the other hand, prices are maintained with unusual firmness.

Cincinnati.

The hardwood situation in this market the past two weeks has been highly gratifying and it is the consensus of opinion that there will be a further steady improvement. Furniture manufacturers, who had been sounding the market for some time, were liberal purchasers, while agricultural implement makers and car builders took fairly heavy quantities. However, as for weeks, sash and door and interior finish factories furnished the readiest outlet for stocks. Building operations continued active and the outlook remains encouraging. There has also been a slight improvement in the demand from export sources, especially for high grade poplar. Commons have met with a fair call from domestic dealers, and with supplies not excessive, prices have been maintained on a very firm basis. Culls, however, have dragged and prices were again unsteady. Plain white oak has moved well and the same may be said for quartered and red oak. There was a stiff call for desirable grades of hickory and white ash, and in the latter wood difficulty was reported in getting No. 1 stock that is thoroughly dried. A good general inquiry prevailed for cypress and prices were well sustained. Chestnut was active enough to absorb the bulk of offerings at full figures. Cottonwood and gum displayed improving tendencies.

Chattanooga.

There is little change in the hardwood lumber situation in this section. Some of the hardwood lumbermen of this city do not believe that there is now any greater activity than there was six months ago, while others hold the opposite view. All agree that the general prosperity and remarkable activity in building throughout the country means that next year will be a record breaker in lumber circles. There are more inquiries now than there have been for several months, although many say that purchasers are buying in smaller lots than usual. The demand for plain and quartered oak is increasing, but the supply continues very short. Lumbermen here believe that consumers are waiting for a reduction in prices before they buy in large quantities, and also that a great many of the largest consumers are buying in the north and east. However, there seems to be no prospect of a reduction in the price of logs.

New Orleans.

A strong demand for plain oak and ash is the feature of the hardwood situation on the other side. Plain oak prices are high and a scarcity of dry stock is complained of. Exporters say that they have no trouble in getting a carload or two of stock, but it is almost out of the question to get large lots. An unlimited demand is reported for ash logs, and up to within the past week or so there has been a considerable movement of this stock for export, but since the recent advance in ocean rates shipments have been curtailed. Quartered oak prices are lower than is desirable, and there is no scarcity of dry stocks. Cottonwood is getting scarce and the movement is quieter, prices being unchanged. Plenty of gum is to be had in most grades and demand has improved somewhat, but prices are unchanged. Exporters report a satisfactory and constant increase in the call for tupelo gum. Poplar is quiet.

Rough staves are reported in fair demand, but calls for dressed stock are rare. Prices of rough and dressed staves keep pace with the demand.

The cypress market is reported in excellent condition, there being no falling off in the large volume of business that has been the feature of the summer trade. Prices are firm, the list being well maintained, and there is a prospect of an increase in the prices of some items that no distant date. Quarantines are not interfering with shipments or with orders, and there will be no interference from this source as the season is now well advanced and it will not be long before quarantines are raised.

Demand for bests is the feature of the cypress shingle situation. All the mills are behind, and this class of orders from fifteen to twenty days, and it is not unlikely that there will be an advance in the price of bests within the next thirty days. The advance, should it be made, will amount to about twenty-five cents per thousand. Prime and lower grade shingles are being handled promptly, there being good stocks of these grades on hand at the mills. There has been an advance of fifty cents per thousand in the price of lath in the past ten days, but the advance has in no way curtailed demand. The price of lath is now \$3, f. o. b. the mill. All the cypress mills are running at full capacity and some of them are still running at night, so as to have well assorted stocks when the fall trade shall open in full blast.

Ashland District.

Trade conditions in this vicinity, which have been above the average throughout the usual dull summer season, continue good, and a general expression is to the effect that a bigger fall demand is expected.

A representative of one of the largest manufacturing concerns in this section recently stated that he considered the outlook to be better than it has been in several years and that the manufacturers with stock to offer will reap a rich harvest. Building conditions in this section never were better and local planing mill operators are crowded beyond their various mill capacities.

Minneapolis.

The Northwest is a particularly good field for hardwood trade just now, and twin city wholesalers are highly pleased with conditions, except that they wish for an easier supply in some lines

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North American lumber prices have been dropping steadily since the late 1970s, and are now at their lowest level in 10 years. The price of a 2x4, for example, has fallen from \$14.00 to \$10.00. Why? The answer is simple. The lumber industry has been producing more than the market can absorb. In 1978, the industry produced 100 billion board feet of lumber. By 1982, it had increased that production to 120 billion board feet. In 1983, it produced 125 billion board feet. And in 1984, it produced 130 billion board feet. The industry has been producing more lumber than the market can absorb for several years now. The result is a glut of lumber on the market, and prices are falling. The lumber industry is now producing more lumber than the market can absorb, and prices are falling. The lumber industry is now producing more lumber than the market can absorb, and prices are falling. The lumber industry is now producing more lumber than the market can absorb, and prices are falling.

The character of orders received now indicates that many large consumers have allowed themselves to get well cleaned out of material and are now in a hurry for stock to keep running. This means a good factory trade for another month or more.

Flooting is a strong item, in the orders from country yards, which still come in fair quantity. Most of the country business is going out in mixed cars, and is comparatively small, but practically all the yards are taking some hardwood, and the aggregate of business is large. Wagon stock and floating together make up the bulk of it.

Building operations continue unusually active in the cities, and the sash and door factories are rushing out orders for special work in birch and oak interior finish. The city demand for flooring is also heavy.

Louisville.

The market for uppers and for low grades of poplar has been pretty good, but common has been a drag on the market for some time. Now, however, while some dealers here say that they do not see any marked improvement, others say that they have recently been able to sell No. 1 common at \$25.50, which is an advance of 50 cents over quotations made a few weeks ago. In other words, people who were quoted \$25 some time ago did not accept at that time, but later came back and placed orders on a raise of 50 cents, and this is what makes it look as if there were some chance of landing good times for common poplar.

In oak there is not much change to note in price, but there appears to be an increase in the volume of business, and indications point toward an active business for this fall and winter. The call for wagon stock and small dimensions in oak continues to be fairly active, and manufacturers continue to raise prices a little now and then. Although prices are not yet what they should be in some lines, the effort is a worthy one and will doubtless result in putting the business in better shape than ever before.

In cooperage, stock and the demand for whisky staves and heading is very active and the supply is fairly moderate, especially in heading. Much in the South has been hampered by rain so that the production has not been up to normal. When Cooper stopped this fall to lay in stocks for their winter run in whisky cooperage, he was disappointed that the supply was moderate in quantity, but of very high quality, very bursting, and many of the best of cooperage and other wood grades of oak stock are in fair supply. The demand is not as great for back cooperage which was better than it has been, there is plenty of material to supply the needs. In fact, the supply of cooperage has been demoralized all summer, and is just now beginning to come to life.

London.

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in support

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Liverpool.

Alfred Dabell & Co's late commercial says that with the exception of one or two articles, the lumber arrivals during the past month have been comparatively light. There is a better feeling generally and prices have an upward tendency. The arrivals of round southern oak have been moderate and prices remain unchanged. Small shipments of smooth prime Baltimore water logs would all readily find a satisfactory condition has been manifested in oak wagon planks. First quality have gone into consumption at full prices but only planks of the highest grade and of good specifications should be shipped.

The stock of medium and inferior grades are heavy and prices are low. The stock of medium and inferior grades of coffin planks is heavy and prices are low. Only strictly prime packs could be shipped. The arrivals of water lugs have been moderate but owing to heavy stocks prices are unsatisfactory. Only loads of prime quality could be shipped. The supply of water boards and poles have been heavy and prices are rather cheap. The demand for all types of lumber was slow during the first half of the year. The market for water lugs has been very poor and prices were lowered to a very low level.

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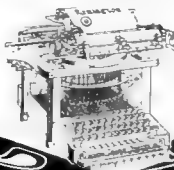
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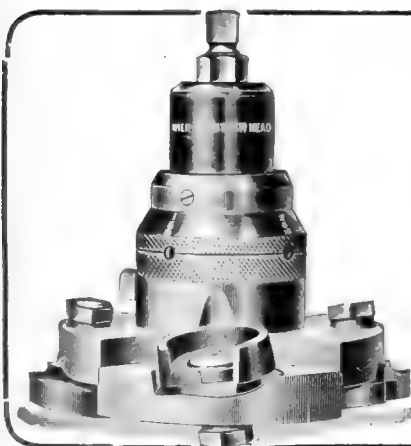
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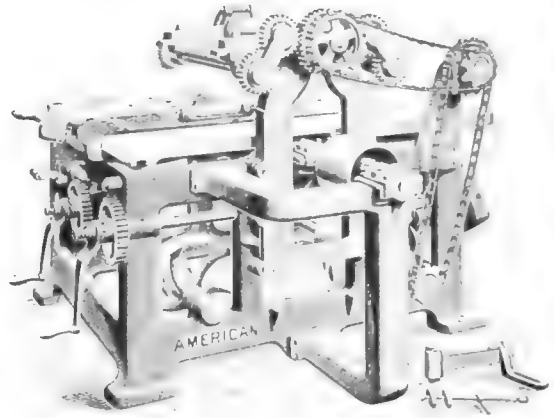


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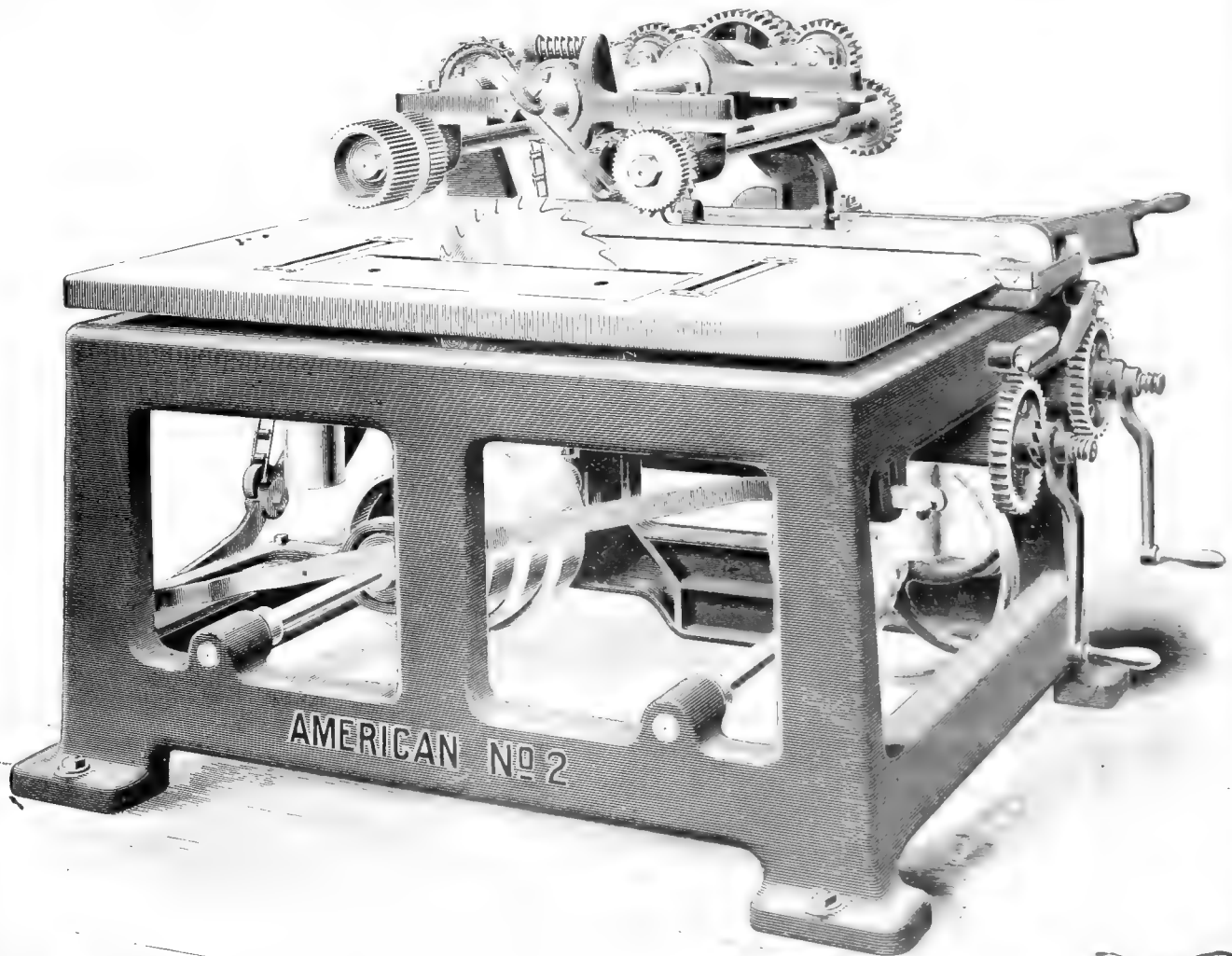
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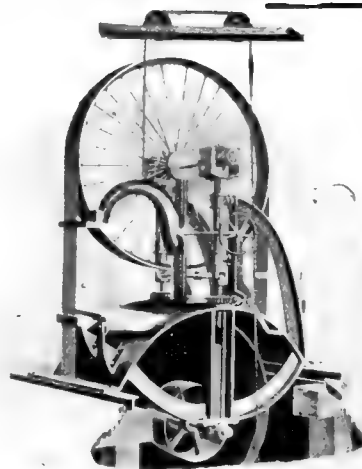
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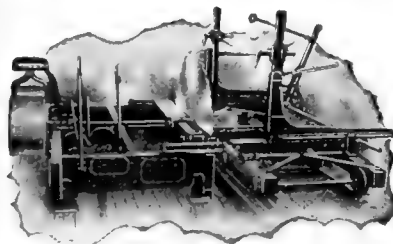


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The profits of a saw mill can readily be increased ten per cent by using a band mill instead of a rotary. The price of this mill with six foot wheels for saws eight inches wide is readily within the reach of all. It cuts smooth and perfect lumber and has a capacity of 25,000 feet to 35,000 feet per day. It runs with less expenditure of power than a rotary and puts only half as much of the log into saw dust as does the circular saw.

PHOENIX MFG. COMPANY,
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THE NEW BUCKEYE IMPROVED SAW MILL



Five sizes, stationary and portable. Has the essential points of a portable mill. Built on scientific principles. Quickly taken up and reset. Easy running. Feed changed in an instant while going through a log, from 3 to 5 in. No feed belts to slip and wear out. Sold on its merits. Also stationary and portable engines. Write for particulars and catalogue to

ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING CO., COLUMBIANA, OHIO



This Tool

of ponderous size, with its massive jaws of steel, is only one of the scores of wonderful and exact working tools in the great saw making plant of

E. C. ATKINS & CO.,

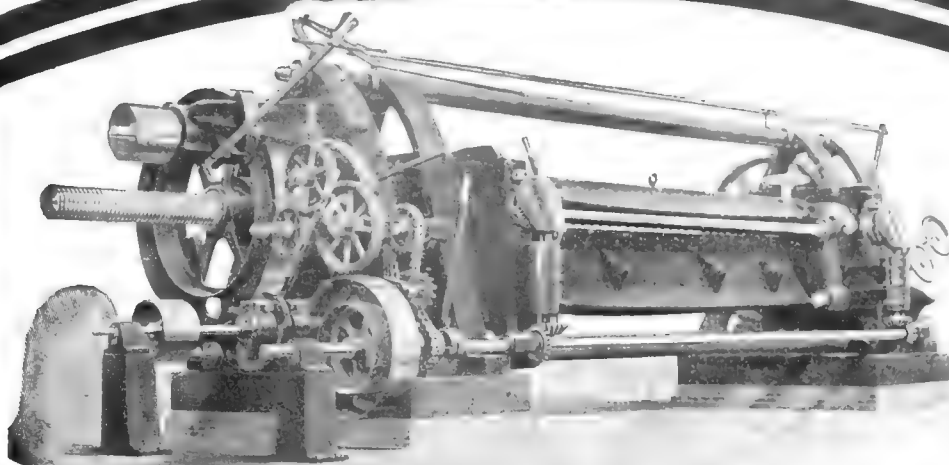
(INCORPORATED)

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

This tool punches circular saws to an exactness one with the other that a micrometer cannot measure, and is a part of the splendid system of "Infinite Pains" by reason of which : : : :

Atkins Saws Are Always Ahead

Our Saw and Saw Tool Catalogs Free for the Asking.



THE Coe Standard Rotary Veneer Cutter

Is the best for all purposes. With it you can cut any stock from the finest furniture veneer to heavy crate and box stock. It will cut equally well veneer 1-120 inch in thickness or 1-2 inch. It has 25% greater cutting capacity than any other machine. The COE Cutters are the heaviest built, averaging 33 1-3% more in weight than any others. This

means perfect stock, because there is no vibration, every pound of metal being distributed to produce the greatest strength and

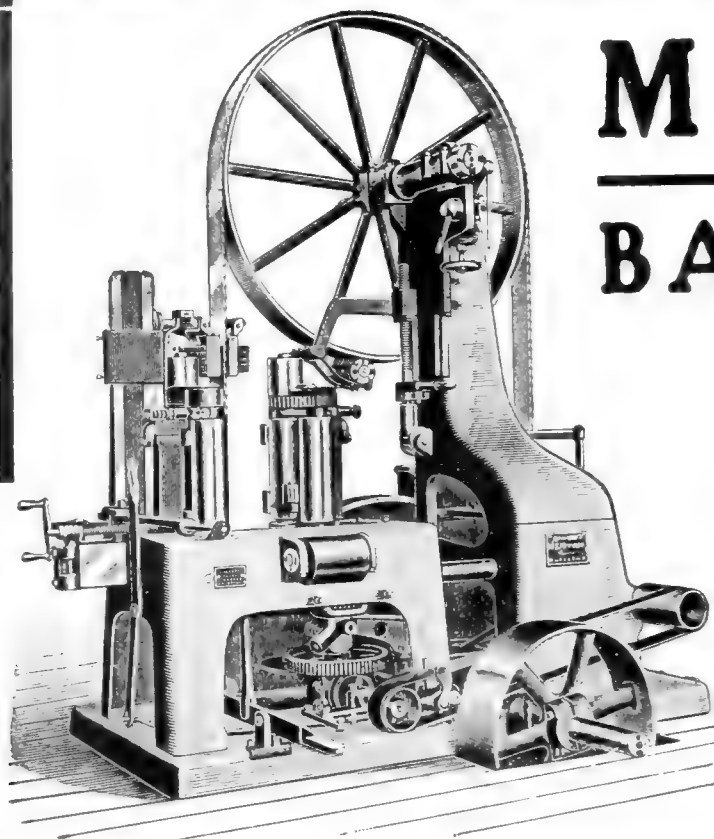
rigidity. Our machines have every known appliance for the rapid and economical production of veneer, and among them are many which can only be found on our cutters.

They are built in sixty different styles and sizes to handle any known timber and to cut any kinds of stock. We have over 1,500 of these machines in operation all over the world, and they have been twice awarded the **GRAND PRIZE** at international exhibitions. We carry all sizes in stock and can make immediate deliveries. If you are interested in veneer cutting or drying, write at once for our new catalog No. 5. It is the finest book on this subject ever issued.



THE COE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

105 BERNARD STREET
PAINESVILLE, OHIO



NEW STANDARD 60-INCH BAND-RESAW

MERSTON

NEW STANDARD 60-INCH

BAND-RESAW

An extra heavy, simply constructed and powerful machine, especially adapted to resawing green hardwood cants, unedged plank, or for medium to extra heavy planing mill resawing.

The Merston Company
SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

Illustrated Catalogue of Our Complete
Line of Band Resaws, Pony Band
Mills and Band Edgers on Request.

WOODS' WEDGE PLATEN for regulating the cut

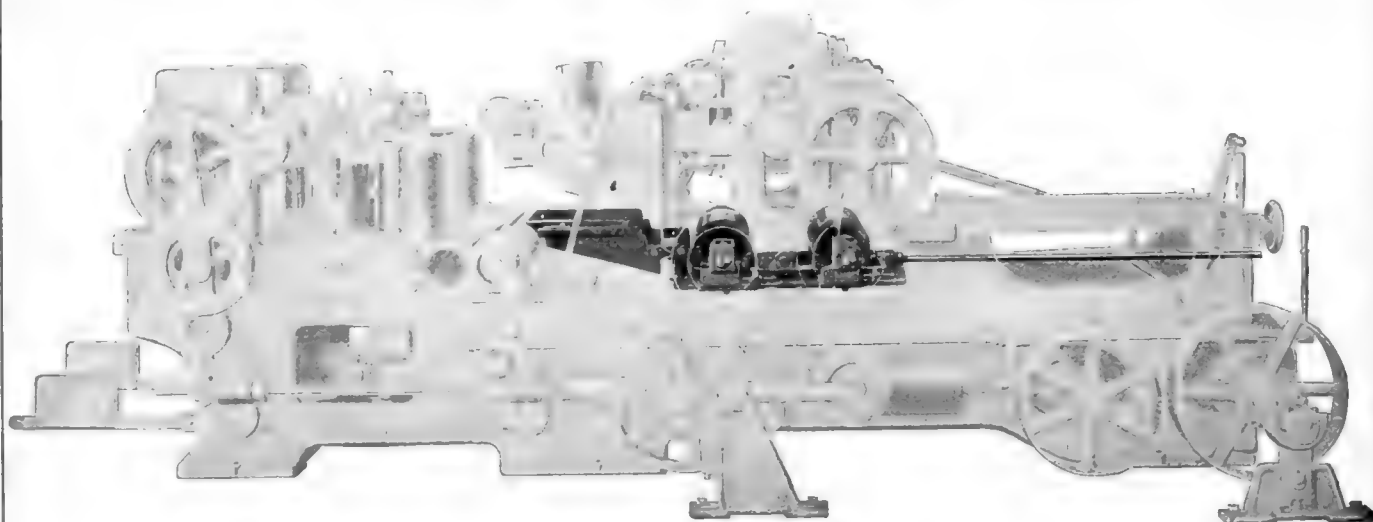
PATENTED

Especially valuable in a hardwood machine, where the stock is not uniform, which makes a difference in the amount of cut absolutely required to produce a true surface.

SAVES STOCK

MARKS THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT EMBODIED IN PLANING MACHINES

SAVES LABOR



SHOWING WEDGE PLATEN IN HEAVY MACHINE

S. A. WOODS MACHINE COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

SPECIALISTS IN WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

R. B. DUNSMORE, WESTERN MANAGER, 811 RAILWAY EXCHANGE, CHICAGO

W. H. DAWKINS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of Kentucky

Yellow Poplar

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY.

OUR stock for 1905 is sawed from the largest and finest Yellow Poplar Logs in the District, and from timber felled in 1904, insuring lumber free from sap stain and boring.

Four competing railroads entering our yards enables us to secure prompt car service and make quick shipments.

Wide and thick stock specialties.

We solicit your inquiries.

J. H. SCHOFIELD

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SCHOFIELD BROTHERS WHOLESALE LUMBER

Hardwoods a
Specialty.

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400 STYLES
ORNAMENTAL Hardwood Floors

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Southern Hardwoods

Cottonwood, Gum and Cypress a Specialty

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816 Real Estate Trust Building, PHILADELPHIA.

GENERAL LUMBER COMPANY HARDWOODS

HEMLOCK, YELLOW PINE.

BRUNSON BUILDING

COLUMBUS, OHIO

"ACORN BRAND" OAK AND BEECH FLOORING

The "Aristocrat" of Its Kind.

Made in Nashville, Tenn., the Home of Oak Flooring.

NASHVILLE HARDWOOD FLOORING COMPANY

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND **E. E. PRICE** BUYER AND EXPORTER OF

HARDWOODS
POPLAR and LOGS

I am always in the market for nice lots of dry and well manufactured lumber. I inspect at point of shipment. Correspondence solicited.

JOHNSON & KNOX — LUMBER CO.

312-313 Chamber of Commerce
Building, CHICAGO.

Wholesale Dealers In

NORTHERN & SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

FOR SALE.

250 M feet 6-1 inch Log Run Soft Elm
200 M feet 4-4 inch Common Yellow Cottonwood
50 M feet 3 inch C. and E. Soft Elm.
50 M feet 3 inch Log Run Soft Elm.
200 M feet 4-4 inch No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
100 M feet 4-4 inch No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak.
100 M feet 4-4 inch Log Run Poplar on grades.
250 M feet 4-4 inch Common Sap Gum

WE WANT.

3 inch Log Run Birch.
2 inch, 2½ inch and 3 inch 1st and 2nd Hard Maple.
1x12 and 1x14 Yellow Cottonwood Box Boards 12 feet.
1x13 to 1x17 Yellow Cottonwood Deck Boards 12 feet
4-4 inch Shipping Cull Gum.
4-4 inch 1st and 2nd Plain and Quartered Red and White Oak.



WISCONSIN



STEINMAN LUMBER COMPANY

MILWAUKEE : : : WISCONSIN

Wisconsin and Southern
HARDWOODS
MAHOGANY

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THICK MICHIGAN HARD MAPLE

Ingram Lumber Co.
WAUSAU, WIS.

BASSWOOD, BIRCH

*We will cut four million feet of each annually
::: Your inquiries and orders solicited :::*

Mill and Yards at INGRAM, WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN HARDWOOD LUMBER

We have a good assortment of Wisconsin Hardwood Lumber, but just now we specially wish to move

1 inch Common Plain Birch.
1 inch Common and Better Curly Birch.
2 inch Log Run Soft Elm.

On which we will name attractive prices for prompt shipments

R. CONNOR COMPANY,
General Office  **MARSHFIELD, WIS.**

Marshfield **VOLLMAR & BELOW** Wisconsin

BASSWOOD, BIRCH
and other Wisconsin Hardwoods

— Let us know what you are in the market for —

C. P. CROSBY, RHINELANDER, WIS.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Hard Maple a Specialty in all thicknesses from 1 inch to 4 inch.
Finest Birch in Wisconsin. Black Ash, Rock Elm.
Soft Elm, Red and White Oak.

DIFFICULT AND MIXED ORDERS A SPECIALTY

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, - - - WISCONSIN

Saw and Planing Mill at Atlanta, near Bruce Wis., on Soo Lines

Manufacturers

Wisconsin Hardwoods
PINE AND HEMLOCK

WRITE US FOR PRICES ON

1, 1½, 1½ AND 2 INCH PLAIN AND RED BIRCH. 1½ INCH RED BIRCH.
1 INCH NO. 1 AND NO. 2 BASSWOOD. RED BIRCH FLOORING.

NORTHERN STOCK

Hemlock
Birch
Basswood
Rock Elm
Soft Elm
Ash
Oak

SOUTHERN STOCK

Quartered White and Red
Oak
Plain White and Red Oak
Sycamore
Poplar
Cypress
Gum

PAGE & LANDECK LUMBER CO.

Wells Building - - - MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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GENERAL OFFICES: EAU CLAIRE, WIS. MILLS AT STANLEY, WIS.

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Wisconsin Hardwoods

CAREFUL GRADINGS PROMPT SHIPMENTS

SOFT ELM TRUNK SLATS A SPECIALTY

THE NASH LUMBER COMPANY

SHIPPING POINT

GLIDDEN, WISCONSIN

4-4 and 8-4 No. 2 Common BASSWOOD
4-4 and 8-4 No. 3 Common BASSWOOD

SHANAGOLDEN

WISCONSIN

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD
—DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF—
NORTHERN OHIO

THE ROBERT H. JENKS — LUMBER COMPANY

We have a Few Choice Lots of Stock—
All Dry—as follows:

20,000 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ Poplar Panels, 24 inch and up wide.
9,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Curly Poplar, 5 to 13 inch wide
75,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 to 23 inch wide.
15,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 to 19 inch wide.
15,000 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 inch and up wide
10,000 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 inch and up wide
2,000 feet 2 inch 1 and 2 Poplar, 18 inch and up wide.

15,000 feet 1 inch 1 and 2 Ash, 15 inch and up wide.
12,000 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch 1 and 2 Ash, 10 inch and up wide.

We have a good stock of Poplar—all grades and
thickness from $\frac{3}{8}$ to 4 inch thick. Quartered
Red and White Oak—all Grades.

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED.

Sound Wormy Chestnut a Specialty.

We want **LUMBER**
to buy

CYPRESS, POPLAR
AND HARDWOODS

Correspondence Solicited

The Central Lumber Co.

MARTIN-BARRISS COMPANY

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY
—AND FINE—
HARDWOODS

THE KING & BARTLES LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Northern and Southern
HARDWOODS

Send us your inquiries for 1-inch and thicker Birch. We
have a nice stock on hand, bone-dry. We have a good assort-
ment of 1-inch and thicker Winter-sawn Wisconsin Basswood.

We can name you attractive prices on Poplar. Send us
your inquiries.

Lumbermen, Attention!

If you own any timber or timber lands.
If you are contemplating buying or selling any timber or
timber lands.

If you want your stumpage accurately estimated.

If you want an exact survey or map of your property.

If you want advice in any logging or lumbering proposition.

Write to us and find out what we can do for you.

We send thoroughly reliable and practical engineers to all
parts of the country, and guarantee quick and accurate work.

C. A. Schenck & Co. DAVIDSON'S RIVER,
NORTH CAROLINA
Consulting Forest Engineers

—New—
HARDWOOD LUMBER
—Operations—

*We have been nine months build-
ing railroad, buildings, mill, etc.,
to cut our fine boundary of virgin
West Virginia timber located on
Twenty Mile at Vaughan, W. Va.
It is now ready. It is a dandy.
Think it is as good as any in the
United States. We solicit in-
quiries from anyone requiring
material cut from such timber.*

THE ADVANCE LUMBER CO.



INDIANA



WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

THE WOODS FOR
WHICH INDIANA
IS FAMOUS.

Quart'r'd White Oak

Plain White Oak

Quartered Red Oak

Plain Red Oak

White Ash

Poplar

Black Walnut

Cherry

Sycamore

Red Gum

Hickory

Beech

Maple

Veneers of

Indiana Hardwoods

D'HEUR & SWAIN LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

Our Specialty Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

LONG-KNIGHT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Quarter Sawed White and Red Oak a Specialty

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

MALEY & WERTZ

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Exporters of Hardwood Lumber

EVANSVILLE, IND.

NO. VERNON PUMP & LBR. CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Would Like to Figure on Your Hardwood Requirements

Send for Stock List

NORTH VERNON, IND.

PERRINE-ARMSTRONG CO.

Long Timber up to 60 feet—Hardwood Specialties

The largest Band Mill in Indiana.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. V. STIMSON

All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber Manufactured

HUNTINGBURG, IND.

CHARLES H. BARNABY

Manufacturer of Band Sawed Hardwoods

Quarter Sawed Indiana White Oak a Specialty

GREENCASTLE, IND.

S. BURKHOLDER LUMBER CO.

Indiana Hardwoods

If you want to buy or sell, write us.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD
DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF
PENNSYLVANIA

A. M. Turner Lumber Company

Everything in lumber. We buy hardwoods as well as sell them. If you have anything to offer, please submit same to us. : : :

LINEHAN LUMBER COMPANY

Hardwoods

SPECIALTIES--OAK
POPLAR AND CHESTNUT

Babcock Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PENNSYLVANIA
HARDWOODS

19,000,000 FEET ANNUALLY

LONG ON 6-4
HARD MAPLE

MILLS AND OFFICE
ASHTOLA, PA.

OAK POPLAR CHESTNUT

Our
Specialties

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURG, PA.

TENNESSEE STOCK National Hardwood Grading Rules Used

The Nicola Brothers Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run, or sold
on grade. Bone dry; band
sawed. Send your inquiries.

Flint, Erving & Stoner Co.

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LUMBER

Northern and Southern Hardwoods

FRAMES FOR HARDWOOD RECORD PORTRAIT SUPPLEMENTS,



Complete with backing, but without the glass, made from Flemish Oak, are to be had delivered by express, charges prepaid to any point east of the Missouri river, at 50 cents each; or at the HARDWOOD RECORD office, at 30 cents each.

Prepay orders with 2 cent stamps or postal notes, addressed,

HARDWOOD RECORD, 355 Dearborn St., CHICAGO



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PAUL JOHNSON

MANUFACTURER OF

Michigan Hardwood

And Hemlock Lumber—Cedar Products.

Following Stock Offered for Prompt Shipment

750 M 4 4 25' M 5 4 and 6' M 8 4 No. 2 C. & B. Maple
350 M 4 4 60 M 5 4 and 60 M 8 4 No. 3 Maple.
150 M 4 4 50 M 5 4 and 40 M 8 4 select C. & B. end-piled White Maple
160 M 4 4 and 75 M 8 4 No. 2 C. & B. Birch.
50 M 4 4 10' M 5 4 No. 2 C. & B. Basswood
75 M 4 4 60 M 8 4 No. 2 C. & B. Soft Gray Elm
160 M 4 4 No. 2 C. & B. Beech.
50 M 4 4 No. 3 Common Birch.
40 M 4 4 No. 3 Common Gray Elm.
25 M 4 4 and 10 M 5 4 No. 3 Common Basswood
1 small cargo White and Norway Pine 4 4 and 8 4
1 cargo 4 4 and 8 4 Hemlock

Car and Cargo Shipments. THOMPSON, MICH.

DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.

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Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
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Correspondence invited on all hardwoods.

The Mud Lake Lumber Co.

RABER, MICH.

Manufacturers
of

Hardwoods and Hemlock

Birch Our Specialty.

THE SICKLESTEEL LUMBER COMPANY

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OUR SPECIALTIES—OAK TABLE TOPS Plain and Quartered, BIRCH LUMBER All
Thickness and Grades, CHESTNUT, ELM, BASSWOOD and GUM.

Write us for prices.



J. S. GOLDIE

Cadillac,

::

Michigan.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS FOR SEPTEMBER

100 M feet Birch and Basswood, 60 M feet Ash cull,
50 M feet Cherry, and 200 M feet Ash and Elm for
rail shipment. 120 M feet 1" to 3" Maple, largely
thick, on dock at Cheboygan.

SOFT ELM AND ROCK ELM

—FOR SALE BY—

The R. G. Peters Salt & Lumber Co.

EASTLAKE, - - - - - MICHIGAN

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

—BOYNE CITY—

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE
and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY

PROMPT SHIPMENTS

RAIL OR CARGO

There's but one way to make and maintain a
reputation in the lumber business—deliver
the goods. It costs like smoke at times, but
pays in the long run. The HARDWOOD REC-
ORD is proving this to its patrons right along.

W. M. H. WHITE AND COMPANY

—BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN—

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

HARDWOODS

MAPLE, SOFT AND ROCK ELM, BASSWOOD, BIRCH, BEECH AND HEMLOCK, CEDAR POSTS AND TIES

—ANNUAL CAPACITY—

30,000,000 FEET OF LUMBER :: 10,000,000 CEDAR SHINGLES

RAIL OR WATER SHIPMENTS CARGO SHIPMENTS A SPECIALTY

GRAND RAPIDS

LEADING HARDWOOD LUMBER MARKET
OF MICHIGAN

REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURERS OF
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HARDWOODS

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**NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN
HARDWOODS**

Hardwood Flooring, Crating Stock, Kiln Drying

Mills and Office: GODFREY AVE. AND CURVE ST.

Thompson Lumber Co.
LIMITED

**WE WANT PLAIN RED OAK
AND QUARTERED WHITE OAK
FOR SALE**

Complete Stocks of
Michigan Elm, Birch, Ash and Basswood

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern **Hardwood Lumber**

MAIN OFFICE:

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DENNIS BROS.

Manufacturers of

**Hardwood Lumber and
Perfect Maple Flooring**

We Wish to Move at
Once of 1904 Stock:

35,000 ft	4 1/2" Maple No 20	100 M ft	4 1/2" Maple No 20
365,000	" " " "	100 M ft	4 1/2" Maple No 20
40,000	" " " "	100 M ft	4 1/2" Maple No 20
221,500	" " " "	100 M ft	4 1/2" Maple No 20
70,000	" " " "	100 M ft	4 1/2" Maple No 20
50,000	" " " "	100 M ft	4 1/2" Maple No 20

Main Office: 205-209 Michigan Trust Co. Bldg.

J. F. Quigley Lumber and Land Co.

We carry Complete Stock, all Kinds, Grades
and Thicknesses in our Grand Rapids yards.

MIXED CARS AND PROMPT SHIPMENTS SPECIALTIES

WAGNER & ANGELL

WANTED

Oak, Elm, Ash, Birch, Bass, Hemlock and Pine Lumber and Lath.

FOR SALE

All of the above items and Red Cedar, Redwood and White Cedar, Shingles
and Posts

VAN KEULEN & WILKINSON LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

HARDWOOD LUMBER and CRATING STOCK

FOR SALE

Complete Stocks of Michigan Hardwoods—Maple, Beech, Birch,
Elm, Ash and Basswood.

Beech --- Birch --- Maple

WE HAVE ALL THICKNESSES

LONGFELLOW & SKILLMAN LUMBER CO.

Correspondence Solicited. Our Motto: "Prompt Shipments."

**GIBBS & HALL, MANUFACTURERS
Hardwood Lumber**

WE DESIRE TO MOVE THIS DRY STOCK AT ONCE

200 M ft 4 1/2" Maple 1st and 2nd 100 M ft 4 1/2" Maple No 20 & B
200 M ft 8 1/2" Maple No 20 & B 100 M ft 4 1/2" Maple No 20 & B
Choice cut 1 1/2" Birch all grades 20 M ft 4 1/2" Maple No 20 & B

QUOTATIONS MADE PROMPTLY.

TRADE



MARK.

If You Are Seeking a Location for a Sawmill or Wood
Working Factory, or for Timber or Coal Lands.

The line of the Tennessee Central R. R. offers the finest
opportunities in the South for the investor or manufacturer.
It is a new line, running through a rich and undeveloped
country accessible by rail to all parts of the United States.
The section is especially rich in hardwoods.

For further information, address

T. A. ROUSSEAU, Chief Clerk Traffic Department.

The Gentleman Farmer

It's a nice thing to have a little farm, to see the fruit grow on when summer comes and it's a lot of fun to have a few acres of land and something that increases in value every year. Let me tell you about the four-acre plot of the east shore of Lake Michigan with the possibility of 100 acres that you can, if you so desire, purchase. Many of our customers have purchased.

**H. F. MOELLER, G. P. A., PERE MARQUETTE R. R.,
DETROIT, MICH.**

Ann Arbor Railroad and Car Ferry Line

Direct Route from the West and Northwest to the East and South via MANITOWOC, WIS., KEWAUNEE, WIS., MENOMINEE, MICH., and MANISTIQUE, MICH., across Lake Michigan via Frankfort. Passenger fares lower than via any rail route.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE FOR LUMBER SHIPPERS.

A. ALLISON, Commercial Agent, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
J. L. MOONEY, Acting Commercial Agent, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
W. H. BENNETT, General Freight Agent, Toledo, Ohio.
J. J. KIRBY, General Passenger Agent, Toledo, Ohio.

ST. LOUIS, MO. HARDWOOD DEALERS

THE LARGEST HARDWOOD LUMBER MARKET IN THE WORLD.

Eighty Million Feet
Dry Stock Piled
in St. Louis yards
ready for immediate
shipment.

Ash,
Birch, Red and White
Cherry
Cottonwood
Cypress
Gum, Red and Tupelo
Hickory
Mahogany
Poplar
Red Oak, Plain and Quartered
White Oak Plain and Quartered
Walnut

The St. Louis whole-
sale dealers invite
correspondence with
manufacturers and
consumers of all
varieties of Hard-
wood Lumber.

THE BONSAK LUMBER COMPANY

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

A. J. LANG

Hardwoods Only

Specialty: WAGON STOCK

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Foot of Angelica Street

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS. Air-dried

MOSSBERGER-O'REILLY LUMBER CO.

Office: Main and Chambers Streets

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Chas. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lbr. Co.

Largest Manufacturers and Buyers of all Kinds of Lumber.

RED GUM OUR SPECIALTY. Office and Yards: 148 Carroll Street

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Hall Street between Branch and Dock

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Wholesale Yard Dealers

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MASSENGALE LUMBER COMPANY

Office and Yards, 2500 N. Main Street

Specialties: QUARTERED RED and WHITE OAK and POPLAR

THE F. H. SMITH COMPANY

Commercial Building

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WALDSTEIN LUMBER COMPANY

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HARDWOOD LUMBER DEALERS

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET
IN THE WORLD

REPRESENTATIVE

HARDWOOD DEALERS

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HARDWOOD LUMBER134 Monroe Street
CHICAGOWe are buyers of both Northern
and Southern Hardwoods**HAYDEN & LOMBARD**

Want to Buy for Prompt Shipment

100 M feet 1 1/2" log run Birch resawed, green or dry
 100 M feet 2, 2 1/2, 3 or 4" 1s and 2s White Oak,
 green or dry.
 100 M feet 2 1/2" and 3" x 5 1/4" White Oak Reaches
 green or dry
 100 M feet Poplar Box Boards regular widths, also
 15" to 17" dry.
 100 M feet Freight Car Material White Oak.
 1000 M Street Car and Standard Railway Ties, White
 Oak and mixed.
 50 M feet 1 x 13 to 17" 12, 14 and 16" Cottonwood Box
 Boards.
 50 M feet 1 x 8 and 10" - 10 to 16" 1s & 2s Basswood
 1000 M feet 2" Yellow Pine and Norway Car Decking.

511 RAILWAY EXCHANGE

CHICAGO

NATIONAL LUMBER MFG. CO.

1019 ASHLAND BLOCK

Manufacturers
of . . .

Southern Hardwoods

Oak, Poplar, Hickory, Ash, Cottonwood, Gum, Etc.

BAND MILLS } Smithfield, W. Va.
 } Jackson, Ala.CIRCULAR MILLS } Kentucky
 } Tennessee**W. O. KING & COMPANY**

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HARDWOOD LUMBER

LOOMIS STREET BRIDGE

I AM IN THE MARKET TO BUY HARDWOOD LUMBERCan handle the cut of one or two good mills
on a cash basis. Send me your stock list.**CHAS. DARLING**

Room 409. Merchants' Loan and Trust Building.

**Hardwood
Board Rules**FOR
HARDWOOD
LUMBERMEN

Best Goods—Prompt Shipment.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO THE

HARDWOOD RECORD, 355 Dearborn Street.

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F. R. CRANE & COMPANY

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWOOD LUMBER

OFFICE AND YARDS: 440-462 N. BRANCH ST.

Will pay cash for all kinds of Hardwood Lumber as dry stock, and make inspection
at point of shipment if desired. Send Us Your Stock List.**CLARENCE BOYLE LUMBER CO.**

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**HARDWOODS
YELLOW PINE
and CYPRESS**

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CRANDALL & BROWN

WHOLESALE

HARDWOOD LUMBER

YELLOW PINE AND CYPRESS

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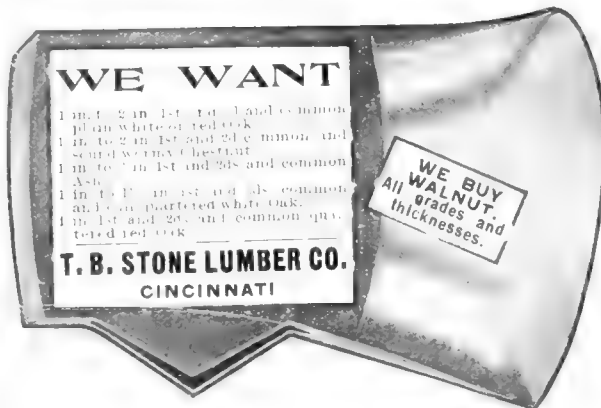
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ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES

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Stock All Band Sawed,
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Hardwood Record

Tenth Year.
Semi-monthly.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 10, 1905.

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Single Copies, 10 Cents.

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We have some Hard Maple; 5/4 and thicker Poplar; wormy Chestnut; some good Chestnut; 4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 select Spruce; and some 1x4 Hemlock sound strips.

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Three Inch
Soft Elm

"The
"Thick
"Maple
"Folks."

All Michigan
Hardwoods

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Matched and Jointed Maple Flooring.
16 inch and 18 inch Michigan White Cedar Shingles.

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75,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
18,000 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
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19,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
30,000 ft. 2 1/2 and 3 in. firsts and seconds.

150,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
80,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
40,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
22,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.
20,000 ft. 2 1/2 and 3 in. No. 1 common.
12,000 ft. 4/4 cull.

QUARTERED RED OAK.
14,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
18,000 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.

8,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.
5,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
38,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
12,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
7,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
3,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.

PLAIN WHITE OAK.
80,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
7,500 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
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22,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
8,000 ft. 10/4 firsts & seconds.
16,000 ft. 12/4 firsts & seconds.
127,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
20,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
30,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
50,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.
8,500 ft. 10/4 No. 1 common.
12,000 ft. 12/4 No. 1 common.

ALL THICKNESSES IN CULL POPLAR, ASH, CHESTNUT.

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31,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
24,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 common.
14,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
29,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.

ASH.

1 car 4/4 firsts & seconds.
3,000 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
15,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.
20,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
7,000 ft. 10/4 firsts & seconds.
7,000 ft. 12/4 firsts & seconds.

4,000 ft. 16/4 firsts & seconds.
50,000 ft. 4/4 common.
2,000 ft. 5/4 common.
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15,000 ft. 8/4 common.

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80,000 ft. 4/4 firsts & seconds.
42,000 ft. 5/4 firsts & seconds.
17,000 ft. 6/4 firsts & seconds.
58,000 ft. 8/4 firsts & seconds.
3,000 ft. 10/4 firsts & seconds.
17,000 ft. 12/4 firsts & seconds.
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90,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 common.
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18,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 common.
31,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 common.
12,000 ft. 10/4 No. 1 common.
8,000 ft. 12/4 No. 1 common.

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Maple Flooring, Oak Timbers and Wagon Stock

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AT OLD PRICES

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MISSISSIPPI VALLEY COTTONWOOD

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MEMPHIS YARD

Ash	1,036,300 feet
Quartered White Oak...	48,500 "
Plain White Oak.....	111,000 "
Quartered Red Oak.....	183,200 "
Plain Red Oak.....	82,500 "
Cypress	498,000 "
Cottonwood	240,000 "
Poplar	359,500 "

SELMA YARD

Poplar	598,500 feet
Bay Poplar.....	545,500 "
Red Gum	38,200 "
Cypress	420,500 "

BERCLAIR YARD

Cypress	350,000 feet
---------------	--------------

DELL YARD

Plain Red Oak	350,000 feet
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"DEFIANCE" WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS OF
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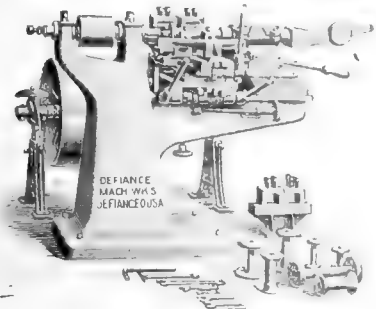
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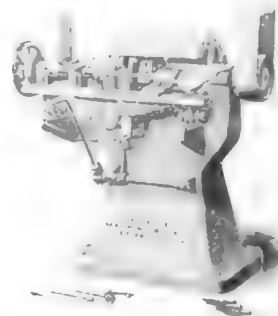
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RAILROAD TIES

We manufacture all the lumber we sell from original forest timber.
Therefore the lengths and widths are good. All logs are manufactured
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ROCK MAPLE FLOORING
WELLS, DELTA COUNTY, MICHIGAN

We own an extensive hardwood forest area, railroads, sawmills and the largest and best equipped flooring factory in the world. Let us make you quotations

OCTOBER STOCK LIST

MAPLE		BIRCH		BASSWOOD	
1 in.	2,000,000 ft.	1 in.	500,000 ft.	1 in.	300,000 ft.
1 1/4 "	100,000 "	1 1/2 "	100,000 "	1 1/4 "	30,000 "
1 1/2 "	400,000 "	2 "	100,000 "	1 1/2 "	50,000 "
2 "	1,000,000 "	2 1/2 "	50,000 "	2 "	75,000 "
2 1/4 "	200,000 "	3 "	75,000 "	3 "	4,000 "
2 1/2 "	500,000 "	ROCK ELM		GRAY ELM	
3 "	500,000 "	2 in.	25,000 ft.	1 in.	300,000 ft.
4 "	400,000 "	2 1/4 "	50,000 "	1 1/2 "	200,000 "
BEECH		WHITE MAPLE		ASH	
1 in.	500,000 ft.	End Piled		1 in.	500,000 ft.
1 1/4 "	250,000 "	1 in.	100,000 ft.		
1 1/2 "	400,000 "	1 1/2 "	20,000 "		
2 "	100,000 "	2 "	50,000 "		
2 1/2 "	200,000 "				

KELLEY LUMBER & SHINGLE CO., Traverse City, Mich.

Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring,
Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

Vol. XX.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 10, 1905.

No. 12.

Hardwood Record

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month

By The **HARDWOOD COMPANY**

HENRY H. GIBSON

President

FRANK W. TUTTLE

Sec.-Treas.

OFFICES:

Sixth Floor Ellsworth Bldg., 355 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

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General Market Conditions.

The demand for hardwood lumber during the last fortnight has improved everywhere in the United States, even in Chicago.

Plain oak in both white and red still remains an easy leader of demand. From the scarcity of the plain varieties there is an increased call for quarter sawed oak.

The good end of both gum and cottonwood dry stock is truly well sold, and prices are firm. The same may be said of aspen.

The minor varieties of southern hardwoods are all well sorted up to green stock.

The cypress demand is unprececedated in the history of this wood. Sales now are of set up to green stock.

In northern hardwoods black ash and rock elm are practically out of the market, as nearly all the dry stock of both varieties is exhausted. The call for gray elm, basswood and birch, while not as active as some other varieties of hardwoods, has increased to an extent where prices are held very firmly.

Extensive buying of milk maple by the flooring factories has exhausted the greater part of the surplus in first barrels. Thick maple is still somewhat of a drug on the market, although the sales of the last two weeks have helped materially to strengthen the situation.

Increasing furniture sales and the demand for slating and basket material is still keeping the veneer plants very busy and good.

The hardwood flooring trade is extremely active. The wants are all busy, and there seems to be an increasing demand for both maple and oak flooring to complete the numerous large commercial structures being erected in all the chief business centers of the country.

While there is nothing immediately indicating a strengthening situation, there are prospects that the export trade will very soon exhibit an increase in strength.

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Uniform Terms of Sale.

The Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association at its annual meeting at Milwaukee, Sept. 19, made an important addition to the uniform terms of sale agreement which has previously been adopted by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association and several other associations handling lumbering woods. The original uniform terms of sale agreement endorsed by this association provides that every order is taken subject to the following conditions:

It is subject to approval by the general office of the association, and no order shall be made for a quantity of shipment exceeding the limits of a single order. Prices quoted are for estimated freight to your station and actual freight charges as shown by the freight receipts are to be deducted therefrom from the price of invoice. Original freight receipts shall be accepted as evidence of actual amount of freight.

The bill for lumber and loading freight is payable 30 days, and is subject to a discount of 2 per cent if paid within 15 days from the date of invoice.

If paid after 15 days and before 30 days a discount of 1 per cent will be allowed, and no discount will be taken after 30 days from the date of the invoice.

Remittances must be made free of charges. Exchange will be charged to your account. Accounts are subject to sight draft, with cost of collection if not paid at maturity.

It can be not received within 10 days from date of shipment, and you desire to take 2 per cent discount, remit the amount of the bill, less the term of freight which can be estimated.

Notice of payment of invoice by check or draft shall be taken as receipt of the shipment and subject to make corrections of quantities and quality of the goods thereon.

Drafts on New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities will be accepted.

The association transfers the title to the goods when they are received by the buyer, and the buyer is responsible for the goods.

This order is accepted by the association, and the association is responsible for the goods.

The association is responsible for the goods, and the buyer is responsible for the goods.

The association is responsible for the goods, and the buyer is responsible for the goods.

The association is responsible for the goods, and the buyer is responsible for the goods.

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the amount of demurrage, if any (resulting on account of the delay) is to be paid by each party in inverse ratio as the award to each is to the total amount in dispute.

From the hardwood lumberman's standpoint this change in the union's position is an agreement, as endorsed by the building wood associations, is not only essential, but, it strikes the HARDWOOD RECORD, as an entirely sound and just proposition.

Regarding the Hardwood Record.

The number of the HARDWOOD RECORD concludes the tenth year, the twentieth volume, of its existence.

It is submitted that this paper, under its present management, has rarely resorted to self-laudation, but on the presumption that readers are somewhat interested in a recital of the details of the paper's progress after being their favorite trade paper, indulgence is craved to the following statements:

Up to March 1 last this publication had a somewhat precarious existence, and had succeeded in achieving no financial surplus, but had acquired a fair circulation as trade paper circulation goes. During the first six months, under the present management, the paid circulation of the HARDWOOD RECORD was a little more than doubled, and during the last three months the paper has shown a gain in paid subscriptions of a little in excess of one hundred weekly. This accretion in circulation bids fair to continue indefinitely.

In the meantime the advertising patronage of the paper was considerably more than doubled in the first six months of 1905, and is still gaining steadily issue by issue.

These conditions are extremely flattering, as indicative that the management has succeeded in building a newspaper that appeals to the interest of people interested in the hardwood industry.

The circulation and business of the paper are coming from many factories, manufacturers of lumber, railroad ties, posts and poles, vehicle stock, mill saws, lumber, hardwood flooring, veneers, interior finish, furniture, stoves and organs, refrigerators, agricultural implements, wagons, carriages, automobiles, collies, railroad cars, street cars and trolleys, from hardwood stumpage owners, hardwood, lumber jobbers and retailers, and dealers in foreign woods and buyers of American woods abroad. In fact, the paper is finding business among practically every line interested in the products of the American hardwood forest.

The publishers of the HARDWOOD RECORD have endeavored to make the paper the exponent of the American hardwood industry as a whole, and under no circumstance the organ of any particular faction of this trade. They have attempted to print a newspaper that should cover details of subjects of absolute value to the various diverse interests involved, and to make a publication that should be accurate, authoritative and impartial. While the HARDWOOD RECORD is the only paper published exclusively in the interests of the American hardwood industry, the publishers do not presume upon this isolated position, but desire to make it a publication worthy the perusal of every individual in the industry. In this connection they wish to extend their sincere thanks for the support that has been accorded the HARDWOOD RECORD by the majority of manufacturers, dealers and consumers. While the paper during 1905 has shown manifest improvement over any previous year of its history, it will be the aim as it progresses to make each issue better than the last. The publishers would bespeak the continued interest of their clients in this effort, and invite suggestions and criticisms from every reader.

From the hundreds of complimentary letters and newspaper articles that have been received during the last few months concerning the HARDWOOD RECORD, the following are reproduced with thanks to their authors:

FROM MICHIGAN'S FOREMOST LUMBERMAN.

SAGINAW, Sept. 23, 1905.—My Dear Mr. Gibson: "The Prophecy of the Tree" is fine, measured by the highest standard. Not for a long time have I read so good a bit of present-day verse with construction and thought so ably fitted to the subject. For it and for the artistic proof of the "Man with the Axe," most sincere thanks. With congratulations to Mrs. Gibson for her splendid production. ARTHUR HILL.

FROM THE TOLEDO BLADE.

Trade papers, as a general thing, are interesting only to

the particular class of people for whom they are prepared. A notable exception to this rule is the HARDWOOD RECORD of Chicago, owned and edited by H. H. Gibson, recognized all over the country as one of the highest authorities on matters pertaining to his special field.

While the RECORD is devoted to the hardwood interests, it has a number of other ably conducted departments that appeal strongly to the layman. Mr. Gibson displays remarkable enterprise in his efforts to broaden the scope of his excellent paper, which, by the way, is steadily growing in circulation and influence.

In the current number he has as a supplement an admirable wash drawing, done by Robert L. Stearns, a lumberman by trade but an artist by taste and inclination. Mrs. Gibson, whose literary attainments are well known in Toledo, has contributed a poem to accompany the drawing, dedicating it to the artist. The picture and text are herewith reproduced by the courtesy of the RECORD.

FROM THE LEADER OF THE RHODE ISLAND TRADE.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 8, 1905.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We consider your valuable paper the best adapted for our uses of all the lumber papers published. Enclosed find our check for renewal of subscription.—L. H. GAGE LUMBER COMPANY.

FROM THE SAGINAW EVENING NEWS.

The HARDWOOD RECORD, in its last issue, has a supplement consisting of a duotone gravure of Hon. Arthur Hill which is a work of art. The RECORD also contains an excellently written sketch of Mr. Hill's work in the lumber industry—just such an article as might be expected from the pen of H. H. Gibson, the editor of the publication.

FROM THE MANAGER OF A BIG KENTUCKY ENTERPRISE.

ROBBINS, KY., Aug. 9, 1905. Dear Mr. Gibson: The way your paper is edited does you great credit. We really prefer it to the ——. It is more readable and more concise and hits the bill exactly. KENTUCKY LUMBER & VENEER COMPANY, F. H. Enright, Manager.

FROM AN EMINENT PROFESSOR OF FORESTRY.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Sept. 21, 1905. My Dear Mr. Gibson: Allow me to thank you most cordially for the really handsome and complete report of our forestry meeting at Grand Rapids. It is the best thing ever done by any technical paper on a similar occasion, and I sincerely hope that the benefit of your effort for Michigan will at least in small measure redound to the good of your valuable paper. F. H. ROTH, Prof. of Forestry, U. of M.

FROM THE TRADE PRESS LIST, BOSTON.

While Editor Henry H. Gibson is not attempting to make the HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill., revolutionary in any respect, it stands in a class entirely by itself, and is being conducted on lines which seem just and to the advantage of the majority of the hardwood lumber dealers of this country. We think Mr. Gibson should feel encouraged in the belief that his ideas of what a trade paper should be, though radical, are sensible ones. Since his purchase of the paper, last January, both the paid subscriptions and the advertising patronage more than doubled within the first six months.

FROM THE EMINENT BANKER-FORESTER OF GRAND RAPIDS.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Sept. 16, 1905. Dear Gibson: That was a splendid report of our forestry meeting and a fine portrait of Mr. Hill, a most worthy tribute to a most worthy man. I thank you for all you have done and for what you are doing so well for our cause.—CHAS. W. GARFIELD.

A Good Move.

An added indication of intelligent fidelity to the best interests of the hardwood trade of this country on the part of the National Hardwood Lumber Association is manifested by a recent action of the board of managers. It is alleged that a member of the association has been expelled for irregular commercial transactions. It is also rumored that several others are on the carpet with good prospects that their membership in the association will be taken away from them.

When lumber associations reach a point where they have the courage to thus summarily expel members for irregularities in business transactions, it speaks well for them, and is a forcible example to other members who might possibly fall into questionable commercial lines, did not the fear of such justice stare them in the face. As a matter of fact the fear of being found out has much more force in the average business transaction than the still small voice of conscience.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

Everyday Philosophy.

I'm not at all the sort of man
That loves to stew and fret;
I want to get the best I can,
And that I always get.
It's quite a fine philosophy
In case of a rebuff:
If I can do no better, why,
I'll do with good enough.

CHICAGO NEWS.

She Wasn't On.

Said "She" to "I," "I'm not here," ere we part,
Believe me, I'm not; you have a wife and
a boying girl.
A heart that beats for me?
"Great Scott!" "I'm laden murmured, bereft,
"I'm good as that."
"I wish the girl was so decollete as that."
"Well, if I

What Ails You?

When I feel dejected to-morrow and care
And feel that your troubles behind you
Will be a thing of the past, and that dates to date,
And I'm not a thing of the past, that it blinds you
When I'm a riot of rhythmic rhymes
And nothing is stable or wanting,
When I'm a thing of the past, that it blinds you
On the point of your nose, are you
Wish that I were your drink?

Road to Success.

The road to success
is often over the ruins
of another man's fail-
ure.

Good Intentions.

Good intentions
rarely add to a man's
income.

Which?

It's easier for lots
of people to be poor
than to be honest.

Time for the Truth.

When a man comes
home after 2 A. M.
he might as well tell
the truth, for after
that hour his wife
won't even believe the
clock.

The Truth.

The only things it
pays to own are those
you don't owe for.

Don't.

Look not upon the
city when the country
lumberman is painting
it red.

Uncertain.

There is no telling
where a sinner will
land when he begins
to monkey with hard-
wood inspection rules.

Easy If He Had Known.

If Knabenshue had
made the frame work
of his air ship of oak,
he would have had no
difficulty in climbing
the air.

Quick Action.

It is wonderful how quickly a case of dys-
pepsia can transform an optimist into a pes-
simist.

Regulation Way.

Wise men admire clever women, but they
usually marry silly ones.

Sure Thing.

The quickest way to acquire a knowledge
of human nature is to loan your friends
money.

Isn't It True?

While brown is a rest on the fair shade,
it's an awful bad rest on the morning after.

An Ingrate.

An ingrate may be described as a man
who refuses to laugh at your stories when you
are laying his dream.

Experience.

Few people realize what a good teacher ex-
perience is until they get too old to learn.

Notice It.

The only time a
woman fails to gain
her point is when she
attempts to sharpen a
lead pencil.

An Art.

The faculty of mak-
ing a long story short
is the art of a pleas-
ing conversationalist.

No Regret.

It isn't the things a
man doesn't say that
ever cause him regret.

Advice.

If a man took all
the advice he gets con-
cerning the proper
way to run his busi-
ness he would be a
star in any lunatic
asylum.

Retribution.

While one man may
break a horse, the
horse gets even by
breaking a hundred
men on the race track.

Hope for Them.

There is always
hope for a fool or a
hardwood lumberman
who minds his own
business.

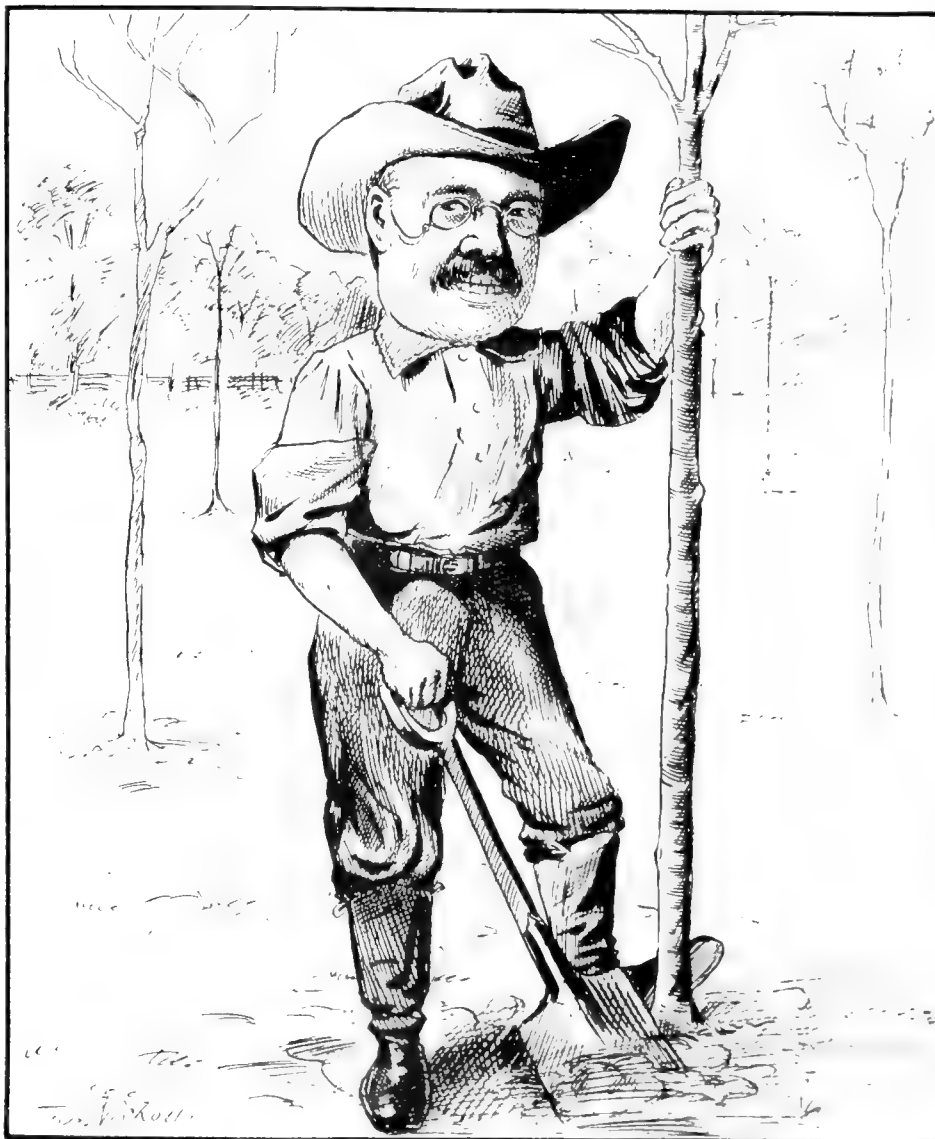
Did You?

Did you ever notice
that all the happy
people you ever knew
were busy folks?

Then He Knows.

A man seldom real-
izes that he is in the
wrong until he is
found out.

America's Foremost Forester.



First in Forestry, First in Peace and First in the Hearts of His Countrymen.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

NINETEENTH PAPER.

Cottonwood.

Populus deltoides. Marsh.

P. monilifera. Ait.

Cottonwood, indiscriminately known by this name, river poplar, Carolina poplar and necklace poplar, has a range of growth from the lower Maurice river in Quebec and from the Lake Champlain district of Vermont through western New England and New York, Pennsylvania (west of the Alleghenies), Maryland and the Atlantic states, to western Florida and west to the Rocky mountains, from southern Alberta to northern New Mexico. The growth has its highest development in the Mississippi valley, southward from Cairo.

This wood is known as cottonwood in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, California, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, Ontario, Colorado, Montana, North and South Dakota; big cottonwood in Mississippi and Nebraska; yellow cottonwood in Arkansas, Iowa and Nebraska; cotton-tree in New York; Carolina poplar in Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Louisiana, New Mexico, Indiana and Ohio; necklace poplar in Texas and Colorado; Vermont poplar in Vermont; whitewood in Iowa; broad-leaved cottonwood in Colorado.

The species *deltoides* is one of thirteen members of the genus *Populus* growing in this country, which includes the aspen, the balsam of Gilead and the several varieties of cottonwood and white and black poplar. Again, distinguished in cultivation, are fourteen other varieties, but this one is the common commercial wood.

Cottonwood is of the willow family. In shape it is symmetrical, with open head; in height it ranges from eighty to one hundred and fifty feet. Its time of bloom is April, and it fruits in June.

The bark is granite-grey; smooth when young but becoming rough and furrowed with age, breaking off in short flaky pieces. The branchlets are greenish; the leaf buds are fragrant and glutinous with a substance like balsam. The leaves are small, alternate, with stout petioles which are flattened subwise; broadly ovate with taper-pointed apex and squared or slightly cordate base. The leaves are irregular and coarsely serrate, with indented teeth; the margins fringed; at maturity they are bright green,

smooth and glossy above and paler below; the ribs are thick and whitish on both sides.

The flowers are dioecious, growing in catkins and appearing before the leaves. The fertile ones are sometimes twelve inches long; the sterile catkins grow on stout stems. The seeds are covered with a whitish or rusty colored substance.



TYPICAL COTTONWOOD FOREST GROWTH, ARKANSAS.

Sargent says of cottonwood that "the wood is very light and soft, not strong, close-grained, compact, liable to warp in drying, difficult to season; medullary rays numerous and obscure; color dark brown, the thick sapwood nearly white; specific gravity 0.3889 as compared with ash, 0.96; largely used in the manufacture of paper pulp, for light packing cases, fence boards and fuel."

The sole source of supply of cottonwood is North America within Canada and the United States, and as a commercial quantity it grows only within this country. The recorded dry weight of the wood is from twenty-four to thirty-four and a half pounds per cubic foot. It has neither smell nor taste. Its chief uses are in house finish, wagon and carriage box

boards, panels for a variety of uses, box making and paper pulp. It is durable in dry places, but will not withstand alternate dry and wet. It does not readily take fire. It is soft, light and easy to work. The rings are very clear, a boundary of dense autumn wood adjoining the coarse-pored spring wood; contour generally undulating, of light and darker bands.

The name of this species of cottonwood, *monilifera*, is from the Latin *moniliferum* (necklace) and *ferre* (to bear) and refers to the long catkins. The tree grows to large size and has been known to attain a diameter of six feet and a height of one hundred and seventy feet. In the Mississippi valley and immediately west, it borders every stream. The rapidly growing young twigs often bear leaves eight inches long. However, it must not be forgotten that the saplings and young shoots of all trees frequently produce leaves of abnormal size, if the leaf of the old tree is taken as a standard.

Of cottonwood Alice Lounsberry, in her "Guide to the Trees," says:

"There is today standing in Washington Hollow, Dutchess county, New York, a cottonwood tree the trunk of which measures fifteen feet, two and a half inches in circumference. The soft grey of its bark and its lustrous restless foliage form an imposing spectacle against the sky. By those that live near its shade its slightest movements are watched with interest. Owing to the softness of its wood large branches are apt to break away from the tree when there is a high wind. To look out in the night when a storm is raging and see that all is safe, that no danger is impending from the cottonwood, has become a custom.

During the first part of June it is also a care to those that live near it. It is then that its tiny seeds, which are not more than one-twelfth of an inch long, begin to fly. They are hidden within a mass of soft, delicate cotton which is surrounded by tufts of long, white or rusty colored hairs. As if with fleecy, ethereal sails, they are then borne aloft by the slightest breeze. So abundantly are they dispersed that they have to be taken

up in quantities from a near-by strawberry bed, and when the windows on the tree's side of the house are left open the seeds can be gathered in basketfuls from under the furniture. This cotton-like fibre which surrounds the seeds of the poplar has been experimented with for the manufacturing of cloth; but as yet the enterprise has not proved itself financially successful. This poplar is the most rapid-growing tree of eastern North America and under favorable circumstances reaches a height of forty feet in five or six years.

"East of the Rockies the tree has been much planted; but it is not regarded as being long lived or thriving well in other than a moist soil. Its natural habitat is along the banks of rivers and streams and by lakes. Not one of the least remarkable features of the large tree that has been mentioned is the fact that it grows in dry soil."

Along the hardwood bottom-lands of the Mississippi valley there is intermixed with the cottonwood growth, red gum, white ash,

becomes rather dry. The soil is extremely fertile and the land is always valuable for agriculture when cleared and drained.

Of the mixed forests in this region, cottonwood attains the largest size, but the trees are fewer in number than the red gum. In a paper on this subject, prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, is shown the number of trees per acre in the virgin hardwood bottom-land in South Carolina. A like result could hardly be obtained in the Mississippi valley, as it is likely that the percentage of cottonwood in many localities would be greater. This review shows by far the larger number of trees of any specific growth of a size up to thirty inches in diameter, are red gum, but of a size of from thirty-one to fifty inches, cottonwood dominates.

Commercially, cottonwood takes a position midway between yellow poplar and red gum. The better qualities of the wood are exploited as a substitute for poplar, while the coarser grades are a strong competitor of red gum. The range of growth of this wood where it abounds in commercial quantities is comparatively small, and the stumpage is limited. It is fair to presume that it will be one of the first types of American forest trees to have its virgin growth extinguished by excessive cutting. Already those well acquainted with the area of cottonwood growth claim to be able to see the beginning of the end of the wood as a saw timber.

The manifest interest now prevailing on the subject of reforestry may possibly induce the replanting of extensive areas of cottonwood, but it is doubtful if anything approximating the excellent character of the present virgin forest growth will be obtained. The reason for doubting this desideratum lies largely in the circumstance that lands now growing cottonwood are rich in agricultural possibilities, and as soon as cleared of their virgin growth, will be transformed into farms; other lands suitable for cottonwood reproduction that are not more valuable for agricultural purposes perforce do not exist.

J. A. Fox, assistant engineer of the St. Francis Levee Board of Osceola, Ark., recently published a pamphlet concerning Mississippi county, Arkansas. This pamphlet refers principally to the agricultural possibilities of that section, but the descriptions are typical of a long reach of country along the Mississippi river, which abounds in cottonwood, gum and other hardwoods. Incident to the timber and lumber industry, Mr. Fox says:

"It is not generally known, perhaps, that Arkansas ranks among the foremost as a timber producing state. Such, nevertheless, is a fact, as will be borne out by the recent statistics of the Bureau of Agriculture. Its wooded area is greater than that of any other state in the Union, that of South Dakota being the least.

"The finest belt of these timbered lands lies along the eastern border of the state, in

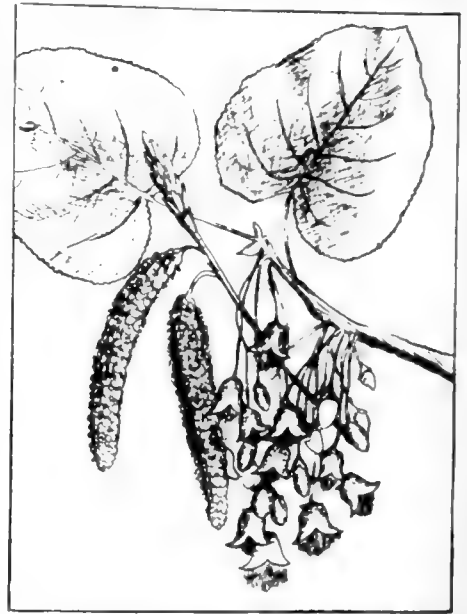
the bottom-lands of the Mississippi river. The character of this timber is mostly of the hardwood variety, elm, gum, ash, oak, hickory, white, poplar and cottonwood, although there is also a measure of cypress. Several other varieties, such as sycamore, persimmon and hickory also abound in large quantities, but as yet there is no demand for them. The greatest demand is for cottonwood, which brings from \$11 to \$14 per thousand feet delivered for shipment. The timber grows to a very great size here in these bottom-lands, and comes in size from two to six feet in diameter with a clear reach of from forty to sixty feet; the average yield of merchantable timber per acre being about five thousand feet.

"The Mississippi river affords a cheap and easy means of transportation, and there is a constant fleet of lumber and timber craft moving out of crude material or sawed lumber to Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati. The railroads, too, are rapidly threading these bottom-lands since their protection



PHOTOGRAPH OF COTTONWOOD LEAF, ACTUAL SIZE.

red oak, sycamore, maple, elm, hickory and a variety of other woods. These bottom-lands are practically flat. The elevation above the ordinary level of the river varies only from ten to twenty feet. The whole region was formerly subject to inundation from the river and its tributaries, but ditches and levees now protect a considerable part from these overflows. The soil is made up of alluvial deposits of sand and clay. It is of great depth and with no outcrop of underlying rock, but at an average depth of fifteen feet below the surface, hard-pan is usually found. The top soil, formed by admixture with organic matter, is a deep loamy sand or clay loam according as sand or clay subsoil prevails. The undrained forest soil is wet in winter and moist in summer, but where the land has been cleared and drained the soil remains wet only a very short time, and in the hot months it



FOLIAGE, FLOWER AND FRUIT OF COTTONWOOD

from overflow, and wherever the timber lands are penetrated by them sawmills spring up like magic.

"So much for the Saint Francis Bottoms, in general. In Mississippi county, in particular, which embraces an area of about eight hundred square miles, thirty-five sawmills, varying in capacity from 5,000 to 70,000 feet per day, have been erected within the last five years. They are located right in the heart of the forests and find an outlet to the Mississippi river and the railroads through wooden and steel trams, which vary in length from three to ten miles. The logs are first cut from the tree in lengths of ten, twelve, fourteen and sixteen feet and hauled to the tram or log wagon drawn by mules. There they are loaded on cuts by means of large cranes and taken to the mill or to the river for shipment, as the case may be."

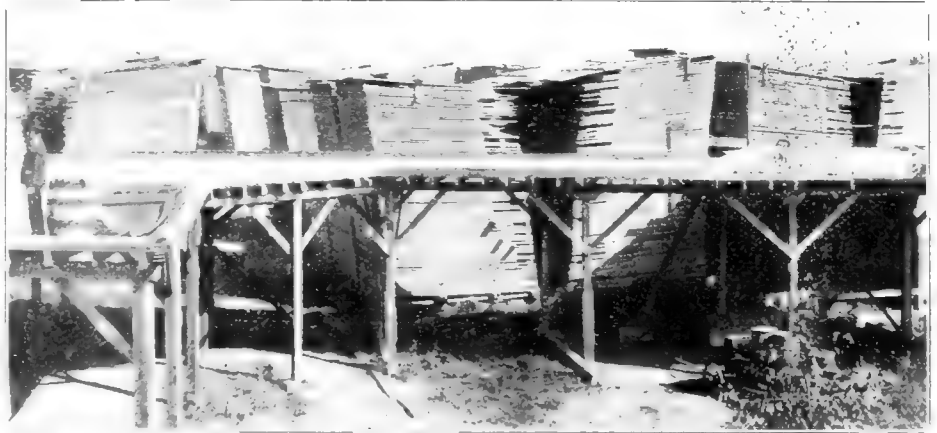
Approved Type Single Band Hardwood Sawmill.

In response to numerous requests the **HARDWOOD RECORD** herewith presents the plans and sundry illustrations covering an approved type of a single band sawmill, especially adapted to the cutting of hardwood lumber. The one selected for this purpose is the recently constructed sawmill of Bliss & Van Auker of Saginaw, Mich. This house has had many years' experience in the building and running of sawmills of many types, and this one was erected by the firm as the result of all these years of experience. It has been thoroughly worked out and demonstrated that for cost, efficiency, economy in the number of men employed and output, it fully equals or excels the best mills of this type ever erected.

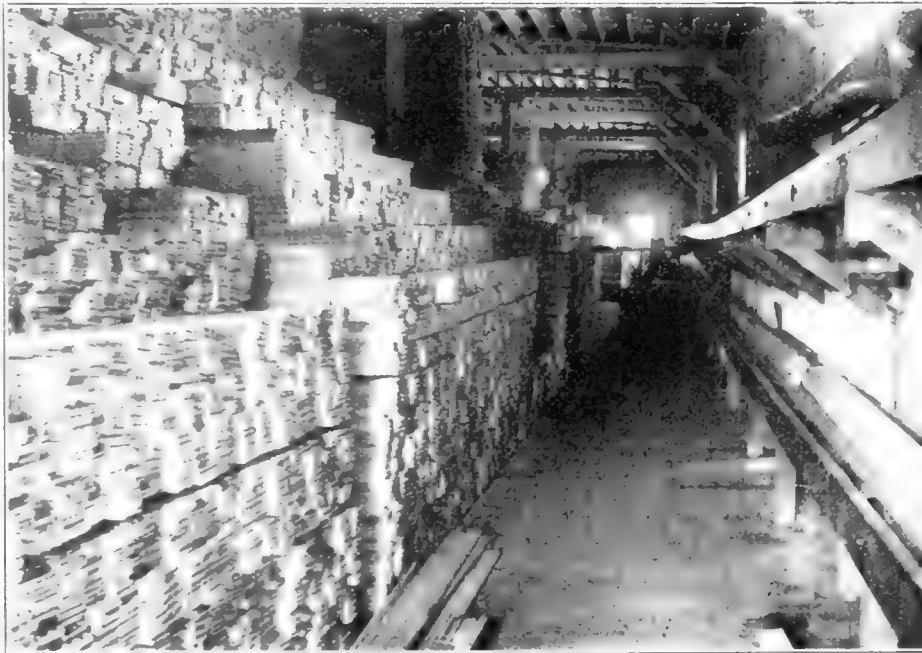
The mill plans herewith presented show a mill 30x96 feet in size, illustrate the machinery floor, saw floor and the filing room in the third story.

The mill is equipped with machinery manufactured by the M. Garland Company of Bay City, Mich., one of the foremost manufacturers of sawmill machinery in the country. This equipment is made up of an eight-foot Garland band mill, a Garland three block carriage, a Garland three saw edger, a Garland trimmer and a Garland slasher. The carriage is fitted with Prescott steam set works manufactured by the Prescott Company of Menominee, Mich.

The machinery is actuated by a rope drive, which, with pul-



CORNER OF MAPLE YARD OF BLISS & VAN AUKER, SAGINAW, MICH

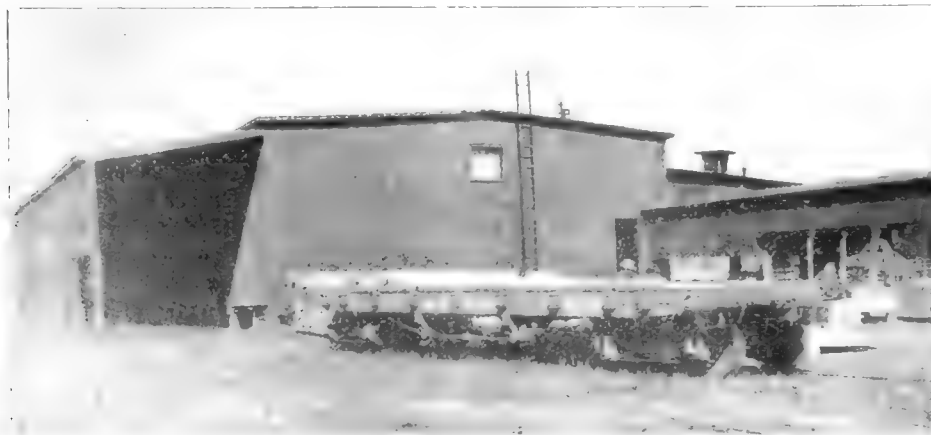


INTERIOR OF THE FLOORING WAREHOUSE.

leys and shafting, was installed by the Dodge Manufacturing Company of Mishawaka, Ind. The mill is very closely connected, and is entirely free from complicated appliances. The arrangement of carriage, live rolls, etc., permits of sawing timber up to twenty four feet in length. In the case of Bliss & Van Auker this equipment was put in to accommodate the sawing of hemlock, although the chief output of the mill is maple cut to one inch, which is manufactured to supply their flooring factory.

The regular output of the mill in a ten hour run, is from 26,000 to 30,000 feet of one inch hard maple, and from 45,000 to 55,000 feet of hemlock, cut to one and two inches, and timbers. The maple logs average ten to the thousand, while the hemlock runs eight to the thousand. This entire sawmill construction and equipment cost less than \$20,000.

There are some peculiar features connected with the great Bliss & Van Auker enterprise at Saginaw. In addition to this sawmill, they operate a custom planing mill; a maple flooring factory; a plant for the manufacture of roller bearings; another for the construction of gasoline pumping engines, and still another in which windmills and water-tanks are made. Besides this, they are producers of salt, and supply power for the running of some minor plants in the vicinity. The power for this

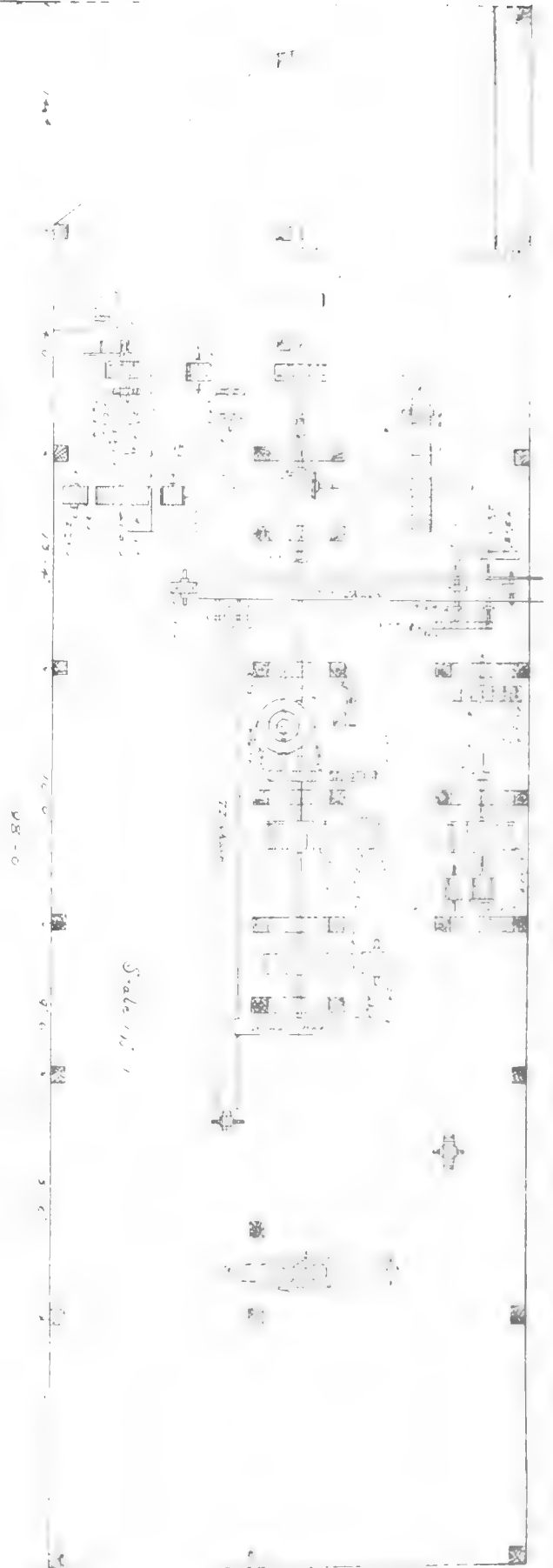


FLOORING WAREHOUSE AND LOADING SHED

PLAN OF MACHINERY FLOOR SINGLE BAND MILL, BLISS & VAN AUKEN SAGINAW MICHIGAN

VS-C

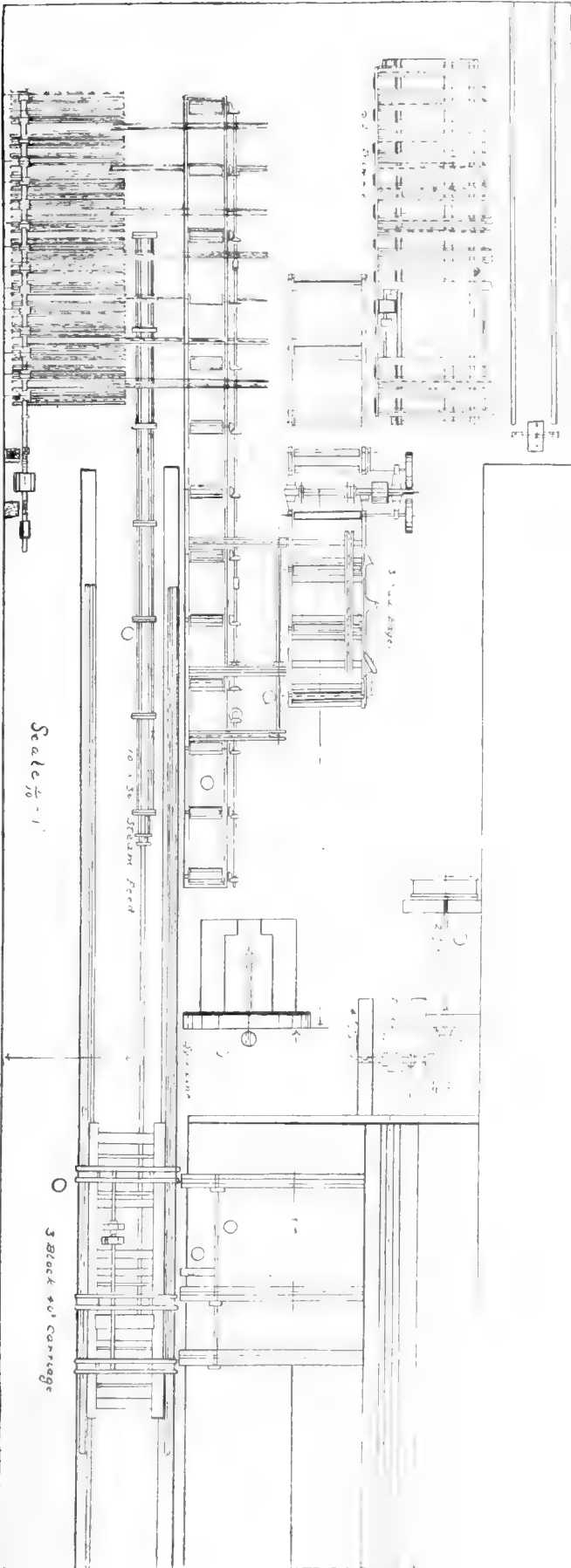
Scale 1/16" = 1'

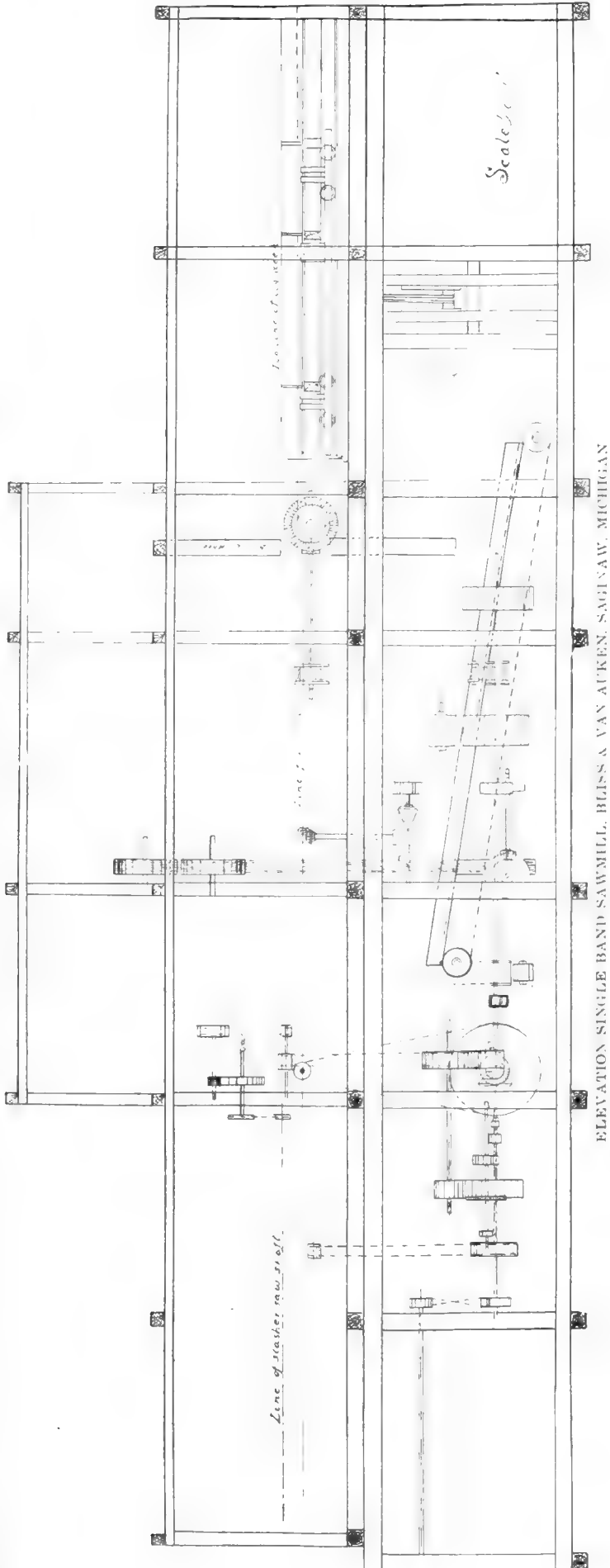


PLAN OF SAW FLOOR SINGLE BAND MILL, BLISS & VAN AUKEN SAGINAW, MICHIGAN.

Scale 1/16" = 1'

3 Black 40' Carriage





ELEVATION SINGLE BAND SAWMILL, BLISS & VAN AUKEN, SAGINAW, MICHIGAN



DELIVERY END OF THE BLISS & VAN AUKEN SAWMILL



CORNER OF DRY KILN AND FLOORING FACTORY OF BLISS & VAN AUKEN.



HOWELL C. HUMPHREY,
APPLETON, WISCONSIN.

entire list of manufacturing enterprises is supplied from one power plant, which consists of a 350 H. P. upright, water tube boiler, actuating a 24x48 Corliss engine. The engine is belted direct to the planing mill, and by means of a rope drive to the sawmill, while it also actuates a large dynamo which supplies the electric current which drives the individual machines in the flooring plant and the other factories enumerated. This engine is in constant service from Monday morning to the following Sunday morning, although but a small number of the plants are run at night.

While referring to the Bliss & Van Auken enterprises, it may be stated that the logs with which this mill is supplied are delivered from the company's timber purchase at Hawkwood, on the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central, by train, and are dumped into a steam-heated log pond contiguous to the mill. The flooring plant is a small and compact one which produces about 18,000 feet of maple flooring in a ten-hour run. Every machine has direct motor connection. The system employed in making flooring at this plant is what is known as the edge tongue and groove

ing. The maple lumber as it comes from the dry kiln is stripped and the knot defects cut out. The strips are then double surfaced on a Two Hoyt machine; they are then end matched, and the best surface scraped. The next operation consists in tonguing and grooving, which is performed on a fast running Hoyt edge matcher, manufactured, like the other Hoyt tools, by the American Woodworking Machinery Company. This machine dresses and matches, hollow backs and bores for blind molding. The floor material is then assorted, and the bundles are transferred to the warehouse by means of an endless belt conveyor. All the flooring is loaded into cars under cover.

Bliss & Van Auken have achieved a very high reputation in the production of their brand of "Wolverine" maple flooring, and while it is distributed well over the United States, the chief portion of it is moved through the New York office to the eastern trade.

The half-tone pictures presented in connection with this article illustrate very fully the various details of sawmill, dry kiln and flooring plants.

As last year's meeting held in Buffalo, N. Y., he was elected to the office of secretary-president. He has always been very much interested in association work, and has devoted a great deal of time to the study and application of economic principles of hardwood grading. He is an exceptionally good prospector, often discovering business not only with great care but with rapidity. He is very popular with both the associations with which he is allied, and his high character and business manner are highly regarded by his associates.

Mr. Humphrey's contacts, domestic or his tastes; he is married, has one daughter and devotes his time exclusively to his family and his business. As a man he is most unassuming and quiet in his manner, and while possessing very strong convictions, he is so diplomatic in his expression of them as to render him extremely popular not only with the general public but with his competitors as well. While he has always strived for excellence in his calling, he has not failed to enrich his whole capital as such. He early recognized that to be worth while in the commercial world one must keep on growing, and while already well up the ladder in hardwood commercial history, he is recognized by every one who knows him as a coming man in the American hardwood industry.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER XVI.

Howell C. Humphrey.

(See Portrait Supplement.)

At Fox Lake, Wis., in May, 1858, was born to Evan E. Jones and wife a boy who was afterward to be known as Howell C. Humphrey. This boy was not only to bring honor to the name of a foster father but make a place for himself in the hardwood lumber industry, which predicates application, observation, method, courtesy, punctuality and dispatch.

His father died when he was one year old and his mother when he was three, leaving three boys: George W. Jones, now president of the G. W. Jones Lumber Company of Appleton, Wis.; Franklin P. Jones, who died in 1901, and the youngest, Howell, who was adopted by H. E. Humphrey of Ixonia, Wis., whose name he took, and who is the subject of the portrait supplement of this issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD.

The elder Humphrey, although childless, has a great love for children, and during his long life has adopted and raised ten. He has been very kind to all his charges, gave them good educations, and when they reached their majority, gave them a start in business and sent them forth well equipped to fight the battles of life.

Mr. Humphrey, a man in comparatively moderate circumstances, was agent for the C. M. & St. P. R. R. for well toward half a century at the little town of Ixonia, a short distance west of Milwaukee, and it was in the logical course of events that when his adopted son and namesake left school at the age of eighteen, he should look to his foster father's business in life as his own vocation.

After learning telegraphy young Humphrey went to Clintonville, Wis., where he joined his brother, George W. Jones, and engaged in buying and selling grain, produce and camp supplies. He stayed there only a year, when he sold out his small investment and went to South Dakota, where he remained two years as station agent at Aberdeen. In 1883 he was employed by the Northern Pacific as station agent at North Yakima, Wash. He held this position until June, 1895, when he came east and again associated himself with his brother in the G. W. Jones Lumber Company at Appleton, of which he is now vice president. This concern is classed as one of the most prominent in the north country. The general office of the company is at Appleton. The house not only buys timber land and manufactures hardwood lumber, but it is also a large buyer of mill stocks. It handles approximately 40,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber annually and its sawmill at Wabeno, Forest county, cuts about 10,000,000 feet a year.

During the year 1904 Mr. Humphrey, in connection with his associates, acquired large timber holdings in Arkansas and organized the Waskana Lumber Company with a mill at Nettleton in that state. While this operation is not fully developed it is already producing 7,000,000 feet of oak, gum and tuckery annually, and has timber which will last for many years.

Mr. Humphrey has been twice honored with the presidency of the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumber Association, from which office he retired at the last annual meeting at Milwaukee. His company is a charter member of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and at

ANECDOTE AND INCIDENT.

Eyesight Still All Right.

The conversation in a Chicago lumberman's office a few days ago was turned to the alleged failing sight of a prominent Michigan buyer of hardwoods. One individual stated that he had been informed that the man's sight was so seriously impaired that he was scarcely able to see his hand before his face. Another dealer present scouted the information as being false in every particular, and observed that he had shipped him a car of lumber only a few weeks ago, and that the Michigan man had discovered all the defects that existed in it and lots that didn't. "He has never failed to see anything I have ever shipped him, and I think his eyesight is all right," he concluded.

Beech Trees Immune from Lightning.

An Indiana newspaper is authority for the statement that lightning never strikes beech trees. While Joyce's powerful bolts frequently destroy the strongest oak, fire buildings without respect to kind or use, defy lightning rods, and even burn great patches in fields of growing grain, beech seem to have absolute respect for the beech tree. It is alleged that this fact is well known to the aborigines, and that upon the approach of an electric storm the Indians invariably broke for the shelter of a beech. If this fact be true, several persons failed to satisfactorily explain the reason thereon.

The Portland, Ore., Howell Brothers handle manufacturing at Vancouver, Ind., has recently received an order after a three month delay.



A Farmer Forester and His Forest



HON. GEORGE B. MORTON
FARMER FORESTER



A Farmer Forester and His Forest.

In 1851 the father of George B. Horton, "the farmer forester of Michigan," bought eleven thousand acres of "half cleared" farm lands in Lenawee county, Michigan, five miles from the Ohio line. The elder Mr. Horton was a great lover of trees and woods, and in the usual sturdy American fashion he turned this sentiment to practical benefit to himself and his posterity. He early demonstrated that a reasonable proportionate acreage of a farm given to woodland would actually pay in dollars and cents, besides the inestimable pleasure it would be to those who watched its growth.

In 1871 George B. Horton inherited these lands from his father, who evidently bequeathed his son something more valuable yet—a real love of nature and a sure understanding of her rewards to her devotees. Mr. Horton followed his father's plan of keeping all live stock out of the three remaining wood lots of thirty, forty and sixty acres respectively, which were his forest reserves, and allowing no timber to be cut from them unless it showed positive signs of full maturity.

Timber buyers from time to time have tried to convince Mr. Horton of the folly of his theories, but he has been able to silence them by actually showing that the timber will now sell for more than he could have produced had the land been cleared, putting aside the fuel and lumber that is taken out annually.

Mr. Horton is a farmer both by birth and inclination. He was born on a farm in Medina county, Ohio, and says he never had a desire for any other life than that which brings one "close to nature's heart." He received the common school education which is the gift of Uncle Sam to most of his protégés. He says of himself: "I try to look at all things from a practical standpoint, although I am forced to admit that some sentiment tends to round out and make life more worth living." His farm and forest are not mere theoretical ideals. Besides his eleven thousand acres he has eleven large cheese factories which turn out nearly two million pounds of cheese annually. He augments his dairy farming with rotation in crops of corn, oats, wheat and grass. Cows and hogs consume the products of the cultivated fields and in turn bring in revenue enough to make the land investment net, on an average, six per cent.

From his forest reserves he gets annually several hundred cords of wood, sells some trees, besides drawing and sawing large quantities of building and repair material, fence posts, etc.

Mr. Horton says: "In my estimation a farm is complete without a woodlot and an orchard. Both, with proper care, can be made to pay well, besides the charm they give to country life."

"A man gets far away from the general sordidness of everyday life when

A good farmer, like himself he sees
And the beauty of contemporary trees.

"If his plan had been exercised in an early day to the end that one-tenth of every section of land were left covered with natural forest it would be difficult to estimate the pleasure and profit it would be to the people of the state. It is useless to remind ourselves of that now, however. We must do the next best thing and adopt a rational method to save the remnants, and more wisely plan for the future."

"Forestry is one of the most important questions in the economy of the state, and that particular part known as farm forestry is of greatest importance because it gets right down to the hearts and homes of the people in their wide distribution over the whole country."

The pictures on the opposite page are intensely interesting, as they give ocular proof of the value of forestry and reforestation. Number one is taken from the stump of a large oak which in falling and through the process of working the top into wood has cleared a considerable space.

Number two shows one of the cleared spaces at the close of the first season in a tremendous effort to reforest itself. Had the farm stock been permitted to go over this woods all this young growth would have been browsed off and the place left barren.

Number three represents one of the many monarchs of these small forest reserves. This tree still seems healthy although it is probably one thousand years old. The romancer might without much stretch of imagination make that tree the custodian of atmospheric secrets which would be of untold value to the mere man who approaches it as its master and holds in his hand its warrant of life or death.

Number four shows a range of thrifty medium sized oaks. It will be noticed that the young growth has been held down in the foreground.

Points to Be Considered by a Dimension Association.

There are a number of interesting subjects, and two especially important ones, that ought to be taken up and handled by an association of American woodstock manufacturers, aside from the question of putting the business on a better commercial basis, which of course is the point at issue. One of these subjects is the fixing of standard sizes, and specifications for certain classes of stock, and the other is the question of the use of waste in cutting small dimension stock in stock is compared to regular lumber.

It is useless to hope to ever entirely eliminate the small stock and small sizes business from the manufacture of small articles

Number five represents one of the places where large trees have been taken down and where the stumps have not yet been at work for eight years. The thick growth of leaves will force prolific growth in years to come.

Number six is a good object lesson of sun and light effects in nature's processes.

From the farm forestry point of view these pictures are invaluable as they show that in this case the work is far beyond the experimental stage.

Mr. Horton is a man of broad mind, interested in all the varied movements which work for the real betterment of mankind as well as the farmer. He assisted in the grange movements of the early seventies, and was master of his home subordinate grange for twenty consecutive years; master of his county board for five years; served on the executive board of the state grange six years, and was elected master of that body in 1890, where he is now serving his sixth term of two years in that capacity. Mr. Horton has served on the State Board of Agriculture and in the State Senate, has been president of the Lenawee county fair for twenty-eight consecutive years. His name was prominently mentioned for governor of Michigan, and at the state conventions of 1902 and 1904 he received a very complimentary vote for that high office. He is a member of the executive board of the State Forestry Association, the State Good Roads Association and the State Agricultural Society.

All of these offices show that Mr. Horton is a man of calibre and affairs, but of most interest to lumbermen is his practical demonstration of the commercial value of reforestation. Mr. Horton has one of the most complete farm homes in the country, and he can say with the poet,

"Each morning when my waking eyes first see,
Through the wreathed lattice, golden day appear."

There sits the robin on the old elm tree,

And with such stirring music fills my ear

I might forget that life held pain or fear,

And feel again as I was wont to do

When hope was young and joy and life itself
Was new."

in hardwood dimension, but there are certain classes of stock in which the sizes and specifications might be made uniform by a little concerted effort. Take the wagon wood business, for example. It is well known that practically all the manufacturers have their own special dimensions for stock, but all will agree that much of this individuality is unnecessary and to a large extent he done away with by the use of universal sizes for the different classes of stock. In all practical cases the lumbermen would object to having their own special sizes of the different classes of stock, so they have ideas of their own in mind, but by way of

precedent it may be stated that there was a time when people were not all agreed on the question of how such stock as yellow pine flooring should be manufactured, but after they got together and made a standard size they found it was better for everybody.

The great advantage in having standard sizes for wagon wood stock is that the manufacturer can go ahead and cut stock without having orders in hand. He can accumulate stock as conditions and timber favor this class of work, and when he has enough to make a shipment, he knows he has something that if it will not sell one place it will at another at some time or other. On the other hand, as it stands to day, when a manufacturer accumulates stock of a specific size, and there is only one factory using that size, his opportunity for marketing the stock is confined to the one institution, whereas he would have a very wide field to work in if sizes were universal. Wagon manufacturers themselves cannot advance any logical objection to standard specifications, not even from the selfish standpoint of holding the sawmill man down and making him ship to them whether he wants to or not, because of the special size that has been cut. Suppose, for example, that stock was extremely scarce and a wagon manufacturer wanted some special sizes in a rush. He could not go out on the market and buy them, because they would have to be cut to order, while if there were standard sizes and specifications, and he could not get enough to supply his needs through regular channels, he could go out into the country anywhere and wherever he found stock it would be of a standard size and available for his use. In short, wagon manufacturers would find in the end that it would be an advantage to them as well as to the manufacturers of wagon wood stock to have, as far as possible, standard sizes and specifications for practically all stock that goes into the make up of standard wagons. Inasmuch as wagon manufacturers themselves are working along the line of standardizing wagons, the adoption of uniform sizes and specifications for wagon wood stock ought to be very easily accomplished. It is a work that would pay well for the getting together and maintaining an association for manufacturers of this class of material.

The standardizing of sizes and specifications for wagon wood stock is only one branch of the work; there are others just as important. The furniture dimension stock business offers the same opportunities for standardizing sizes and specifications, and there is in some respects really more room for good work along this line because of the greater variety of stock used. In addition to the above named advantages accruing from having standard sizes, the specifications will serve to facilitate adjustment of differences that may arise in regard to the grading of stock. As it is to-day, if a car of special dimension stock is sold and trouble arises in regard to its quality and fitness for the work

in hand, there is nothing to go on but the opinions of the parties concerned. When they differ there is no place to turn for a basis of adjustment, no recognized rules and specifications, and as a result cases arise frequently in which the shipper of stock is, or at least imagines he is, abused by the purchaser, and the worst of it is he is not in a position to help himself. In fact, so important is this matter of having grades and specifications uniform as far as practicable on dimension stock, that if an association never did anything but establish these grades and have them recognized by users of the material, this of itself would make the forming of the association worth while, and would in short be a great work. Moreover, work along the line of establishing uniform grades and specifications is the first essential step toward establishing fair and uniform values for material. A system or series of prices on any class of stock can never be adjusted until the stock is classified and specified so that the same thing is being given the same value and the same value is being realized for the same material, no matter where the buyer or purchaser may be located or where the material comes from. In short, the making of grades and specifications is the first step toward making prices, and without them it is practically impossible to make definite prices, and without definite prices there are no prices at all.

The problem of waste is a very important one in the manufacture of small dimensions and shaped work, and incidentally it has some connection with grades and specifications, inasmuch as by having specifications

and being able to work and accumulate various kinds of stock one can make a much closer clean-up than when having to cut everything to specific orders. What the trade needs to get at, and it can only be done by the various manufacturers meeting and exchanging notes and experiences, is the question of what is the minimum waste in making small stock of various kinds and how to attain it. Some manufacturers who have bought lumber, flitches and short logs and worked them up into small dimension stock have found, on tallying up, that about twenty-five per cent of their stock disappeared in the manufacture, even though they cut several different kinds of small dimension so as to make a reasonably close clean-up. In some instances the waste percentage is higher than this, especially in the making of such shaped stock as felloes, chair rockers and other hand-sawed stock of this class.

To determine the amount of stock that is being wasted in the manufacture of small dimension and shaped work, and to figure on combinations of various kinds of stock that will make the closest clean-up of the material being worked, are two important phases of this subject. It is very likely, too, that when the trade gets together and discusses thoroughly this waste subject it will be found that while some small dimension stock is being made out of what we term waste material, in reality there is more material wasted in cutting this class of stock than almost any other kind of hardwood lumber, and when the matter is considered in this light it will give a much clearer idea of what ought to be realized in the way of prices for material of this kind.

A Lumberman's Letters to His Son.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6, 1905.

My Dear Son: In order to get you in the clear I want to say a few things to you about the philosophy of salesmanship.

Get your finger on the right button. This making friends of customers is a mighty good thing, but don't get too friendly. It is possible to get so close to a man that you can't do business with him. You can get so friendly with a fellow that he presumes on your friendship to an extent that there is no money in him. It is all right to gain a patron's regard, his respect, and his confidence, but don't get chummy. Business is like coal oil—it won't mix with anything but business.

Things are picking up out here. Local trade is improving every day, and we are going to have a good fall and winter business. You follow my steer and keep away from New York City for the present. Lumbermen with and without excuse flock there in swarms like flies to an empty New Orleans molasses barrel. When they get the other side of the North river they get bug-house and lose whatever sense they ever had about lumber values. In spite of all the glowing reports we have had about New York busi-

ness during the last six months, the truth is that it has been unusually dull in the hardwood line. Oak and maple flooring have been the only strong sellers in the market. These are facts. Just you copper any statement anyone makes about the easy marks you can find strolling along Broadway.

Get busy.

If you don't succeed in cinching a more intelligent grasp on selling lumber very soon, I am going to call you in and have your mother pin a rose on your coat and let you continue your music lessons.

Your affectionate FATHER.

P. S.—Some wise man has said that when a pup has been born to point partridges, there is no use trying to run a fox with him.

A New Kramer Operation.

As recounted in this paper some time ago, the veteran hardwood manufacturing house, the C. & W. Kramer Company of Richmond, Ind., has purchased 5,500 acres of timber near Prineedale, Ark., thirty-five miles west of Memphis. The mill on this timber property has since been completely rebuilt, and has recently been started in active operation. The Kramer timber holdings in this section are rich in oak, but contain some gum and other hardwoods. H. M. Kramer will have immediate charge of the Prineedale operation.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the **HARDWOOD RECORD** clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

The Chair of Practical Forestry at Yale.

That the committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association to raise a fund to endow a chair of applied forestry and practical lumbering in the Yale forest school at Yale university, New Haven, Conn., is getting down to a practical effort in this endeavor is manifest by the following letter from F. E. Weyerhaeuser, chairman of the committee, of St. Paul, Minn.:

ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 25, 1905.—Editor **HARDWOOD RECORD**: You are, of course, familiar with the movement inaugurated at the last annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, held in Chicago in May, to raise \$150,000 with which to endow a chair of "Applied Forestry and Practical Lumbering" in the Yale forest school, Yale university.

President McLeod of the National Association appointed an executive committee to take charge of this work, consisting of the following lumber manufacturers:

J. B. White, Kansas City, Mo.
R. A. Long, Kansas City, Mo.
C. I. Millard, St. Louis, Mo.
John L. Kaul, Birmingham, Ala.
I. C. Enochs, Jackson, Miss.
R. H. Downman, New Orleans, La.
J. T. Barber, Eau Claire, Wis.
F. E. Weyerhaeuser, St. Paul, Minn.

This committee met with President McLeod in Chicago in July, when the methods by which this work is to be conducted were discussed. It was decided to divide the United States into about thirty districts, constituting the principal timber sections, and appoint a general committee of one hundred to work in conjunction with the executive committee in soliciting subscriptions to this fund. It is proposed to make the subscription a popular one by interesting as many individuals as possible, thereby creating the largest possible amount of interest in the project. I am pleased to say that the timber owners everywhere seem to appreciate the benefits resulting to their interests from the forestry movement and at the same time they are in sympathy with it because of the beneficial effects which the preservation of the forests have on rainfall, winds, watersheds and the welfare of the land in many ways. They have come to realize that the forestry movement can be made a success only in proportion as those interested in the forest products support it. The idea of establishing a chair of practical lumbering in the principal forest school of the country is prompted by the necessity for the foresters of the future having a practical knowledge of the lumber business in all its phases, and the relation of forest preservation and reforestation to the increasing demand for lumber.

It is our desire to enlist the cooperation of the lumber trade journals in this movement, and I respectfully solicit your assistance in this direction. I hereby appoint you a member of our editorial committee and will see that you are furnished such information regarding the progress of this work as may be of interest to your readers. We shall be glad to have you comment editorially upon the question as a whole, and appreciate what you have so far

written in regard to it. If consistent we should be glad to send you marked copies of your publication containing any reference to this matter, and will thank you for any suggestions you may have to offer in relation to the work at any time.

Thanking you for your cooperation and interest,
Yours truly,
F. E. WEYERHAEUSER, Chairman.

Pessimistic on the Subject of Hardwood Dimension.

MAINTON, ILL., Oct. 3, 1905.—Editor **HARDWOOD RECORD**: The article in your issue of Sept. 24 on the hardwood dimension business has been read and noted by the writer, and he wishes to say that whoever wrote it must have had experience.

Some four years ago this firm was of the same opinion as all the rest. We had quite a lot of waste material from our sawmill, and we thought we could, with small additional cost, work this waste up and get something out of it. We began to look around for customers, and found plenty who would take the stock at the price we offered to sell it. We thought we could get rich working up this waste stuff, but we soon found we were selling the stock at a loss. And this was not all. As we worked the stock up we thought it was very fine. When it was rejected by our customers, we found that we knew nothing about the grading of dimension stock, as we lost both lumber and labor.

The writer was in the yard of a customer a few days ago and looked at some 2x2 oak squares that a country mill had sold this man. In the entire carload only about eighteen percent of the stock had been accepted. The balance was rejected, and the mill man of course didn't get a copper for his lumber, as the portion accepted by the factory was less than enough to pay the freight. Heretofore this man had been buying from us, and our quotation on this car of squares was just \$27 a thousand more than he was to pay the country mill man.

Every man that knows enough to keep out of the fire knows that dimension stock is worth more than firsts and seconds. The lumber comes to the factory and is used without waste. While the buyer appreciates this fact and is reminded of it, he will say, "Well, we are able to get it for the price we offer you, and if you don't take the order we will place it with a mill man in Indiana." So we don't get the business.

Now, Mr. Editor, what can be done and what is going to be done? We can buy dimension stock in Ohio and Indiana, and deliver it to our customers at from 86 to 812 less than we can cut it and pay the freight, and in our opinion the conditions will remain the same for some time to come. It was well said by the late Phineas T. Barnum that a sucker is born every minute, and we cannot figure how matters are to be remedied. You can have your organization and a few fellows will attend the meetings, say big things, go home and never do anything they ask the other fellow to do. They will think everyone else is holding up prices and grades, and will say, "We have the edge on those fellows." They will take advantage of what they can. Let the market and push right along in the old way.

At present is not all. If we makers of dimension stock get away into an organization on their own and make matters better, but the fellow who is not one of two cuts and a cut and a half, and a great number of this kind will be in the line of getting a decent price for their stock.

A year or so ago, a very old fellow who had been in the business for a long time, told me that he had heard enough of this kind of thing to be satisfied and would not know of it any more. He said that he was a good deal of a fellow, but that was all that was left of him.

aged 100, he had charged the shapper with yard work and he had to be taken away.

We hesitate to keep running along but are not making much money out of the dimension business. We are expected to be obliged to continue in this way until a good many more mill men have added their experience and added to it good and honest. As for our part, we will do our best to get what we are entitled to, as we are entitled to.

The foregoing letter is from a well known shapper, hence, and reflects in a pertinent way the demoralized and unsatisfactory condition of the dimension stock business of this country at this time. While the communication is decidedly pessimistic in tone, it is the belief of the **HARDWOOD RECORD** that by a campaign of education through a dimension stock association at least the greater part of the evils complained of by this correspondent could be corrected. Today, from a business standpoint, the hardwood dimension business is a worthless proposition. It should be one of the most profitable features of the hardwood trade. Experimentation with a dimension stock association is at least worth trying and it is to be hoped that manufacturers will join in a movement to that end. The **RECORD** will be pleased to hear from many others on this subject. Editor.

Dimension Stock Association.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 28, 1905.—Editor **HARDWOOD RECORD**: We think an association of wagon stock producers, which could formulate a set of intelligent rules equally fair to both producer and consumer, would be a great benefit. Such an association would be of special value to the producers, provided we were in shape to insist on selling our stock on these rules, and, in case of dispute, had some established authority to appeal to for settlement. Owing to the great territory over which these producers are scattered, and the limited number of them who are men of means, we believe this will be a difficult point to overcome. However, should enough of the producers think best to call a meeting at Chicago during the fall, the writer will try to attend. EDW. L. DAVIS & Co.

The **HARDWOOD RECORD** is in receipt of several letters of a somewhat similar trend from prominent dimension stock producers, not only in wagon material, but in dimension stock utilized by the furniture and chair trade. There seems to be a manifest interest looking toward the organization of a dimension stock association. The **HARDWOOD RECORD** will take pleasure in cooperating with everyone interested in this proposition, and invites correspondence from dimension stock manufacturers on the subject. Editor.

Criticizes Article on Red Gum.

CAIRO, ILL., Sept. 27, 1905.—Editor **HARDWOOD RECORD**: We have received a copy of the **HARDWOOD RECORD** of September 25, containing an article on red gum under the title of "American Red Gum." It occurs to us that the article would do some good in an educational way, and could be put into the hands of people who are not familiar with the matter. We have had some trouble with this article in the manufacturing of it, and it has had a good many more success in the criticisms made in this article. At such price, and you furnish us 100 copies in envelopes ready to mail? C. W. H. & Co., 1000 N. W. 5th St., St. Paul, Minn.

The writer of the article is the correspondent

that the **HARDWOOD RECORD** would be pleased to publish a supplementary article on the subject of red gum, in which the inaccuracies he notes might be corrected, if he would supply it.—EDITOR.

Names of Liverpool Firms Wanted.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Sept. 26, 1905. Editor **HARDWOOD RECORD**: Please give us the names

of some Liverpool firms who handle red and white oak dimension lumber for furniture manufacturing. Would also like to have the name and address of the commercial agent of the United States at Liverpool.— MFG. Co.

Will some of the English readers of the **HARDWOOD RECORD** supply it with the information asked for by this correspondent?—EDITOR.

News Miscellany.

In and Around Evansville.

Perhaps the most pleasant of all the many trips made in the interests of the **HARDWOOD RECORD** was the trip recently taken to Evansville and nearby towns, pleasant not only for the many acquaintances made, but from visiting the many fine mills and plants in the vicinity.

One of the first places visited was that bustling firm, Maley & Wertz. Here the writer renewed the acquaintance of Claude Maley and "Dan" Wertz, which was made in Edinburg, and also met W. B. Fiske. It would be difficult to find three more genial men or three who would give one a more hearty welcome than was given the **Record** man, and the invitation to "make yourself at home" was acted upon to the fullest extent. Maley & Wertz are known all over the state as among the largest manufacturers of

The buildings are brick with cement floors, and are protected from fire with all the latest fire apparatus. An additional brick and cement building will be erected shortly with a floor space of 55x110 feet, which will be used to hold new machinery soon to be installed. Mr. Talge has had a wide experience in the veneer business, having been actively identified with this industry for the past twenty-four years. During this period he has devoted his time to the study of a model veneer plant, and in this new plant at Evansville he has embodied several of his own ideas and patents. The **HARDWOOD RECORD** wishes him success in this new plant.

At Princeton, Ind., is located the mill and yards of A. B. Nickey & Sons, one of the largest manufacturers of quarter-sawn oak in the country. A visit there made the acquaint-

quantity, perhaps as large as named, some of these taxes will be paid and the land redeemed, and thus will not fall into the hands of the state.

The correspondent maintains that the forestry movement in Michigan will not be resisted by many political henchmen in the auditor general's office. He says that in the state of Illinois the net cost of handling delinquent taxes is comparatively greater than in Michigan, and that the newspapers in that state are paid for the publication of delinquent tax lists just as they are in Michigan. In Ohio the clerical cost of handling delinquent taxes, advertising, etc., is greater than in Michigan. In Michigan the county system of handling taxes has been experimented upon and found to be greater than the state system now in use. He does not think that there are half a dozen country newspapers in the state that would oppose the work of the Forestry Association through fear that it would injure their revenue. In fact, he alleges that nine-tenths of the country papers of Michigan have already endorsed the movement.

The **HARDWOOD RECORD** is very glad to be advised of these errors in statements concerning forestry conditions and prospects in Michigan, and is especially glad to know that the country newspapers of that state are favorable to the movement.

Pacific Coast Hardwood Lumber Rates.

Westbound overland freight rates provide for no difference in classification between rough hardwood lumber and what is known as manufactured stock. In the opinion of the Pacific coast producers of interior finish, bar fixtures, slow cases and other hardwood manufactured materials, extensively employed and of necessity largely of local production, the freight rate schedule should be modified. It is contended that the same freight rate should not be charged on rough lumber as on the finished product. There is a good deal of justice in this claim, especially from the Pacific coast manufacturers' standpoint. There is very little hardwood of a class that can be utilized in high grade work growing west of the Rocky mountains, and therefore manufacturers are obliged to purchase their supplies very largely from points as remote as the Mississippi river district.

It is proposed that at the next meeting of the Manufacturers' & Producers' Association of California, this freight matter be taken up for consideration as being of vital interest to the wood-working industries of the Pacific coast. Appeal will be made to the Interstate Commerce Commission, asking that a lower classification be accorded to rough hardwood lumber.

The New White Veneer Company.

A meeting was held on Sept. 16 at the office of Wm. H. White & Co., at Boyne City, Mich., to perfect the organization of the White Veneer Company, which is the name of the new corporation about to engage in the building of a veneer plant there. Wm. H. White was elected president; Thomas White, vice president; Jas. A. Rawson, second vice president and superintendent; R. V. White, treasurer, and W. L. Martin, secretary.

Workmen are already engaged in clearing the site for the proposed factory building which will be located immediately east of the coopersage plant. The company is capitalized at \$25,000. Mr. Rawson, who will have immediate charge of the plant, comes from the Gorham Brothers Company at Mt. Pleasant, Mich., and is an expert in the production of veneers. The new plant will employ about forty men.

The Hardwood Lumber Company of Camden, Ark., is the name of a recently organized institution with a capital of \$10,000. E. C. Holmes, J. Prince and J. F. Hilburn are interested in the enterprise.



SPECIMEN WHITE OAK LOGS, MALEY & WERTZ, EVANSVILLE, IND.



PART LOG YARD, MALEY & WERTZ, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Indiana oak, and a view of their yard convinces one that they have a stock on hand to last for many a day. Two views of this yard accompany this article.

A visit to the office of May, Thompson & Thayer made the acquaintance of Messrs. Frank and Ralph May, and here also was the welcome most hearty and cordial. "Business is very good," was the story here. Two such pleasant gentlemen as Messrs. May surely deserve business to be good.

Messrs. Young and Cutzinger of the well known firm of that name also reported business as very good, and their sales as unusually heavy.

Charles Maley of the Henry Maley Lumber Company is out of the city, a fact much regretted. The Henry Maley Lumber Company is one of the oldest lumber companies in Indiana. Charles Maley is a most pleasant gentleman and capable business man, hence the disappointment at his absence.

A very pleasant call was made at the office of the Lamaseo Lumber Company. This concern recently subscribed for the **Record** and it is hoped that it will prove valuable to them.

Fred Reitz of the Clemens Reitz Sons Company reported business excellent, and complimented the **Record** on its improvement.

One of the new concerns in Evansville is the Evansville Veneer Company, with that pioneer of the veneer business, C. W. Talge, in charge. This is one of the most complete veneer factories in the country, cutting rotary, sliced and saved veneers, the product being in the main Indiana oak. This plant is unusually well equipped, and employs about twenty-five men.

ance of the younger Mr. Nickey, and this visit will always be remembered with pleasure.

At Sullivan, Ind., Jacob Mahley has a fine sawmill. He did the honors to the **Record** man in the style for which he is noted, and a very pleasant evening's chat was enjoyed with him. Mr. Mahley, like the rest of the Indiana oak men, reported business as very good, and the **HARDWOOD RECORD** trusts that it will continue to be "very good" for a good long time to come.—MAC.

Forestry in Michigan.

The **Record** is in receipt of a communication from an esteemed Cadillac correspondent, in which he alleges that certain statements and suggestions in a recent article in this paper under the above heading are not entirely in accordance with fact, and are therefore likely to be hurtful to efforts made in the movement the **Record** is seeking to assist.

The correspondent alleges that it is not true that Michigan is largely a state of devastated forest lands in the meaning that the statement would convey. That forests once grew on most of the land in Michigan is true, perhaps, but the same could be said of nearly all states in the Union. The statement is evidently intended to suggest that Michigan is largely a state the lands of which have little or no present value. The writer also claims that the frequently published statement that the state has actual ownership of approximately 6,000,000 acres of devastated forest lands is faulty, and that the state actually owns only about 800,000 acres. While taxes are due on a much larger

Important Association Appointment.

It is officially announced by President R. H. Vansant of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States that he has appointed J. C. Burchette assistant secretary and that the new organization will take effect immediately.

Mr. Burchette is a native Kentuckian, having been born in the early seventies along the head waters of the Big Sandy river. His first intimate knowledge of lumber was acquired in planing mill work, in which he was employed for some time "hustling lumber." During the time he spent at this work he gained a very comprehensive knowledge of poplar, oak and other hardwoods, and was eventually advanced to planing mill inspector, which position he occupied for two years. Subsequently he had charge of the shipments from the Panther, W. Va., plant of the W. M. Ritter Lumber company, which place he filled for one year. In April, 1904, he became associated with the D. L.



J. C. BURCHETTE, ASST SEC. HARDWOOD
MANUFACTURERS' ASSN.

Murphy Lumber Company, as southern representative, with headquarters at Chattanooga. He acted as buyer and inspector for this company until the summer of 1905, when he engaged to do field work for the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association. His work in this position has been so satisfactory that he has now been promoted to the assistant secretaryship. Mr. Buchette is eminently fitted for the position to which he has been appointed. His headquarters will be the association's general offices in the Harrison Building, Columbus, O.

Building Operations for September.

The strong building movement of last month continues, with little if any abatement, as appears from reports received by the American Contractor, Chicago, from the leading cities of the country, showing the building permits issued during September as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The gains shown are general, decidedly large and so distributed as to show that the impetus to building operations is not due to local causes. In Greater New York the gain is 85 per cent, as against 100 per cent in August. This is really a most gratifying showing, since with winter near at hand, when operations are conducted with greater difficulty, a doubling of last year's figures could scarcely be expected. Permits aggregating more than twenty-one millions at the beginning of the year is a remarkable and most promising showing. Chicago reports \$7,349,150, a gain of 31 per cent as against 80 per cent last month, but even this gain is remarkable when the season of the year is taken into account. The following figures express the percentage of gain of the cities:

New Knoxville Veneer Plant.

The new brand veneer plant of Adams & Raymond at Indianapolis which has been in

The Porter Tie Plug.

Railroad track men in lining up rails and in shipping ties where the spikes are loosened have learned by experience that the simplest, most expeditious and useful procedure is to plug the old spike hole with wood. For years section men have been seen chopping up old ties for the making of these plugs or churning about the right of way for saplings which might be converted to this use. During the last few years the labor of making these plugs has become so much



The Center Tie Plug

The New Snark of the Universe.

[illegible]ROBERT D. INMAN, SNARK OF THE FISH
VERSUS

recent anti-slavery meeting at Portland, Me. He is one of the foremost businessmen of the Pacific coast and his devotion to many years standing to the order, of Hoo Hoo, entitles him the distinction given him and it goes with saying that he will make a most able and efficient chief of the American order.

able for the purpose and being shaped in a form dictated by the skein are readily tied into bundles and are much firmer than those which earned along the sticks than the songs plugs. These plugs are easily broken into two pieces by the teeth, so that they

It is found that the use of the pairs that include Δ assesses the consistency of the data for the fact that Δ is the chemical distance into one of the chemical domains Δ and Δ is the distance from Δ to the domain Δ in the domain Δ .

Automatic Handle Lathe.

There is illustrated herewith a fine example of modern automatic machinery production, a 24-inch patent automatic handle lathe manufactured by the Defiance Machine Works, Defiance, O. Handle making has become an important part of the American hardwood industry, and a high type of tool for the production of this line of manufacture will be interesting to many of our readers.

This machine is designed for rapidly turning brush and tool handles similar to those shown in the engraving, and has a capacity of from 3,000 to 3,500 handles per day. It receives the rough material and performs the turning complete at one operation, making each piece of a kind and to exact size and shape, turning round, oval, hexagon, octagon or square as may be desired, in sizes up to 6 inches in diameter and 24 inches long.

For a specific description of this most interesting and valuable machine, readers are



AUTOMATIC HANDLE LATHE

referred to the makers, the Defiance Machine Works, Defiance, O.

New Chicago Hardwood Company.

Fred W. Black, who recently retired from the Wisconsin Oak Lumber Company, having sold his holdings in that corporation, has just completed the organization of the Fred W. Black Lumber Company, with offices at 300 Old Colony Building, this city. The capitalization of the new company is \$50,000, fully paid in. Fred W. Black is president and Horace W. Black secretary. The company has a considerable timber holding three miles south of Hohenwald, Lewis county, Tenn. It is building a new sawmill which will be ready for operation about Nov. 1. The timber consists largely of oak, but has a sprinkling of very fine poplar. It is expected that the timber supply will stock the mill for four years. In addition to the output of this operation, the Fred W. Black Lumber Company is a buyer of mill cuts of southern hardwoods and already has accumulated a very fair stock, notably in oak and poplar, which are its specialties.

Important Chicago Meeting.

The executive committee and the ways and means committee, both of which were appointed at the midsummer Ottawa meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, and among the combined delegates represented at that meeting from other organizations for the purpose of pushing the car equipment case now pending before the Interstate Commerce Com-

mission as filed by the National Association, have land in Washington, Greene and Unicoi counties. issued a call for a meeting of the members of Tennessee. It consists of oak, poplar, chestnut both committees to be held at the Auditorium and other hardwoods of high quality, and the Hotel, Chicago, Oct. 25, for the purpose of com-pany's estimate places the total at 250,000. pleting the joint organization and pushing the 600 feet. The purchase price is said to have suit energetically. A number of invitations have been \$212,500. Of this company E. Peltz of been issued to other organizations, heretofore not Cross Fork, Pa., is president; George I. True affiliated with the movement, asking them to of Addison, Pa., vice president; and Alfred E. send their president and one delegate to collabo-Edgcomb of Knoxville, Tenn., secretary and treas- rate on the subject, by which means it is hoped urer. The company is capitalized at \$250,000, that all the associations of any account in the and the stockholders include practical lumber- country will take a hand in supporting the men and capitalists of Tioga and Potter counties, movement now under way to force the railroads Pennsylvania.

to furnish their own equipment for flat cars, and assure proper weight of loads. The regular executive committee of the National Association itself will hold a meeting in New York city on Oct. 11 for the purpose of going over the general work of the association and for the making of final plans for the Chicago meeting.

Big Timber Purchase.

M. H. Klock, M. B. Stebbins and J. W. Sullivan are among the Tioga county, Pennsylvania, stockholders of the Embreeville Timber Company, which recently purchased 29,500 acres of timber

Robert Felty, Cyrus Echard, F. W. Wright and W. H. Brown of Connellsville, Pa.; E. B. Stone of Morgantown, W. Va.; W. W. Wright of Cadiz, O., and Frederick Felty of Uniontown, Pa., are promoting the incorporation of the Parsons & Cheat River Lumber Company, with a capital stock of \$150,000, and the Parsons & Shafer Fork Railroad Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, for the purpose of developing 15,000 acres of timber land near Parsons, W. Va. The property is on the Cheat river, near the line of the West Virginia Central railroad. It contains cherry, walnut, oak, spruce and hemlock.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

Lewis Doster of Columbus, O., secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, sailed for Europe Sept. 29 on a combined business and pleasure trip.

Harvey Dorne, superintendent of production and inspection for the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, Columbus, O., was married a few days ago and has sailed for Europe for a wedding trip.

Henry Ballou, manager of the big Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., lumber manufacturing and maple flooring plants of Cadillac, Mich., was a caller at this office Oct. 4. Mr. Ballou states that he is engaged in rebuilding one of the company's sawmills. When this work is completed he will engage in rebuilding another of the mills at Cadillac. He reports the demand for maple flooring still holding up very strong and anticipates an active winter's business for the company's big factory.

E. W. Upham of Upham & Agler, the well-known Chicago hardwood magnate, is daily expected home from his European trip. He is accompanied by his wife.

C. G. Powell of the Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company, South Bend, Ind., was a Chicago visitor Sept. 26, and paid this office a call.

The Walnut Lumber Company of Indianapolis, well-known hardwood operator, has opened a yard at 1084 South Paulina street, this city. John Panabaker, who has long been associated with this house, will have charge of this plant, in which walnut will be made a specialty. As is well known this house is allied with the D'Heur & Swain Lumber Company of Seymour, Ind.

Fred W. Black, president of the F. W. Black Lumber Company, 300 Old Colony Building, returned from a Tennessee trip on Friday. He reports stocks remarkably short in first hands throughout Tennessee and says that his new mill in Lewis county will soon be running.

Edward S. Moss of Moss & Co., timber agents and importers, London, left that city September 30, accompanied by Mrs. Moss, for a trip through the United States, and purposes visiting the principal lumber centers.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is in receipt of an invitation from Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Weber of Detroit, to be present at the marriage of their daughter Adalade to J. Sam Wright, at the Second Presbyterian Church in that city, on Oct. 16. Mr. Wright is one of the best known lumbermen among buyers of the East and Mid-

dle West in the country, having for many years covered a large portion of this field in handling the stock of the West Michigan Lumber Company of Woodville, Mich., and for the last ten years he has done the same service for the company with which he is interested, the Butters Lumber Company of Boardman, N. C. Mr. Wright's prospective bride is a talented and attractive young woman of the City of the Straits, and both are to be felicitated on their approaching marriage. After a brief wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Wright will be at home after Nov. 1 at Boardman, N. C. The editor of the HARDWOOD RECORD has insisted for many years that J. Sam Wright would eventually make some good woman a husband.

The RECORD had the pleasure of a call on Oct. 3 from John C. King of the King & Bartlett's Lumber Company, Cleveland, O. Accompanying Mr. King was W. C. King, western representative of the company, who makes his headquarters at Rockford, Ill.

The beaming countenance of Deacon Wagstaff of Oshkosh illumined the RECORD sanctum on Oct. 3.

W. O. King, the big Chicago hard maple operator, returned a few days ago from a week's chicken shooting in Nebraska, and has now left for a northern business trip. Mr. King reports an increased call for hard maple. He has recently disposed of a block of upwards of 3,000,000 feet in one sale.

Among the RECORD callers recently was Hans Forchheimer, associated with Hugo Forchheimer, exporter of lumber and logs at New Orleans.

The RECORD is in receipt of a handsomely illustrated and typographically produced publication called Wood Craft, which is the successor of the Pattern Maker, Cleveland, O. As the publication is apparently devoted to its former lines, matters pertaining to pattern making, it would almost seem that its new name was somewhat ill advised, as wood-craft is supposed to be knowledge and skill in such things as belong to woodland life and occupations. If the name chosen had been the Wood Craftsman, it would have been much more appropriate to the subject matter of the publication. However, what's in a name, anyhow? Wood Craft is a deucedly handsome paper and is edited and illustrated intelligently.

Boston.

George H. Davenport of Davenport, Peters & Co., Boston, who has been on an extended pleas-

ure trip to Europe, returned the latter part of September. Mr. Davenport was accompanied by his wife.

Warren W. Cooper of Suffield, Conn., died recently at the home of his brother, Dr. Charles F. Cooper, in Westfield. At an early age he entered the coal business and later added the lumber business. Mr. Cooper is survived by a widow and two brothers.

Palmer, Parker & Co. have been quite busy at their plant in Charlestown, Mass. This company manufactures veneers and fancy hardwoods for cabinets.

Gardiner I. Jones of the Jones Hardwood Company has returned from an extended western trip to the Pacific coast.

Henry J. Arnold of Adams, Mass., died at his home, Sept. 22, at the age of 72 years. He was born in Adams, Aug. 26, 1833. His father operated one of the first sawmills erected in that town. After Mr. Arnold had finished school he bought his father's mill. In 1873 he built the first steam sawmill erected in that section of the country. In the early '80s Mr. Arnold was forced to assign. His creditors agreed to settle for 50 cents on the dollar. He insisted upon paying the 50 cents and in giving his notes for the balance, payable in five years. These notes were all redeemed. In 1896 he took his sons into partnership and less than a month before he died had retired from active business.

Bogert & Hopper of New York have taken a factory at Bellows Falls, Vt. They will manufacture lock corner wooden boxes.

As a result of the destruction of the Vail Light & Lumber Company's plant at Manchester, Vt., by fire Sept. 8, A. L. Graves of Manchester Centre, president of the Factory Point National Bank, and J. B. Whipple, a teller in the bank, have made an assignment. Both Mr. Graves and Mr. Whipple were closely associated with the lumber company. Very little insurance was carried at the time of the fire.

The report that Wilbur G. Fiske of Upton, Mass., was to remove his plant to Northbridge is denied by Mr. Fiske. He has recently purchased a tract of land there, but for the present will use it for storage purposes.

Frank Lawrence of Lawrence & Wiggin, Boston, has returned from a trip to New York and Philadelphia.

Bartlett & Stevenson have purchased the Barney Phelps mill in Lancaster, Mass. They will build a new shop 60x40 feet, two stories in height, and will engage in the manufacture of chairs and toys.

The stockholders of T. H. Buck & Co. have petitioned for a dissolution. This corporation made a voluntary assignment last spring and since then Theodore H. Buck has died. The business has been discontinued and the lumber was sold several months ago to the comparatively new company of Pope & Cottle, Chelsea, Mass.

The Taunton Planing Company, Taunton, Mass., recently incorporated, has removed to its new quarters. It previously did business under the name of Crowley & Dixon.

Otto Lachmund of Chicago, representing the Lamb Hardwood Lumber Company of Memphis, Tenn., was a recent visitor to Boston.

New York.

The annual meeting of the New York Lumber Trade Association will be held at its rooms, 18 Broadway, Oct. 11, preceded by a luncheon served by Delmonico. The approaching meeting completes the nineteenth year of this progressive organization and all indications point to a record-breaking attendance. The past year has been one of much importance in its work and it has accomplished a great deal of good for its members. Its membership comprises practically all the retailers and many wholesalers doing business in the metropolitan district.

W. E. Uptegrove of W. E. Uptegrove & Co. has just sold the Isle of Man and Pine Islands, situated between Chowan and Roanoke Rivers near Windsor, N. C., for a consideration of \$100,000.

The islands were purchased for their timber value, to which reason they were held long by Mr. Uptegrove.

Charles E. Page has withdrawn from the whole sale business of Abbott & Co. and has engaged in the lumber business of C. E. Page & Co., 1170 Broadway. The new firm will handle a full line of interior flooring, hardwood and general lumber stocks.

James Sherbrook Day, president of the New York Lumber Trade Association and head of the Cross, Austin & Fernald Lumber Company, Brooklyn, has been nominated as a possible candidate on the Democratic ticket for president of the Borough of Brooklyn at the November election. Mr. Day has many friends in both wholesale and retail circles who would like to see him so honored.

R. H. Downman, the distinguished cypress manufacturer of New Orleans, is spending several days in New York on a pleasure trip.

J. B. Wall of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company, Buffalo, was in New York last week to get in touch with business conditions in this vicinity. He reports hardwood trade as very satisfactory and looks for a continuance of good business.

J. Q. Barker of the Kanawha Hardwood Company, Andrews, N. C., was this week on one of his periodical selling trips to the metropolis and other eastern points. Mr. Barker is one of those rare optimistic spirits which it is always a pleasure to meet and is still "boiling" hardwood and the business outlook.

Leland G. Banning, the well-known Cincinnati hardwood wholesaler and exporter, was a prominent visitor this week.

John B. Ransom, head of the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company and J. B. Ransom & Co., arrived from Europe on Sept. 23 with Mrs. Ransom and family, after a two months' European trip, during which they spent most of their time in London and Paris. They were met here by Mr. Wilson, son-in-law of Mr. Ransom, who is manager of the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company. Mr. Wilson has just concluded a two weeks' stay at Red Sulphur Springs, Va.

Two foreign visitors arrived last week to visit producing points throughout the country. They were N. A. Wright of C. Leary & Co., London, and G. W. Greaves of R. H. Williams & Co., Liverpool.

M. F. Rittenhouse of Rittenhouse & Embree, large maple flooring manufacturers of Chicago, has been visiting some of the firm's customers in the local district during the past week.

E. B. Kepner of the Hoyt & Woodin Manufacturing Company, Memphis, Tenn., is at the local office of the company, 1 Broadway, for a month's stay going over matters at this end of the line.

L. A. Kelsey of the Kelsey-Dennis Lumber Company, North Tonawanda, N. Y., was here during the fortnight to meet his son on the latter's return from a European tour.

H. A. Singer, who looks after the local interests of the American Hardwood Lumber Company, has removed his office to 92-98 St. Nicholas avenue, where he has leased commodious quarters.

George D. Burgess of Russe & Burgess, Memphis, was in town last week for a couple of days en route home from a stay at Atlantic City and other pleasure resorts. Mrs. Burgess accompanied him, but the pleasure of their vacation was marred by the sudden death of Mrs. Burgess' mother, which necessitated an immediate return to Memphis.

Dixon & Decker of the Dixon Building and Lumber Company, 100 Park avenue, Stock and Lumber Exchange, have leased 200,000 feet of logging land in the Adirondack region for a term of 25 years.

Samuel L. Page of the Page & Munn Company, 100 Park avenue, has returned from a trip to the Adirondack region. He reports that the logging industry in that section is very active and that the demand for lumber is very large. He also reports that the price of lumber is very high.

L. P. H. was a visitor to the city last week. He is the president of the Page & Munn Company at 100 Park avenue and 1100 Broadway, which he opened in 1900. He is also the president of the Page & Munn Company at 100 Park avenue and 1100 Broadway, which he opened in 1900. He is also the president of the Page & Munn Company at 100 Park avenue and 1100 Broadway, which he opened in 1900.

R. H. Sawyer of the Sawyer & Sons Lumber Company, 100 Park avenue, was in town last week. He is the president of the Sawyer & Sons Lumber Company at 100 Park avenue and 1100 Broadway, which he opened in 1900.

R. T. Cooper of the Cooper Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn., and Mrs. Cooper and daughter, were here this week for a short stay. Mrs. Cooper having returned from a trip to the Adirondack region.

Louis Becker, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers Association of the United States, arrived in town this week preparatory to sailing for Europe on a business and pleasure trip.

Baltimore.

The last monthly meeting of the Lumber Exchange was held last Monday, the managing committee only being in session, as usual, and it was afterwards stated that routine business done had been transacted. A matter that is engaging attention at this time is the appointment of a hardwood committee which shall work under the auspices and authority of the exchange and deal with all matters relating to this division of the trade. The proposition has met with general favor and the applications for membership on the committee have been numerous, so that this body will probably be much larger than was at first contemplated. Its make-up will be announced in a few days.

Eisenhauer, MacLean & Co. have applied for a permit for the erection of a big lumber shed on the property acquired some time ago on Canton and Central avenues, work to commence as soon as the permit is issued. As previously stated in this correspondence, Eisenhauer, MacLean & Co. will be compelled to move the old yard being included in the area to be taken up by the proposed pier No. 6. The firm expects to transfer its office to the new yard about the first of next year.

Walter Sharp of Churchill & Son, London, was a visitor here last week in the course of a tour which he is making through the timber regions of the United States and to the leading lumber markets.

Another caller was G. W. Greaves of R. H. Williams & Co., Liverpool. Mr. Greaves called upon many of the trade here and then proceeded south.

Other visitors to Baltimore during the past few days were William Welch Henritze of the Welch Lumber Company, Welch, W. Va. and W. P. Abbott, the York, Pa. representative of the Rimbarger Lumber Company.

Louis Becker, the retiring Vicegerent Snark of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, who attended the concatenation at Portland, Ore., has returned home full of enthusiasm for the Pacific coast and its people.

Hon. James G. Gilchrist, of William D. and Edward P. Gilchrist of the widely known lumber firm of W. D. Gilchrist & Son, died at his residence, 1748 Park avenue, Baltimore, September 27, at the age of 60 years. Mr. Gilchrist was a well-known figure in the lumber trade and was a member of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange. He was also a member of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange and was a member of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange.

Mr. Gilchrist was a well-known figure in the lumber trade and was a member of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange. He was also a member of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange and was a member of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange. He was also a member of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange and was a member of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange.

Philadelphia.

Robert Rumbarger, resident manager at Fishing Hawk, W. Va., for the Rumbarger Lumber Company, was in town for a few days recently and reports the busiest season the mills there have ever had.

J. M. McClosky has opened an office at 5307 Grand ave., Philadelphia, to handle cypress and oak. He has been with several lumber firms here and in West Virginia and is now striking out for himself.

J. E. Troth, treasurer of the J. S. Kent Company, has been spending some days at the new mill at Wallace, N. C., hustling up shipments.

Chas. E. Lloyd, Jr., the astute manager of the Cherry River Boom and Lumber Company, has just returned from the mills where he is trying to accumulate a little stock of hardwoods to day. He states his firm cut twenty percent more spruce and hemlock this year than last and that they are sold out on these two lines and are up to the saws on the hardwoods. E. A. Kray of the same company has gone on a trip to North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky to get some hardwoods for their customers who are craving for more.

Charles Flynn and William A. Porter of Clearfield, Pa., are just starting a large operation at Morocco, W. Va., where they will have some hardwoods.

Samuel S. Franches, one of the Franches Brothers Lumber Company, died on Sunday, Oct. 1, of heart disease. He was 46 years old and had spent the lumber business a number of years. He was head of the Franches-Schmuckers Lumber Company, Atlantic City, N. J., then manufacturing hardwoods in Georgia, traveled for the Hill & Munson Lumber Company of Bay City. In 1901 with J. W. Dinterfer he formed the Franches-Dinterfer Lumber Company, Box Estate Building, Philadelphia. On July 1, last this firm was dissolved by mutual consent. Since that time he was identified with Owen M. Brainer Company. He was a widower and has seven children.

Charles H. Thompson of Lewis Thompson & Co. is in New York looking after some mahogany deals he has on hand. This company reports business as the very best this season.

F. O. Weiden of the Rumbarger Lumber Company is away on a two weeks buying trip in the south. H. M. Neely of the same firm is also away on a hardwood buying trip. The Rumbarger Lumber Company has been doing a land office business this season, and is turning over stock at a lively rate.

The firm of Strong & Meckley, Real Estate Trust Building, was adjudged bankrupt on Sept. 21. The liabilities are \$635,522.93, assets \$4,335.40. The senior partner of this firm, A. P. Strong, died suddenly on July 15 and the examination of the books was not completed until recently. The first creditors' meeting is called for Oct. 9.

Buffalo.

The advance in fire insurance rates strikes some of the city lumber yards, even where they are fairly out of the city. Some of the owners are cancelling all the risks they cannot get at old rates. M. S. Tremaine and other lumbermen who are interested in the Toledo Fire & Marine Company are organizing a new company.

Scatcherd & Son find that the demand for lumber is brisk enough to reduce their Buffalo stock, though they expect to get in an additional supply very soon.

H. S. James of the Empire Lumber Company was able to get hold of considerable hardwood lumber on his recent trip south, but found poplar more plentiful than oak.

Brown ash from Michigan is adding to the stock of A. Miller and it sells about as readily as anything in hardwood. Other lumber is also coming up from the South to complete the assortment.

The Standard Hardwood Lumber Company has a specially fine stock of chestnut, five-quarter and thicker, along with the general assortment always carried.

The growing business of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company has made it necessary to enlarge the yard considerably of late. J. B. Wall has about recovered from his fall and is back to business.

Horace E. Taylor is one of the directors of the new Buffalo Life Insurance Company. He is still in Europe. Taylor & Crate continue to get the best results from their Tudor oak mill in Mississippi.

The house trim business of G. Elias & Bro. keeps the firm's big mill very busy and to meet the demand for stock considerable white and yellow pine is used along with hardwoods.

I. N. Stewart & Bro. have a good stock of Cuban mahogany which they are preparing to push along with their cherry and oak, of which they have a very fine assortment.

O. E. Yeager is buying all the oak he can find and in this way is able to keep a good assortment. Most other hardwoods come easier, but oak is the leader and sets the pace as usual.

Conditions at Memphis continue to keep the Hugh McLean Lumber Company from building their band mill, but it is all ready to set up. The other mills of the company are active and doing good work.

Pittsburg.

The Mead & Speer Company reports the hardwood business strictly O. K. They are having a rapid sale in trading materials and have their four mills in West Virginia running full. Their mill at Catlettsburg, Ky., is shut down until the first of the year.

The Ruskaufl Lumber Company reports no lull. Mr. Ruskaufl says they are receiving a splendid inquiry for hardwood building material and for hemlock in nearly all grades.

The Old Colony Coal Company, which owns 5,000 acres of hardwood timber in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, is preparing to start operations on a part of the tract this fall. Most of the lumber will have to be hauled in wagons three miles to the railroad. This tract is one of the last remaining in Westmoreland county and is expected to make an unusually heavy cut.

J. N. Woollett, hardwood manager of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, has inaugurated a vigorous policy of getting after trade. His assistant, C. H. Edwards, has just been making an extensive tour of the Ohio towns and also of the furniture trade in the district around Grand Rapids. Mr. Woollett reports conditions in hardwood very satisfactory so far as orders go, but says that stocks are light in many lines, notably chestnut, for which his department has had a big call recently.

The Cheat River Lumber Company is booking some nice orders these days for ash in log run. They are also having a good call for sound wormy chestnut and lately took an order for over 500,000 feet.

The Southern Securities & Development Company has been organized to deal extensively in southern timber lands. It has opened offices in the Diamond Bank building in Pittsburg and has already three big tracts of southern timber to handle.

The Nicola Brothers Company has a full force of people at work taking care of its hardwood trade. It expects soon to be able to market a large quantity of oak and chestnut from its 10,000 acre tract of land, in fulfillment of the \$225,000 contract which it made recently with the Moorhead Lumber Company of Kittanning, Pa., by which it gets the entire output of that concern's mills in West Virginia for next year.

Niles, O., has a new handle factory which will turn out 2,500 handles a day. Ash and hickory

will be the principal woods used. F. A. Rinehart and M. R. Maskrey of Greenville, Pa., are the owners.

The Hassinger Lumber Company of Barnes, Pa., has been organized to develop a tract of 15,000 acres of timber land near Abingdon, Va.

The Consolidated Coal, Land & Lumber Company of Logan, W. Va., has been incorporated with a capital of \$300,000 by Jacob L. Houston of Cleveland, Granville Neace of Peck, W. Va., and J. Cary Alderson, G. W. Taylor and Naaman Jackson of Logan, W. Va.

The State Forestry Reservation Board of Pennsylvania is about to buy from the Central Pennsylvania Lumber Company 20,000 acres of land on Fishing Creek, Pa., in Sullivan county, from which the timber was cut several years ago.

J. L. and S. A. Kendall of the Yough-Manor Lumber Company of Pittsburg have bought the entire holdings of the Preston Lumber & Coal Company of Wilkesbarre for \$780,000 and will form a new company with a capital of \$1,000,000 to develop the property. J. L. Kendall will be president of the new concern, which will be called the Kendall Lumber Company; S. A. Kendall will be vice president, J. C. Kendall, treasurer, and J. H. Henderson, secretary. The property includes 24,000 acres of virgin hardwoods, oak and hemlock in Maryland, and is the largest tract in the East. Included in the purchase were a band sawmill with a capacity of 125,000 feet a day, a smaller sawmill in the mountains, a standard gauge railroad 32 miles long with three locomotives and 40 cars, the entire town of Crellin, Md., and a valuable lumbering equipment including 30 teams. The new company will take over the Yough-Manor Lumber Company and with the mills of the latter will be able to turn out 250,000 feet of lumber a day. The shipping point will be near Oakland, Md., on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

Two new hardwood retail firms in Allegheny, Pa., are the Emanuel Lumber Company and the Bradley Milliken Lumber Company, both of which have established good yards.

H. W. Henninger, president of the Reliance Lumber Company, has taken a careful survey of the situation and is bending all his energies just now to supplying his trade with good house lumber, for which he says there is a remarkable demand both in Pittsburg and the surrounding towns.

Milton Miller of Connellsville, Pa., has secured control of 3,000 acres of timber land near Bellington, W. Va., which is valued at \$60,000. The timber is red and white oak, poplar, chestnut, ash and hemlock, and Mr. Miller is hunting a man who will take a third interest in the tract.

The box business is picking up very fast in Pittsburg and the few firms that are in the box making business are rushed with work. The Kress Box Company reports an excellent call for packing boxes and employs 100 hands. It is turning out about 5,000 boxes a day, most of which are made from cottonwood and poplar. The larger part of the product is marketed in the city.

August Miller has sold his lumber yard at Homestead to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for about \$50,000. The plot was 500x150 feet in size and has been occupied by him for lumber purposes for several years.

The Indian Creek Lumber Company, whose tract is located between Indian Creek and Ligonier, Pa., has sold the land, some 9,000 acres, to a syndicate for \$65 an acre. The timber is located on one of the proposed Wabash railroad lines and it is estimated that the production will average 25,000 feet of lumber to the acre. The timber is oak, chestnut and hemlock.

W. E. McMillan of the McMillan Lumber Company is reported to be improving rapidly at the Clifton Springs sanitarium in New York state, where he went recently to convalesce.

At the same time, the RFLP analysis of the *hprt* gene has been performed in the same patients. The results are shown in Table 1. The RFLP analysis of the *hprt* gene has been performed in the same patients. The results are shown in Table 1. The RFLP analysis of the *hprt* gene has been performed in the same patients. The results are shown in Table 1.

T. H. Carrier of the Adventure Lumber Company of Butler, Tenn., was in Bristol on important business last week. Mr. Carrier stated that his company is cutting considerable stock at present and has a large stock in the yards. He was accompanied by George C. Luppert and J. W. Tarnan of the Luppert Lumber Company of Butler.

E. L. Edwards, a prominent wholesaler of Dayton, O., is in this section looking after lumber interests. Mr. Edwards is handling the output of several good-sized mills in this section. He reports a good volume of satisfactory business.

W. R. Stone, vice president of the Stone-Huling Lumber Company, has returned to Bristol after a trip to North Carolina. Mr. Stone reports the yellow pine trade of his company as in specially good condition.

Indianapolis.

A carload of walnut logs for export to Hamburg, Germany, was recently loaded at Princeton, Ind., by James Stamp of Barnesville, O. The logs were cut in Gibson county and are considered fine specimens of Indiana timber. They were shipped to a firm engaged in the manufacture of pianos and organs.

On Sept. 17 the box factory of the Peters Box & Lumber Company of Fort Wayne, Ind., was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$21,000, with but \$4,000 insurance. Charles Pape, the well-known furniture dealer of Fort Wayne, owned the factory.

According to statistics just prepared by Joseph H. Stubbs, state statistician, there are now in Indiana 8,207 factories of all kinds, large and small. This is considered a splendid showing.

It is said that the Plant Manufacturing Company of La Porte, Ind., is contemplating the removal of its factory to Cincinnati. The Plant Company is engaged in the manufacture of wood moldings, principally from oak and gum lumber, and employs several hundred men.

John H. Talge, president of the Talge Mahogany Company of this city, is the Democratic nominee for the city council in the eighth ward. The election occurs in November, and friends of Mr. Talge claim that he will win, although the ward is nominally Republican. Mr. Talge is a clean-cut business man, well liked by those who know him.

Cincinnati.

Frederick Ferguson of this city and G. A. Kennedy of Cleveland, O., will erect a planing mill and six dryhouses here for the manufacture of cigar box lumber.

Representatives of the Plant Manufacturing Company of La Porte, Ind., said to be the largest wood molding company in the United States, are seeking a site in this city to build an immense branch factory.

President T. J. Moffett of the Business Men's Club, a member of Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company, has organized a business booming excursion bureau, consisting of fifteen members of various trades. Their duty will be to arrange short excursions to neighboring towns to boom Cincinnati. The lumber industry is represented on the committee by W. A. Bennett of Bennett & Witte.

D. B. Bannister, the Muncie, Ind., vehicle manufacturer, was in this city the early part of the month on a purchasing trip. "I have just been through the North and had to pay \$45 to \$60 for hickory that cost a few years ago \$25 to \$33," he declared.

Through the removal of the ban on American machinery by the Russian government, the J. A. Fay & Egan Company expects \$150,000 additional trade a year. The company's London agent is soon to go to St. Petersburg and reopen accounts.

W. H. Matthias, who for years represented the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company in Ohio, Indiana

and Illinois, has become associated with the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company of Columbus, O., and will represent it in the same territory.

The Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company is shipping liberal quantities of hardwood to New York, where yards have been secured on East Thirtieth street to supply foreign trade. The company recently established an office in the metropolis with W. H. Stubbs as manager and Edward Burgess as assistant.

Local manufacturers report that the car shortage is waning, but a new difficulty has bobbed up. Trouble is being experienced in securing laborers to work in the yards.

The Nicola, Stone & Myers Company has removed its office and yards from Summer street to Eighth street and McLean avenue. Increased facilities are thus afforded its growing business.

Samuel W. Richey of Richey, Halstead & Quick has returned from an extended buying trip through Kentucky and West Virginia. His purchases were confined largely to poplar and he is decidedly optimistic regarding the immediate future of that wood.

Clinton Crane of C. Crane & Co. is home from a trip through the eastern states. Mr. Crane believes more firmly than ever that poplar prices will undergo sharp advances before winter. He states that stocks are at a low ebb.

The John R. Cochran Company of 1213-15 Gest street has taken advantage of the incorporation laws and was granted a charter this month. The capital stock was placed at \$10,000 and the incorporators were: John R. Cochran, John T. Costello, J. E. Blackburn, Harold O. Kapp and Edward G. Murrell.

Cincinnati hickory handle factories are interested in the movement to join twenty-seven factories in Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and adjoining states. It is understood that the organization will be effected before the end of the month.

Julius Spicker of C. C. Mengel & Brother Company of Louisville, Ky., and J. M. Card of the J. M. Card Lumber Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., were visitors the early part of October.

Adam Beach's sawmill at Arlington, O., was destroyed by fire on September 30. The loss is estimated at \$10,000, only partially protected by insurance.

John A. Bruce of the Owl Bayou Cypress Company, which has several mills in Louisiana, visited the company's home office in Cincinnati last week.

Wm. H. Stewart of Wm. H. & G. S. Stewart has returned from a lengthy vacation spent at Michigan resorts. Gregory S. Stewart is home from a stay at Atlantic City.

Chattanooga.

The Keyser Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of refrigerators, is making improvements on its plant here amounting to \$40,000. Several large brick buildings are being erected, and the output of the company will be about doubled. The company will manufacture tables in addition to the regular line of refrigerators.

The Chattanooga Coopers Company has completed the installation of a band sawmill, and will manufacture building material in addition to barrel heading and staves.

The Interstate Coopers Company, which decided recently to erect a branch plant here at a cost of \$100,000, will begin the erection of the plant in the near future on a tract of land which has been leased near East Lake.

The Case Lumber Company has recently increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000 for the purpose of increasing its stock of oak and poplar.

The Central Manufacturing Company will make extensive improvements on its plant in this city, including new offices and the installation of new machinery.

I. M. Asher, the Cincinnati representative of the Nicola, Stone & Myers Company, was in this city recently buying stock.

C. W. Manning, wholesale lumberman of New

York city, purchased several carloads of stock in this city a few days ago.

Ferd Brenner of the Ferd Brenner Lumber Company has returned from Norfolk, Va., where he inspected his branch plant. Mr. Brenner is highly encouraged over the prospects for the coming year.

W. M. Fowler, treasurer of the Case Lumber Company, has gone to Birmingham, Ala., to look after the interests of the Fowler-Personett Lumber Company, of which he is president.

M. M. Erb, vice president of the Case Lumber Company, will leave soon on an extended trip to Chicago, Indian Territory and Canada for the purpose of laying in stock.

J. M. Card, president of the J. M. Card Lumber Company, has returned from a trip to Cincinnati.

Kansas City.

The directors of the Southwestern Lumbermen's Association held their regular fall meeting at Kansas City as heretofore, have been set for Jan. next annual convention, which will be held at Kansas City as heretofore, has been set for Jan. 23, 24 and 25, 1906. It is the aim of the directors of the association to make the business meetings of interest with a view to bringing to the convention every dealer in the territory if possible, and it may be stated in advance that the business matters discussed will be of enough importance and value to the retail dealers generally that it will pay every dealer in the south west to be present.

Among the visitors in Kansas City this week was T. H. Rogers of Oklahoma City, O. T., vice president of the Southwestern Lumbermen's Association. Mr. Rogers was the leader of the Oklahoma delegation at the Portland annual of the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoo, and did valiant and successful work in securing the 1906 annual for Oklahoma City. Mr. Rogers says that Oklahoma people will get up an entertainment program for the Hoo-Hoo next September that will surprise the visitors, and will be something different from any previous entertainment.

Walter S. Darnell of the firm of I. M. Darnell & Sons Company, Memphis, Tenn., is in Kansas City this week with Mrs. Darnell on the way home from a three weeks' trip to Colorado. Mr. Darnell substantiates reports of other prominent hardwood people as to the scarcity of stocks and the firm tone of the markets. He looks for a big demand for the balance of the year with well maintained prices.

J. N. Penrod of the American Walnut Company will leave here Oct. 19 and after visiting in Boston for a few days will leave New York Nov. 2 for a sixty days' business trip to Great Britain and the continent. This will be Mr. Penrod's second European trip this year, his former trip having been cut short owing to the feeble health of his father, who died on July 20.

A. H. Connelly was reelected a director of the Commercial Club of Kansas City at the annual election held this month.

J. H. Tschudy, whose successful term as president of the Kansas City Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association expired this month, was elected a member of the board of directors of that organization at the annual meeting held a few days ago.

St. Louis.

The Lloyd G. Harris Manufacturing Company has been having an excellent call for wagon wood stock the past few months. The Harris company's mill at Brookings, Ark., is turning out a fine quality of material, and the company has all it can do to supply the demand promptly.

The Chas. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company is calling attention to its St. Francis Basin red gum, of which it has a large and well assorted stock. Stocks of cypress and other woods are being replenished in preparation for a big fall and winter trade.

The American Hardwood Lumber Company is having a fine call for nearly everything it carries

in stock, which includes an excellent assortment of cherry, birch, walnut and some beautiful mahogany, and shipments from the local yards, as well as from two in the South, are fully up to their expectations.

The Garetson-Greaseon Lumber Company is shipping considerable gum to eastern markets. This company has been quite busy throughout the year and the volume of its business has been of satisfactory proportions.

Chester E. Strider has returned from an extended eastern trip, including the resorts along the Atlantic coast and the St. Lawrence River country, and is feeling fresh and vigorous after his two months' rest from the cares of business.

Among the latest visitors to the St. Louis market was A. F. Cook, general manager and secretary of the Bliss Cook Oak Company at Blissville, Ark.

Nashville.

Citizens in general in this section, and lumbermen in particular, are stirred up over the prospects of Cumberland river improvement being stopped in the upper river on account of lack of funds. Governor Cox of Tennessee has appointed a Cumberland River Commission to look after the interests of Cumberland river. This committee recently received a communication from Maj. H. C. Newcomer, United States engineer in charge of the work on the Cumberland, to the effect that the rivers and harbors committee of congress wanted data to ascertain if further improvement should be prosecuted on the river. Prompt action has been taken and the Cumberland River Commission and similar committees from the Retail Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce held a meeting at which the entire situation was discussed at length. As a result a joint and special committee has been appointed to secure data regarding the traffic in the Cumberland; why the stream should be further improved, the great benefits that would thereby result and other information.

John B. Ransom of the John B. Ransom Lumber Company has returned from a trip to Europe. With him on the trip were Mrs. Ransom and their two youngest children. Mr. Ransom in speaking of his trip said: "I wore an overcoat all the while I was gone and in the past few days I have worn lighter clothes than I have all summer. I found American travel in Europe very heavy this summer. My trip was for recreation, but I saw some of my European customers and found business good on the other side."

During the past week James Benton Love, the aged father of John and Hamilton Love of the firm of Love, Boyd & Co., died at his home in East Nashville. He was 80 years of age, and had he lived a few months longer he and Mrs. Love would have celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Love was one of the pioneer business men of Nashville, having come here before the war. He stood high in the community.

Nashville stands a good chance to secure a \$100,000 furniture factory in the near future. For several days O. M. Pryor, a prominent merchant from Pensacola, Fla., has been in the city looking for a suitable site for the establishment of a plant. A retail store is contemplated in connection with the factory.

A new industry just secured for Nashville, and one that will use a considerable amount of hardwood timber for handles, is a lawn-mower plant. It is being erected in West Nashville by Messrs. Drake and Bryant, who came here from McMinnville, Warren county. The plant will occupy an acre of ground, and the building will be two stories high. The company is capitalized at \$25,000.

The Freeman Mill Company at Galen, Tenn., is putting in a saw and planing mill. The company is composed of M. B. Freyman, M. S. Freeman, J. F. Freeman, H. S. Cook and J. D. L. Blankenship.

Secretary of State John W. Morton has granted the Alabama Lumber & Shingle Company a

license to cut and export increasing the capital stock to \$1,000,000—\$875,000.

The quarterly meeting of the spoke manufacturers of the South will be held in Nashville sometime between a Oct. 15 and 20. Secretary E. O. Boudettman has addressed notices to all the members urging a full attendance.

A large concern is studying the purchase of an extensive tract of timber land in Perry county, Tennessee, has about been closed. J. Lee Wiggs of Lynchville is the purchaser and the tract he acquires is said to be rich in fine timber. Mr. Wiggs has land at Centerville, Decatur and Lynchville, Tenn.

Deaton, A. J., has a new furniture factory which will be ready for operation by Oct. 10. The plant will manufacture kitchen safes, center tables and bedsteads. The incorporators are Robert Dwyer, president, formerly of Nashville, John McLain, vice president, and E. H. Cooper, superintendent.

Hamilton Love has opened up temporary headquarters in New York city for Love, Boyd & Co., and will work the trade in the East for the present. He has taken his family with him to the metropolis.

Memphis.

James E. Stark of James E. Stark & Co. has returned from an eastern trip, including Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Chicago. He is very much pleased with the outlook and says there is a decided shortage in the amount of lumber in the hands of wholesalers and consumers in the East, and believes that there will be a large demand for the lumber now so strongly held in the South.

J. W. Thompson of the J. Thompson Lumber Company returned a few days ago from St. Louis, only to leave again for Kansas City.

F. E. Stonebraker of the L. H. Gage Lumber Company and the Crittendon Lumber Company returned a few days ago from the East. He is again out of the city on business.

The rush of lumbermen from the North and East has not yet begun but the trade here is of opinion that things will be pretty lively when the quarantine has been raised and travel is unrestricted. There have been practically no buyers in this city from those sections so far and none have gone into Mississippi and Arkansas. Almost every lumberman is of opinion that there will be a decided increase in the volume of business as soon as the regulations have been done away with.

"Gum occupies a rather peculiar position," says a prominent manufacturer of this city. "When it is band sawed it sells readily to the foreign trade, which does not care for circular sawed stock, but the amount of band sawed gum is comparatively limited, while there are large quantities of circular sawed stock in the hands of the smaller manufacturers who produce the bulk of this class of lumber. The domestic trade cares little whether it is circular or band sawed, especially the furniture manufacturers."

The Jamestown, Diaz & Cherry Valley Railroad Company has been organized at Batesville, Ark., with capital stock of \$1,000,000, of which \$100,000 has been subscribed, for the purpose of building a line from Jamestown, Ark., to Cherry Valley in Cross county, a distance of about sixty-five miles. This road will open a magnificent section of hardwood timber lands in a portion of the state heretofore inaccessible.

Quarantine regulations are still being strictly enforced here and there is no prospect of any easing in this respect until after a frost. The quantity of some of the quantities of soft and of white pine. The local restrictions are not causing as much inconvenience as they do in Mississippi, one of the most stringent and some times inconsiderate character, with the result that the movement of hardwood lumber in that state is very much restricted. As one lumberman said: "We depend on it to go down into Mississippi."

specimens of the best of the kind and we will not allow the best of the kind to be removed. There are many plants in the garden and up which will not be removed and the quarantine has been raised.

J. W. Thompson of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company is the candidate for the board of police wardens, a much more of a business man than a politician, however, that he has modestly declined the offer.

A. N. Thompson of Thompson & McNamee vice president of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis, has been to St. Louis, Chicago and other points in the middle west on business.

Minneapolis.

L. Payson Smith is looking over the field in southern Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee for some good stocks which he will sell on contract the coming year. Mr. Smith returned a few days ago from a trip of two weeks' duration, and left almost immediately for another part of the southern territory. A. S. Blisk who is associated with Mr. Smith and looks more particularly after northern hardwoods, has been touring Wisconsin points for several days past both buying and selling. George S. Agnew, secretary of the L. Payson Smith Lumber Company, reports a fair demand for their offerings, but not as heavy as during September.

D. F. Clark of Osborne & Clark, reports that business as a whole is fair with them. The demand is not heavy but is in proportion to the amount of stock, with the exception of bass wood. That material is dull again, with the exception of culls, which are selling rather freely to box manufacturers. Many consumers are complaining that high prices injure them in competition with other sections, but the advanced prices of logs and labor make it impossible to sell on any different basis. C. E. Osborne of the same firm is in Erie, Ill., looking after their retail yard interests at this point.

W. C. Bailey, the veteran hardwood dealer of Minneapolis, has been obliged to take a vacation at home to recuperate after a strenuous summer of close attention to business. Mr. Bailey attends to business just as closely as any of the young fellows, and his work has overtaxed his strength lately.

R. E. MacLean of Wells, Mich., general manager of the L. Stephenson Company, was in Minneapolis a few days ago. He reports the demand for the company's flooring as growing as fast as it can add to the capacity of the plant, and the large new factory soon to be finished and put in operation will be welcomed.

W. H. Sill of the Minneapolis Lumber Company says that the demand for all kinds of hardwoods has fallen off slightly the past few days. The sash and door factories are still taking considerable hardwood material and appear not to carry much stock ahead, ordering just as they need it, so they will be in the market as long as they have special work to get out. Other consumers are not in the market as heavy as they were.

F. H. Noonan and F. C. Nolan, formerly well known in the northwest, being engaged in the wholesale trade at St. Paul, were in the Twin Cities last week on a short trip north. The men of the Brown-Nolan Lumber Company at Taunton, Mass., which they have charge of is returning to the city owing to the demand for its products.

The Little Steel & Lumber Company has begun to manufacture sash in Minneapolis, having constructed on the new timber stock factory on the east side of the city. The company has a plant at Wadena, Minn., and the sash has been produced in that city as well as at the Minneapolis plant. It will be a good thing for the city to have such a supply of sash.

Ashland.

Since the completion of the branch line of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway up the Big Sandy valley there has been a notable advance in the value of timber lands in that section. In several transfers of timber tracts have been made recently, among which was a deal whereby the American Car & Foundry Company cleared 15,000 fine oak trees. This timber is now being cut and conveyed to Huntington, W. Va., where it will be manufactured into car building stock.

A meeting of the executive board of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association was held at Cincinnati on October 7, at which time important business relating to association matters was transacted and its future work outlined.

J. B. Kelly of the Chesapeake & Ohio Lumber Company has disposed of his interest in that company to the Waton Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Morehead through its president, J. P. Morgan. The transaction covers valuable timber lands in eastern Kentucky.

W. A. Cool of Cleveland, O., was among lumbermen who visited the mills in this section last week.

The Keystone Crescent Lumber Company of Huntington, W. Va., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock, the incorporators being C. R. Wyatt, R. L. Hutchinson, W. R. Locke, E. R. Knapp and D. E. Hewitt, all of Huntington. This company has purchased a large tract of valuable timber in Pike county, Kentucky, and will cut sawmills and engage in the manufacture of lumber on a large scale.

J. J. Mead of the Mead & Speer Company, Pittsburgh, was a recent visitor in Kentucky and West Virginia lumber centers while on a trip south in the interest of his firm.

Edward Jones, who for some time past has been general manager at the plant of the Dimension Lumber Company at Carlisleburg, Ky., which is a branch of the Standard Furniture Company, has resigned his position there and returned to his former home at Little Falls, N. Y.

W. J. Fell of Salt Lick, Ky., and S. M. Bradley of Morehead, Ky., were visitors in Ashland and vicinity last week, transacting business with local lumbermen.

J. W. Kitchen has returned from a successful business trip to Chicago and nearby points, selling quite a lot of stock for Vansant, Kitchen & Co.

Louisville.

The Crescent Manufacturing Company, which has been busy all summer erecting a plant here of quite extensive proportions to manufacture wood and iron novelties, is now putting in machinery and making preparations to begin operations. This company has been buying a little soft maple and other hardwoods and will add materially to the local consumption of hardwoods. They will make, in addition to wood and iron novelties, show cases, bank fixtures, store shelving, etc.

Jesse K. Brown, formerly with the Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company, Cleveland, O., has moved his family to Louisville. Mr. Brown originally intended to engage in the lumber business for himself, but he has changed his mind for the time being and has accepted a position with the Lyon Cypress Company to travel in Indiana. He will make Louisville his headquarters.

A. E. Norman of the Norman Lumber Company says his firm is fairly busy at the mill. Mr. Norman and other Louisville lumbermen have a complaint against some of the local railroads for discrimination in certain log and lumber rates which is to be heard at an early date by the Kentucky Railway Commission at Frankfort, Ky.

Mr. Dow of the Louisville Point Lumber Company says his company is very busy.

Albin R. Kumpf is adding new machinery to his plant at Auburn, Ky., to manufacture small dimension stock and rail.

The Type Box Company is getting a regular

winter hump on itself and is very busy in all departments, and the best of it is that the indications are that it will continue very busy from now until Christmas.

John Sloninger, with the Chicago Car Lumber Company, was in Louisville a few days ago. His present home is at Lima, O., but he is thinking of moving to Louisville if he can find a place that suits him, as it will be a better location to work in and out from than Lima.

"Little Willie" Ballard of Wehmoff & Ballard is looking for somebody that wants to buy a million feet of mill run cottonwood.

Los Angeles.

The Patent Murray Fixture Company has secured contract for furnishing all labor and materials for counters, railings, seats, booths, wickers, doors, flooring, etc., for the American Bank and Trust Company, Pasadena, Cal.

All the interior planing mills and fixtures manufacturers report an increasing business. Among those doing the largest business may be mentioned the Murray Patent Fixture Company, Home Building Mill & Improvement Company, University Planing Mill Company, Pacific Coast Planing Mill Company and California Planing Mill Company. Some very elaborate interior hardwood trimming is being turned out by the mills mentioned for the Long Beach Hotel, the State Capitol at Sacramento, the Y. M. C. A. Building of this city, the Tibbels Rowan Fire Proof Hotel, the new Pasadena, Cal., Methodist church, and for other structures in and about this city. A large proportion of millwork entering into local buildings is manufactured in the East and shipped to this section. This is owing to local mills being swamped with orders. To remedy the slow progress of filling orders some of the mills are considering operating their mills on two shifts. The feasibility of this move is questioned, however.

Wausau.

H. B. Holroyd, Washington, D. C., employed in the United States government service, has been in Wisconsin of late investigating the woods used in the implement and vehicle trade, to assist manufacturers on the question of substitution. Some timber, notably hickory, is becoming so scarce and high as to compel manufacturers to

use steel or cheaper kinds of wood. Mr. Holroyd started his investigation Aug. 2, and expects to get through some time this month. He will then go to the government wood testing plant and institute a test of the strength of different woods. Then he will join a party from another branch of the service and go south to study the mill question. Others are now investigating box, basket board and cooperage woods.

The J. I. Case Manufacturing Company of Racine, manufacturers of hardwood implements, will send E. E. Russell, its assistant general sales agent, to Russia to open an office and warehouse. This move was decided upon after the Russian government had removed the retaliatory duty on American wares. The company will also erect a factory near Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Jacob Mortenson Lumber Company, Wausau, has purchased of the estate of the late Walter Scott a tract of land in Longlade county on which it is estimated there is 15,000,000 feet of hardwood. The timber will be cut this winter and shipped by rail to Wausau and cut up into lumber in the company's mill. The cut of this mill was formerly exclusively pine, but is now running largely to hardwood.

The Wausau Lumber Company will build a mill this fall at Rib Falls to saw the timber on a tract of land the company recently purchased near there. The firm owns 15,000,000 feet of standing timber, largely maple, oak and elm, and with what will be purchased of farmers it is estimated that a run of at least five years is assured. The company has a mill in the village of Edgar, five miles distant, sawing hardwood.

Talk of removing the Manitowoc plant of the Wisconsin Chair Company has aroused the people of that city, and measures have been taken to enable the company to erect a larger plant.

The city of Marinette, whose census figures showed a decrease over five years ago, wants new industries and is willing to spend big money to get them. At a special election the proposition to bond the city for \$100,000 to buy factory sites was carried by a large majority. The bonds will be issued and the chamber of commerce will start a campaign for new industries. The first thing will be the purchase of thirty acres of river frontage for factory sites. There are still thousands of acres of hardwood adjacent to the Marinette market.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

The demand for hardwoods in Chicago during the last fortnight, while not as active as in many other commercial centers of the country, has shown a marked improvement. With the manifest scarcity of oak, manufacturers are apparently having recourse to larger purchases of northern hardwoods, which is having a stimulating effect on birch and elm values. Wisconsin oak is very closely picked up. There have been several large sales of inch maple made to the flooring factories during the last few weeks, and the call for thick maple is better than it has been during any previous time of the year. Good basswood in first hands is apparently now pretty well in the hands of consumers, but there is still some surplus of No. 1 and 2 common.

The local outlook is very good for a continuance of an excellent business until late into the winter.

Boston.

The demand for hardwoods has shown a material increase. Wholesalers have been predicting a better demand, and for this reason have not been willing to make concessions in price. Stocks in the yards are not large, and furniture manufacturers have no surplus in reserve. Since the first of the month inquiries

have become more numerous and dealers who reported business quiet two weeks ago are now satisfied with the outlook. Prices throughout the list are well sustained.

Plain oak is receiving more attention again. Several cars which came in and had to be unloaded because of a lack of business have now changed hands. One inch ones and twos are held at \$50 to \$52. Quartered white oak one inch ones and twos is in better demand. Prices vary materially, a few ask as low as \$74, while others hold for \$80. Average prices range from \$76 to \$78. The demand for both brown and white ash is good. They are both quoted at about \$50 for inch ones and twos.

There is no noticeable change in maple flooring so far as prices are concerned. The last advance tended to check the demand for a few days, but now inquiries are becoming numerous again. Rough maple is also in good call. In some instances the demand has become more active. Since the higher prices were announced on rough whitewood consumers have been operating in a quiet way. Offerings of one inch saps and better are small, but the lower grades are in rather large supply. One inch saps are quoted at \$38, and in a few instances at \$39. One inch ones and twos are quoted at \$48 to \$49; 5-4 to 6-4, \$50; 8-4, \$51, and 10-4 to 12-4 at \$55 to \$56. Stained saps are held at \$33 to \$35.

A firm cypress market is found. It has been expected that prices would be advanced this month, but now no general advance is anticipated until well into November. There is an excellent demand for 3 and 4 inch stock. This is scarce and several concerns will not accept orders except from their regular customers. Prices are figured on a basis of \$45.50 for inch ones and twos. Red birch is very stiff. There is a good demand with offerings light. Chestnut meets with a fair inquiry.

New York.

There has been a decided improvement in the local hardwood situation during the fortnight just closed, and everything points to a good movement of stock for the balance of the year. There has been no change in prices to speak of, and the list is firm with an upward price tendency on some of the scarcer grades. A number of wholesale buyers who have recently returned from mill points express the opinion that holdings of hardwood lumber today are a good asset and should not be relinquished except at such prices as are consistent with conditions of supply.

Plain oak, ash and birch are still in first call, with stocks low and all offerings in good shipping condition and readily movable. There seems to be plenty of quartered oak for current wants. Chestnut is also moving freely and maple shows considerable improvement over its position thirty days ago. Basswood is slow, and there seems to be a turn toward beech for planing purposes. The poplar market is firm and considerable stock is being moved in regular channels. With the conditions as they are at supply sources, coupled with the fact that many buyers have allowed their stocks to run down, there is every indication of a continued firm hardwood market for some months to come.

Baltimore.

The hardwood situation continues to be strong. Oak especially commands high prices and is in such active demand that mills have so far been unable to make any accumulation of stocks. A scarcity of good dry lumber still prevails, and the competition among buyers is very brisk as a consequence. Some mills have orders ahead for months to come, though the output has been large of late. At the present time the production is attaining its maximum because weather and other conditions facilitate operations, although labor is not as plentiful as could be desired. In all other respects operations are unhampered and it is hoped that plants will soon catch up with the demands made upon them.

The export situation is far from favorable. The demand halts and buyers manifest much reluctance in meeting the terms of shippers. Under existing circumstances, of course, the range of values is high, and exporters find it difficult to secure stocks at figures which will enable them to sell sufficiently low to meet the expectations of foreign consumers. Hence, brokers who are honest with their American connections advise that shipments be withheld until conditions improve. Their efforts, however, are rendered in part nugatory by brokers who hold out encouragement to induce direct shipments by mill men, with the result that much money is lost or at best good profits are not realized.

The domestic demand for ash is almost as active as that for oak. While the supply is perhaps somewhat more liberal, prices are high and the whole tone of the market is firm. All the other hardwoods in common use are strong. There is every indication that trade will continue good for an indefinite period. The demand for walnut is steady, and values are devoid of very decided fluctuations, but the wood holds its own, especially in the estimation of foreign consumers, and all the desirable offerings are promptly taken.

Poplar seems to be the only wood which leaves much to be wished for. Dealers say the action of millmen in putting up prices despite a lack of demand caused consumers to look for substitutes, and this diversion continues to be effective, so that the demand for poplar is relatively limited, and values do not compare with those of other woods. Even abroad there is no eagerness to take poplar, the popularity of the wood having undergone a marked decline, so that excellent lumber can be had at very moderate figures.

Philadelphia.

Up to date, there has not been in evidence any of the usual slackening of demand for hardwoods in this market. Both wholesale and retail men report the best business they have ever seen, and from the way they are hustling for stock their story must be true.

Just how long this state of things will last no one dares predict, but they do say that there is nothing in sight to cause any dropping off, as furniture factories, trim mills and car shops are working overtime. One little instance of how busy the local mills are is that the contract on the interior work on a good sized public building here is held by a little local mill thirty miles away because the city mills are full up with orders.

Chestnut is the high item here and the scarcity of stock is unprecedented. Plain oak, both red and white, is moving freely and the demand warrants higher figures before snow flies. Culls are plenty, but good stock very scarce.

Ash is firmer and somewhat scarcer. Poplar is quiet but moving well and has a healthy tone that bids fair to show better figures soon.

Balance of the list is firm and steady.

Pittsburg.

The man with a good supply of hardwood lumber of almost any kind in Pittsburg is happy. He experiences no trouble in disposing of it at good prices. Not only is the city trade excellent but the smaller retailers throughout western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio are buying more liberally than they have been the last few months. They are still cautious, however, and are not disposed to stock up heavily, believing that present prices on hardwoods, as well as all other lumber, will be lowered before the first of the year.

One factor interfering seriously with the movement of lumber is the shortage of cars. This is felt worse on the Baltimore & Ohio branch lines in West Virginia and the coke regions of western Pennsylvania, where there is a very heavy movement of coal and coke at present. Firms who deal in the South largely also report considerable trouble with car shortage, but the complaint is not so general as on the lines near Pittsburg. The Pennsylvania railroad has thus far been able to take care of its lumber trade in fairly good shape, but wholesalers look for a shrinkage in the supply of cars on this road when the movement of grain is fairly started.

Prices on nearly all lines have an upward tendency. Hemlock leads the race in this regard, for this wood has made three advances of 50 cents a thousand since July 1 and all are well sustained. Oak has not made any material changes in quotations, but the demand is such as to enable dealers to get a little better than last for bolls that they can deliver without delay. Maple flooring is up \$1 and is selling well. Chestnut stocks are short and with the last two weeks there has been a noticeable increase in the call for good lumber and for poles and posts. Ash in log run is quite a seller in the market. The furniture and coffin manufacturers are taking considerable hardwood, the cooper, beach and cedar and the latter chestnut. Poplar is one of the best sellers in the market, owing to the fact that it is being used for bridge work, water pipes and hemlock

which is being used by many contractors as too high priced at present quotations. Hickory is still in the running, but it is going to the West and middle sections of the eastern country.

Buffalo.

The hardwood trade here is said to be waiting for the mills that have taken possession of the wide and various pine and hemlock trades, some dealers waiting to prepare for the increased activity in hardwoods that is said all ways to follow pine. Still it is a question if the hardwood trade is not better as it is. The demand is good on the average. If it were better there would not be stock enough to meet it. Besides there is such a feverish condition in the other trades that those who are deepest in it are preparing for a reaction. It is true that the consumption of lumber is greater than ever before and the East is not buying for stocking up. Practically everything that passes here is for immediate use.

There is still too much basswood and maple, but they will come into use later on, as the dealers are handling them with much caution. But for the overproduction of them both in Michigan the situation would have been cleared up before now. The saw mill is not active, the reason the mills are said to be that the mill price is too high. The consumer will not pay a fair price for it so that dealers here have landed with a stock amount of late.

In the case of other hardwoods, oak is about as before. There is some complaint of too much common oak but the price of it is far below firsts and seconds so that the discrepancy will right itself before long, especially when the furniture factories buy a little more liberally. The oak supply has come up very well, considering the difficulty of doing business in the South west.

It is said that Memphis is keeping up the quarantine more rigidly than any district. If a resident gets out with a short time permit, nothing else is given, he is forbidden to return till a renewal is obtained by some one in the city and forwarded to the exile. So there has been no late heavy in that direction by Buffalo lumbermen, much as some of them wish to do business in person there.

Ashland.

Call trade in lumber lines in this section opens up with a continuance of the even tenor which has been characteristic of the market during the past three or four months and there is little, if anything, more to be said regarding trade conditions.

There are no sensations, although, as one manufacturer expressed it, "Every one has all he can take care of, but it does not come in big dashes." The demand is quite evenly distributed among all the grades, and prices are right. High grade, wide stock moves exceedingly well, and mill men who enter to that class of trade find a ready market for all the stock they can furnish.

Grand Rapids.

The hardwood market is steadily improving. Trade is best as at present with the furniture manufacturers, with prospects bright for its continuance through the year. Thick maple stock has seen no material improvement, and there are a few odd or dull spots, but the outlook on the whole is very encouraging.

Saginaw Valley.

Millmen and dealers are looking better. Dealers are taking up oak and ash, they can find and prices are not too high. There is very plentiful, but a few firms are still holding more dry stock in hand than they can move. Basswood and birch are still in the market. The greater part of the demand for the valley was concentrated in the West. Interior mills are doing well. The market is mostly

shipped to the valley. Log run maple is worth \$12.50 and \$13 at the mill up the state, and in the valley it is quoted at \$15.50 to \$16. For No. 2 common ash and better \$25 is asked. Beech is held at \$13 to \$15, and thick elm at \$22 to \$26. Basswood is \$22 and a much better feeling is noted in this commodity. Cars are exceptionally scarce and this will exert an influence on the trade, as it is likely to interfere with the delivery of stock.

Bristol.

Dealers and manufacturers in this city and section entertain a rosy view of the prospects of the lumber business for the winter. The condition in hardwoods is good, and while there is no material change reported in prices, the status of the market is very satisfactory, and dealers and producers are thinking more of getting stock to the market than of better prices.

Plain and quartered oak are very scarce, there being only a very limited supply of the stock in the local yards; however, it is thought that an increased cut of oak which has been begun will soon relieve the situation in some degree.

The mills are all well supplied with logs, and it is thought that the mills in this section generally have a sufficient stock to last until the first of the year.

Minneapolis.

Dealers in the northwest generally report a falling off in the volume of business, which was very satisfactory during September. A portion of the factory trade seems to have supplied its wants, and is no longer in the market. The sash and door factories are still getting out a considerable amount of special work in hardwoods, particularly birch, and as they carry very little stock ahead, are ordering frequently. The market is in good shape, as most stocks now seem to be in strong hands, and the holders are determined to get the value out of their lumber. Offerings are not as numerous as they were, and consumers have not cut prices to any extent. Birch appears to be plentiful, but has not weakened in price. Basswood in the upper grades has dropped off again. Basswood culls are still selling well in competition with pine for box manufacture. Considerable southern oak is coming north and filling the gap caused by the practical disappearance of northern oak stocks. The factories are taking it in limited quantities as offered, and paying good prices, but are complaining somewhat at the slowness of delivery.

The country yard trade is still active and quite satisfactory to dealers who give it attention. Mixed car business has been a feature of late. Hardwood flooring and wagon stock has been going out with mill work and other items, and the yard trade appears to be looking for that sort of business. Most of the hardwood men carry hemlock stocks in connection, and are anxious to put hemlock out with their hardwood shipments to yards. They are having fair success in this policy, as advances in pine prices help demand for hemlock.

A feature of the hardwood situation is a resumption in the demand for cooperage stock. As there has been little or nothing doing all season, stocks are light, and now that business has started up in good shape the market will get on a decent basis before long, and next winter's logging will include the customary attention to stave and heading bolts and hoops.

Indianapolis.

The hardwood men of Indianapolis report that the fall trade is good. The volume of business is up to their expectations, and their expectations are rather high, too. Calls continue to be frequent for all grades of hardwoods. As has been the case all summer, the building industry of Indianapolis is still on the boom, and this has kept the dealers in a happy frame of mind. There have been no

changes in prices reported during the past fortnight.

St. Louis.

While there has been but little change in the hardwood market here of late, the aggregate of business is, on the whole, of quite fair proportions. Both demand and inquiry are fairly active, and nearly everyone in the business is getting his share of what is being placed. Good dry oak, both plain white and red, still leads the list, and those who have the stock are getting full prices for it from urgent buyers. Cypress sells at a rapid rate, and dry stocks, which are not any too plentiful, are being mowed down under the brisk demand. Ash is selling in somewhat larger quantities, and gum and cottonwood are figuring more in the call than they have for some time past. The demand for hardwoods has come very largely of late from the planing mills for interior finish to be used in the many residences and additions to office buildings that are now in course of erection. Altogether, the situation in the hardwood market is improving and promises well for the remainder of the year.

Cincinnati.

The tendency of the local hardwood market the past two weeks has been to a higher level so far as prices are concerned. The encouraging conditions, which have been characteristic for some time, continue. Stocks in nearly all hardwoods are low and prospects of replenishing in the immediate future are not regarded very bright. In this connection, however, advices have been received from Kentucky and West Virginia milling districts that more mills are being operated at present than at any time this year, but the owners are not rushing their lumber to markets. Furniture manufacturers have been making numerous inquiries, but as yet no orders of heavy volume have been recorded, as the factories have not begun to run their usual winter overtime schedule. Carriage and implement makers have absorbed stocks with avidity. The best consumptive source, though, has been the building industry, weather conditions continuing favorable to the erection of numerous new structures. Inquiries from export sources have been above the average, with the best call for plain oak and poplar, firsts and seconds.

With dry stocks down to the bone, prices have displayed a hardening tendency, which was not unexpected. White and red oak is improving. Poplar maintains its position well. The demand and values are steadily increasing. Firsts and seconds common and mill culls remain quiet. Cottonwood and gum are more active, while all cypress sells without pressure. Ash, hickory, chestnut and other hardwoods rule firm under urgent inquiries. In fact, the market has been highly pleasing the last fortnight and bids fair to so continue.

Chattanooga.

There has been a marked improvement in the lumber demand in this city and section during the past fortnight; this is especially true of hardwoods and the export trade. Consumers have waited so long for lower prices that they have been compelled to replenish stocks, and are now buying quite heavily, instead of in single car lots, as has been the rule for some time past.

Nearly all mills here are laying in large stocks with the end in view that the coming year is going to be a record breaker in lumber circles. They believe that the activity in lumber demands will be unprecedented since the present building record of the country has never had a parallel.

The river mills will have only a sufficient stock of logs to run them about two months, after which they will have to draw from the railroads for their supplies.

Plain and quartered oak continues very strong and very scarce. There is a marked activity in chestnut, in which this section abounds. This

wood is used for the manufacture of caskets, interior finish and mechanical purposes.

Nashville.

The local market continues active with excellent prospects for the future. Hardwoods are moving in fair quantities, and are bringing good prices. The indications are that the usual lull experienced during the winter will not be encountered this season, but the rush of business is expected to lap well into the spring months. This is prophesied because there is an evident scarcity of stocks at producing points, and a very excellent demand for timber from the many woodworking establishments throughout the country.

Plain oak is about the best seller on the market; quartered oak not so brisk. The trade in poplar is about normal. Chestnut is active. Dry ash is scarce and is being scooped up at any price.

Memphis.

The demand for hardwood lumber shows further tendency toward increase and the volume of business here is gradually assuming seasonable proportions, although trade is rather bullish and is not disposed to make concessions. The foreign market continues quiet. Several prominent firms are authority for the statement that they have about all the business they are able to care for promptly. There is not a great deal of dry stock available and the amount on hand should bring good prices. The buyer who is looking for price shading is not meeting with a very warm reception.

Plain oak continues in good call in all grades and color. Offerings are still light, with no accumulation regarded possible as long as the demand remains so persistent. In quarter sawed oak there is some improvement in the higher grades of white, but quarter-sawed red refuses to develop any strength and is, in fact, about the flattest item on the list. The demand for ash and cypress is very satisfactory. The amount of both woods available for immediate shipment is not very large, and for this reason values are firmly maintained. Improvement is reported in the demand for cottonwood. The most marked improvement has been in the higher grades, but even low grade stock is appreciating in value and moving with greater freedom. Production of this wood for the past eight or nine months has been strikingly small as compared with the normal. Gum is in fair request. There is a considerable amount available and prices at which it is selling do not admit of any large margin of profit. It is not being pushed at all. Poplar is in fairly good request for the higher grades, but there is only a moderate movement in the commons and culls.

The feeling of the trade here regarding the market is one of confidence in the maintenance of prices and a steady increase in the demand for hardwood lumber. This view is based on the limited amount of stock available in the south, the comparatively limited amount believed to be in the hands of large wholesalers and consuming interests, and the excellent conditions prevailing throughout the country, particularly in the industries which are allied more or less closely with the hardwood trade.

Kansas City.

Kansas City dealers are busy, and they have had a steady and active demand through the year. They say that the fall business in this section is starting in nicely and that the local demand owing to the steady activity in building is above normal for the time of year. Prices as a rule are on a steady basis, with only here and there a weak spot. Some offerings of quartered oak are made at prices which are seemingly a little off, but as a rule these offerings are not on first class stock. Oak and maple flooring is particularly stiff, the former having advanced \$2 per thousand on plain sawed within the past week, and the latter \$1.50 per thousand. Plain

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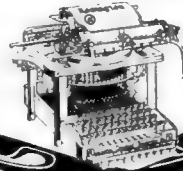
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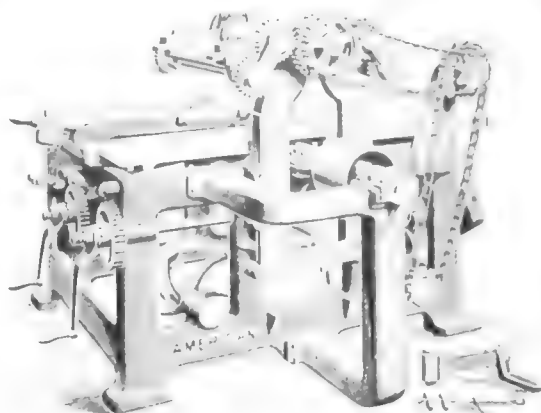
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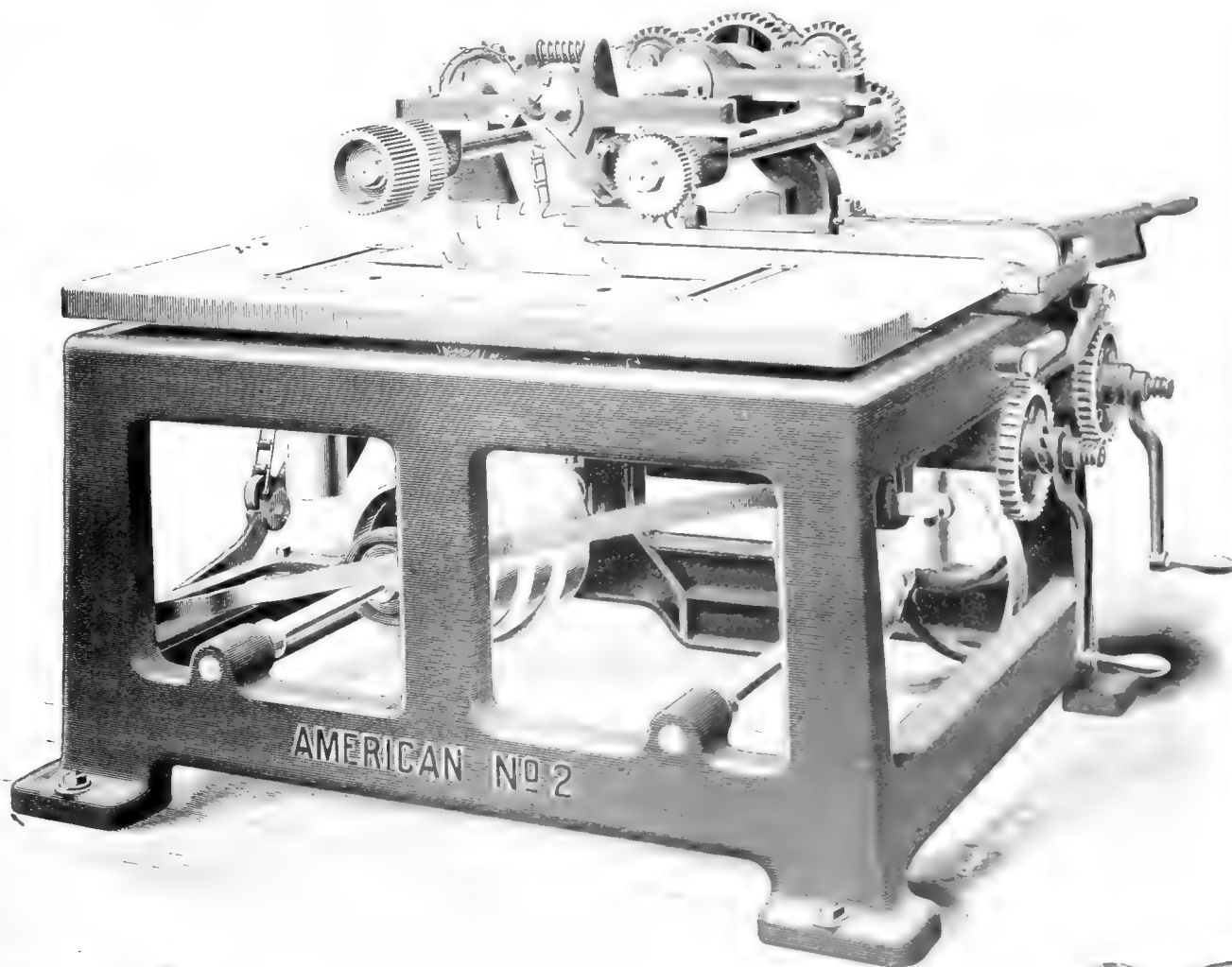
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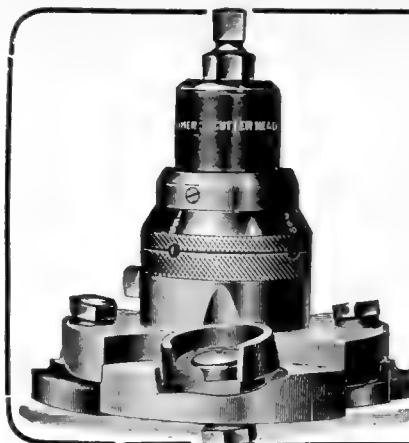
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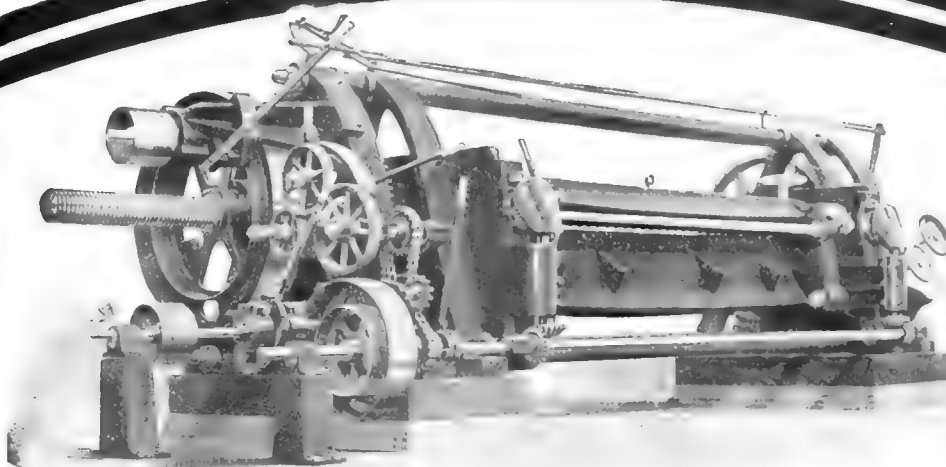
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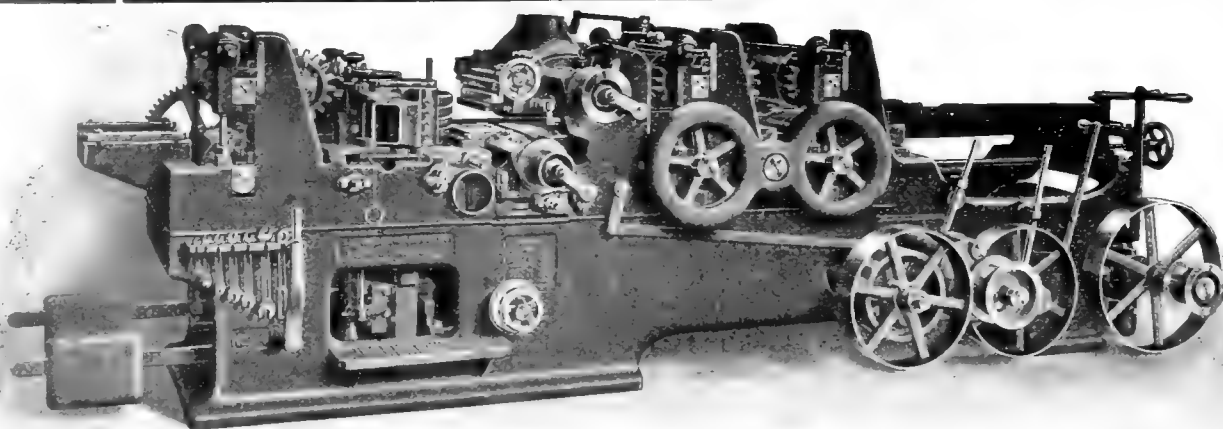
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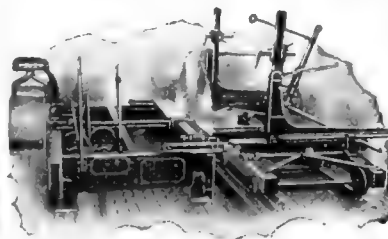


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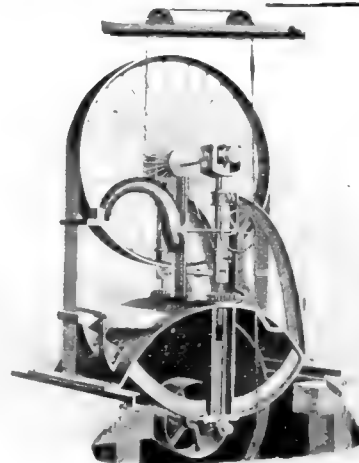
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Can be shipped log run, or sold
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19,000,000 FEET ANNUALLY

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400 STYLES
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200 M ft 4 1/4" Maple 1st and 2nd	100 M ft 4 1/4" Maple No. 20 & B
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GUM		25,143 ft. 1-in h 1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak	
62,936 ft. 1-inch 1st and 2d Sap Gum 13-in. and up.		86,864 ft. 1-inch Common Plain Red Oak.	
63,583 ft. 1-inch 1st and 2d Sap Gum 6-in. to 12-in.		97,260 ft. 1-inch Ship Cull Red and White Oak.	
70,399 ft. 1-inch Gum Box Boards, 13-in. to 17-in.		1,937 ft. 1-inch Strips Red Oak.	
90,635 ft. 1-inch Com. Sap Gum.		8,780 ft. 8-4-inch Cull Oak.	
67,618 ft. 1-inch Com. Red Gum.		QUARTERED RED OAK	
129,230 ft. 1-inch Ship Cull Gum.		300 ft. 1/2-inch 1st and 2nd Quarter Red Oak.	
18,944 ft. 6-4-inch Log Run Gum.		300 ft. 1/2-inch Common and Better Quarter Red Oak.	
17,290 ft. 6-4-inch Common and Cull Gum.		1,100 ft. 1/2-inch Common Quarter Red Oak.	
PLAIN WHITE OAK		886 ft. 1/2-inch Common and Better Quarter Red Oak.	
6,200 ft. 1/2-inch 1st and 2nd Plain White Oak.		3,303 ft. 1-inch 1st and 2nd Quarter Red Oak.	
1,450 ft. 1/2-inch Common and Better Plain White Oak.		2,242 ft. 1-inch Common Quarter Red Oak.	
5,883 ft. 1-inch Common and Better White Oak.		3,270 ft. 1-inch Common and Better Quarter Red Oak.	
35,767 ft. 1-inch 1st and 2d Plain White Oak.		WHITE ASH	
63,144 ft. 1-inch Common Plain White Oak.		10,821 ft. 1-inch 1st and 2nd Ash.	
QUARTERED WHITE OAK		4,740 ft. 6-4-inch 1st and 2nd Ash.	
6,437 ft. 1/2-inch 1st and 2nd Quarter White Oak.		517 ft. 10-1-inch 1st and 2nd Ash.	
2,550 ft. 1-inch Common and Better Quarter White Oak.		1,908 ft. 16-4-inch 1st and 2nd Ash.	
52,907 ft. 1-inch 1st and 2nd Quarter White Oak.		23,953 ft. 1-inch Cull Ash.	
22,917 ft. 1-inch Common Quarter White Oak.		222 ft. 5-4-inch 1st and 2nd Ash.	
9,008 ft. 1-inch Strips Quarter White Oak.		6,428 ft. 8-4-inch 1st and 2nd Ash.	
PLAIN RED OAK		4,586 ft. 12-4-inch 1st and 2nd Ash.	
6,732 ft. 1/2-inch 1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak.		10,985 ft. 1-inch Common Ash.	
8,313 ft. 1/2-inch Common and Better Plain Red Oak.		1,600 ft. Thick Cull Ash.	
7,451 ft. 1/2-inch Common and Better Plain Red Oak.		COTTONWOOD	
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10,811 ft. 1/2-inch Common Plain Red Oak.		5,000 ft. 1/2-inch Com. and Cull Cottonwood.	
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3 inch Log Run Birch.
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1x12 and 1x14 Yellow Cottonwood Box Boards 12 feet.
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100 M feet Poplar Box Boards, regular widths, also
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50 M feet 1 x 13 to 17" 12, 14 and 16" Cottonwood Box
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